CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter explains the finding data of the research and the discussion concerning the result of analysis. It deals with the sentence structure portrayed in tree diagrams found on Meccan and Medinan surahs of Shakir'sQu'ran English translation and the differences between Meccan and Medinan surahs of Shakir'sQu'ran English translation.

4.1 FINDINGS

Based on the analysis, the researcher found some differences on tree diagram between Meccan and Medinan surahs of Shakir's Qur'an English translation: they were kinds of sentence, phrases and word classes. Those kinds of sentence, phrases and word classeswere used in both surahs. In addition, the researcher also found the similarity between Meccan and Medinan surahs by Shakir.

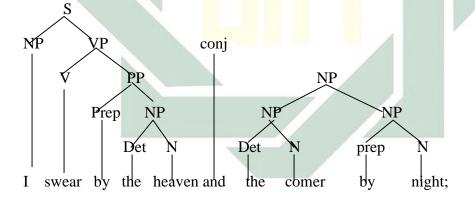
4.1.1 The Tree Diagrams

4.1.1.1 Meccan Surahs

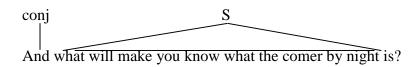
There are five Meccan Surahs that had analyzed by the researcher, they are: Al-Adiyat, Ash-Shams, Al-Balad, At-Tariq, And Al-Ala. Here the researcher explained one of surahs to be explained randomly. Here, the researcher showed the verse pattern of At-Tariq. It contains of seventeen verses in a surah that will be explained below:

Sura 86. At-Tariq (The morning star, the night comer)

1.I swear by the heaven and the comer by night;

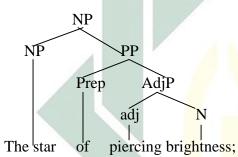


The verse above consists of independent clause, conjunction, and noun phrase. The independent clause consist of subject "I" and verb "swear" following with the other word classes that clarify the sentence itself. The conjunction "and" is appears between noun phrases "the heaven" and "the comer". This verse is not complete sentence because in the end of the verse is still have a semicolon. 2. And what will make you know what the comer by night is?



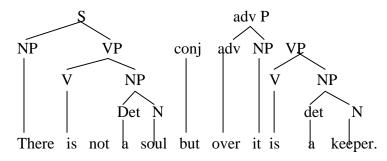
The verse above consist of conjunction "and" and dependent clause "what will make you know what the comer by night is?". The verse about is continuation with the first verse before.

3. The star of piercing brightness;



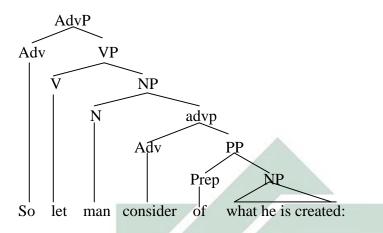
The verse above consists of noun phrase "The star of piercing brightness". It does not include in a sentence because it has no verb. This verse is going concern with the following verse.

4. There is not a soul but over it is a keeper.



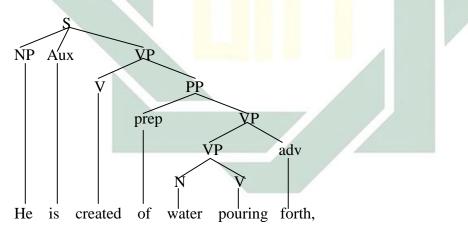
The fourth verse called sentence because it has subject "a soul" and the verb phrase "is". It also has a "but" as the conjunction and adverb "over it is a keeper". In addition, the third verse is continuation.

5. So let man consider of what he is created:

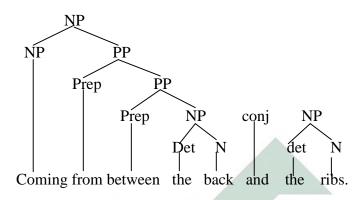


The verse above called adverb phrase because the head of the verse is on the word "so", while the word "so" is an adverb. While the noun phrase "what he is created:" will be clarified in the next verse.

6. He is created of water pouring forth,

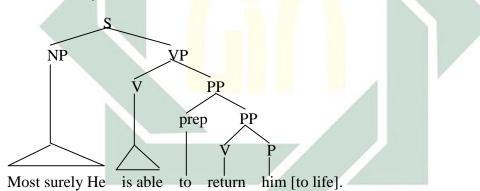


The verse above include in sentence because it has a subject "he", auxiliary "is", and verb "created". The other word classes and phrases are clarified the words "he is created". The word "he" is reverse to the verse before. Even so, the verse above cannot be classified in types of sentence because in the end of the verse end with comma. 7. Coming from between the back and the ribs.



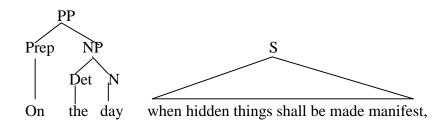
The verse above consist of noun phrase "Coming from between the back and the ribs." and conjunction "and". This verse is tying on the verse before, so the subject of this verse is the same with the verse before, which is "he".

8. Most surely He is able to return him [to life].



This verse consists of the subject "most surely he" and the verb "is able", so that this verse is include in sentence. While the preposition phrase "to return him" is clarify the verb.

9. On the day when hidden things shall be made manifest,



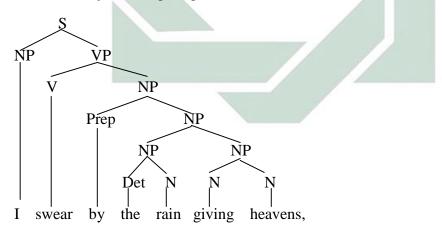
The ninth verse consist of prepositional phrase "on the day" and dependent clause "when hidden things shall be made manifest". This verse does not include in a sentence because it does not have subject and object. In addition, this verse begin with the preposition that sentence cannot be arrange. The ninth verse is tying on with the following verse.

10. He shall have neither strength nor helper.

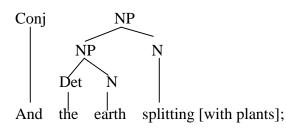
S ŃP N conj conj Ν He shall have neither strength nor helper.

The tenth verse is tying on with the ninth verse. This verse consists of subject "he" and verb "shall have". It also have correlative conjunction "neither...nor...". It is include in sentence because it have a subject and a verb.

11. I swear by the raingiving heavens,

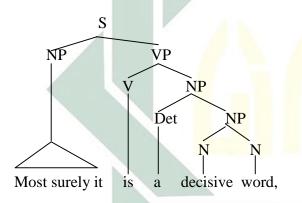


The verse above consists of a sentence. It has subject "I", and the verb "swear". The word "by the raingiving heavens," is clarified the verb. In addition, this verse is tying on with the following verse. 12. And the earth splitting [with plants];



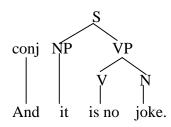
The verse above continuation from the verse before. This verse consist of conjunction "and" and noun phrase "the earth splitting". Even so, this verse is tying on with the following verse, thirteenth verse.

13. Most surely it is a decisive word,

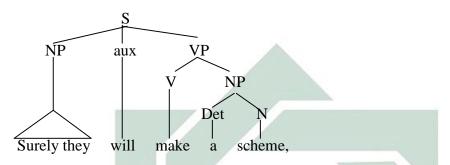


There is a "most surely it" as subject and "is" as verb on thirteenth verse. So that, it is include in a sentence. While, the phrase "a decisive word" is clarified the verb. Even so, it is not complete sentence because in the end of the verse, it ends with comma.

14. And it is no joke.

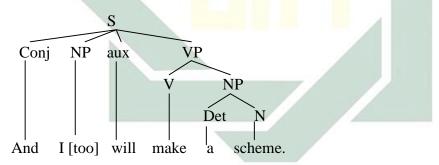


The verse above consists of conjunction "and", noun phrase "it" and verb phrase "is no joke". This phrase is the continuation of the verse before. 15. Surely they will make a scheme,

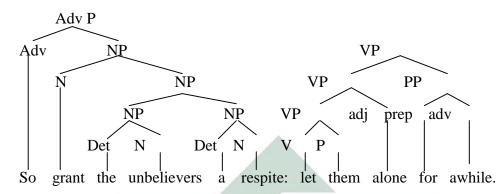


The fifteenth verse consist of noun phrase or subject "surely they", auxiliary "will" and the verb phrase " make a scheme,". The verse above can be called sentence if the end of the verse end with period.

16. And I [too] will make a scheme.



The verse above consist of conjunction "and", noun phrase or subject "I", auxiliary "will", and verb phrase "make a scheme.". This verse is the continuation of the verse before. So, this verse and the verse before are one sentence. From the fifteenth and sixteenth verse, become a sentence. 17. So grant the unbelievers a respite: let them alone for awhile.



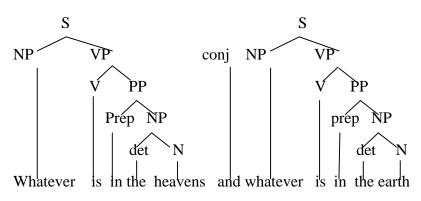
The last verse above consists of adverb phrase "So grant the unbelievers a respite" and verb phrase "let them alone for awhile.".

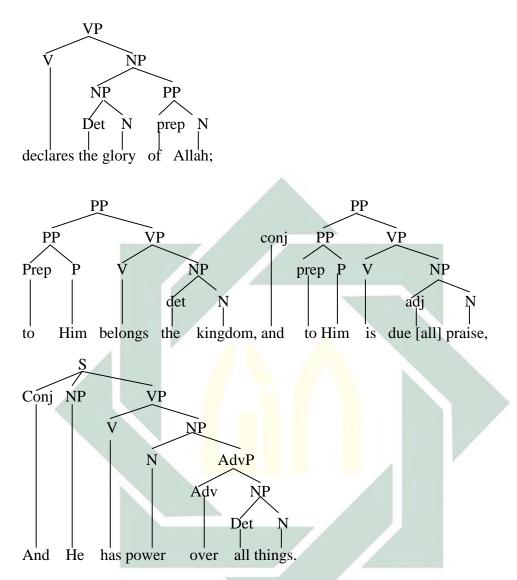
4.1.1.2 Medinan surahs

There were five Meccan Surahs that had analyzed by the researcher, they are: At-Talaq, At-Taghabun, Al-Munafiqoon, Al-Jumua, As-Saff. The researcher explained one of surahs to be explained randomly. Here, the researcher showed the verse pattern of At-Taghabun. It contains of eighteen verses in a surah that will be explained below:

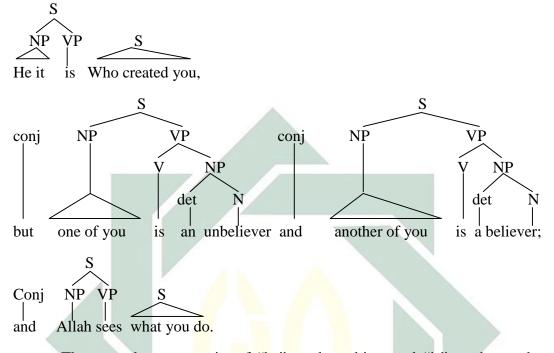
Surah 64. At-Taghabun (mutual disillusion, haggling)

1. Whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth declares the glory of Allah; to Him belongs the kingdom, and to Him is due [all] praise, and He has power over all things.



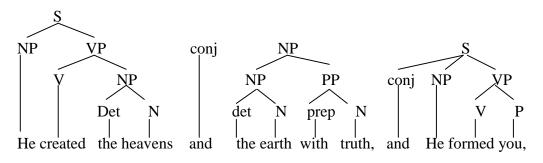


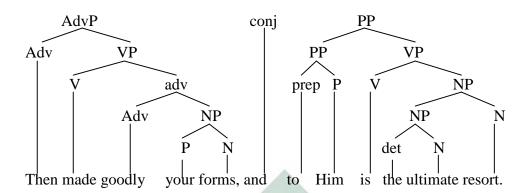
The first verse consists of dependent clause "Whatever is in the heavens" and "whatever is in the earth", verb phrase "declares the glory of Allah", prepositional phrase "to Him belongs the kingdom, and to Him is due [all] praise,". The conjunction "and" in the noun phrase is appears between noun, while the conjunction "and" on the prepositional phrase appears between prepositional phrase, and the last conjunction "and" connect the sentence. The sentence "He has power over all things." is clarified the sentence before. 2. He it is Who created you, but one of you is an unbeliever and another of you is a believer; and Allah sees what you do.



The second verse consist of "he" as the subject and "is" as the as the object. It consists of two dependent clauses and three independent clauses. The dependent clause are: "Who created you" and "what you do", while the dependent clause is "he it is", "one of you is an unbeliever and another of you is a believer", and "Allah sees". It has two conjunction, they are "but" and "and". The verse above identified as complex sentence.

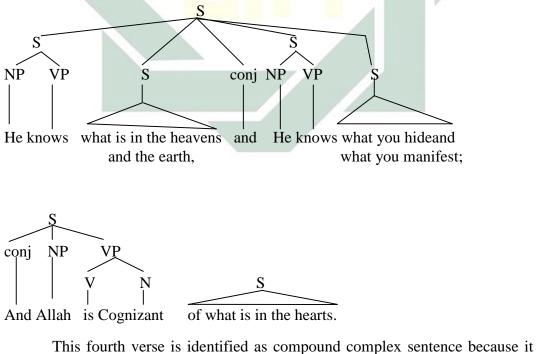
3. He created the heavens and the earth with truth, and He formed you, then made goodly your forms, and to Him is the ultimate resort.





The third verse consist of subject "he" as noun phrase, "created" as verb. There are three verbs in this verb: they are "created", "formed", "made", and "is". The conjunction of this verse is "and". There are three conjunction "and" on this verse. The fist conjunction connect nouns, the second and the third conjunction connect subject and verb. This verse is identified as simple sentence.

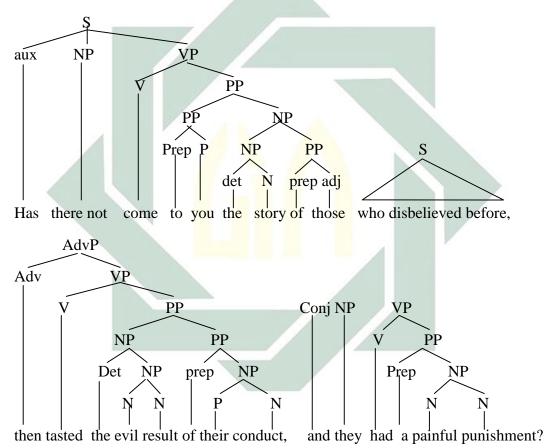
4. He knows what is in the heavens and the earth, and He knows what you hideand what you manifest; and Allah is Cognizant of what is in the hearts.



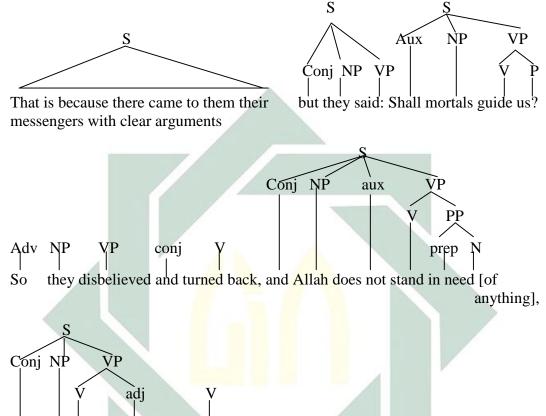
has three dependent clauses and three independent clauses followed by

conjunction "and". The three dependent clauses are: "what is in the heavens and the earth", "what you hideand what you manifest", and "what is in the hearts.". Whereas, the tree independent clauses are two of "He knows" and "Allah is cognizant".

5. Has there not come to you the story of those who disbelieved before, then tasted the evil result of their conduct, and they had a painful punishment?



The fifth verse consists of auxiliary "has", noun phrase "there not", verb "come", and other word classes that clarify the subject and the verb. The conjunction "and" connect pronoun "they". This verse is identified as simple sentence with a question mark with the end of the sentence. 6. That is because there came to them their messengers with clear arguments, but they said: Shall mortals guide us?So they disbelieved and turned back, and Allah does not stand in need [of anything], and Allah is Self-sufficient, Praised.



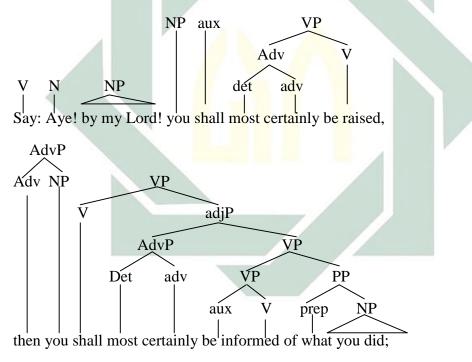
and Allah is Self-sufficient, Praised.

This verse is identified as compound complex sentence because it has two dependent clauses and three independent clauses. The two dependent clauses are "That is because there came to them their messengers with clear arguments,", and "So they disbelieved and turned back,", while the independent clause are "they said: Shall mortals guide us?", "Allah does not stand in need [of anything],", and "and Allah is Self-sufficient, Praised.". The conjunction of this verse are "but" and "and". 7. Those who disbelieve think that they shall never be raised.

Adj S Those who disbelieve think that they shall never be raised.

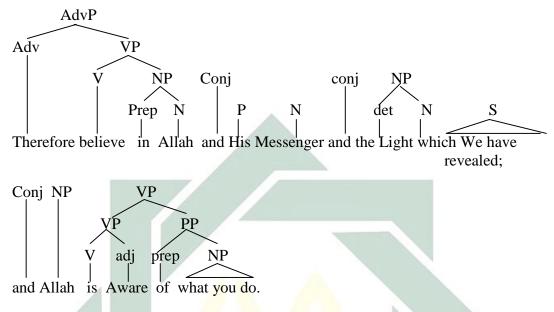
The verse about does not stated as sentence because it does not have subject and verb but it consist dependent clause "who disbelieve think that they shall never be raised.". Even so, this verse consists of one clause and one sentence. The sentence will be explained below.

Say: Aye! by my Lord! you shall most certainly be raised, then you shall most certainly be informed of what you did; and that is easy to Allah.



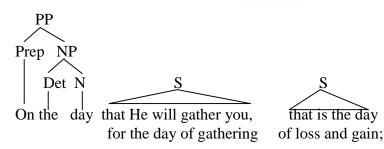
Conj And that is easy to Allah.

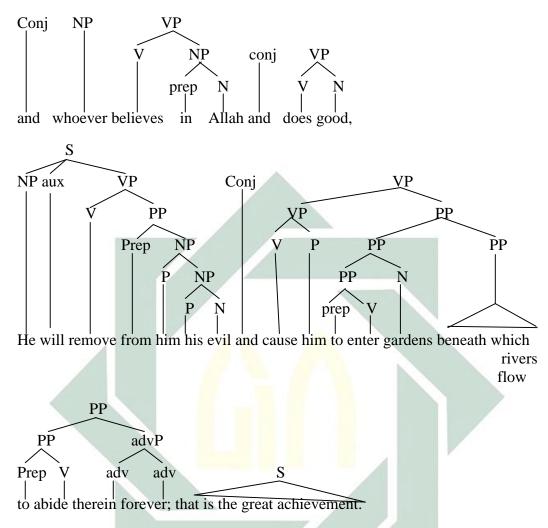
The sentence above consist of two dependent clause: "what you did" and "that is easy to Allah.". It also consist of two independent clause, "you shall most certainly be raised," and "you shall most certainly be informed" followed by conjunction "and". 8. Therefore believe in Allah and His Messenger and the Light which We have revealed; and Allah is Aware of what you do.



The verse above consist of adverb clause "Therefore believe in Allah and His Messenger and the Light", dependent clause "which We have revealed", independent clause "Allah is Aware of what you do.", and conjunction "and". Even so, this verse cannot be identifies as sentence because it has no subject.

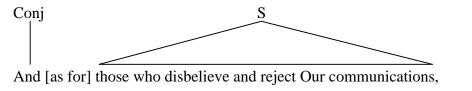
9. On the day that He will gather you for the day of gathering, that is the day of loss and gain; and whoever believes in Allah and does good, He will remove from him his evil and cause him to enter gardens beneath which rivers flow, to abide therein forever; that is the great achievement.

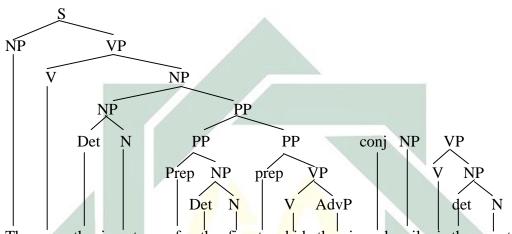




The verse above consists of three dependent clauses and two independent clauses. The four dependent clause are: "that He will gather you for the day of gathering,","that is the day of loss and gain;", and"that is the great achievement.".whereas the independent sentence are "whoever believes in Allah and does good," and"He will remove from him his evil and cause him to enter gardens". Nevertheless, this verse cannot identify as sentence because the sentence begin with prepositional phrase.

10. And [as for] those who disbelieve and reject Our communications, they are the inmates of the fire, to abide therein and evil is the resort.

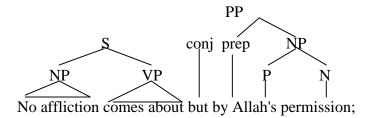


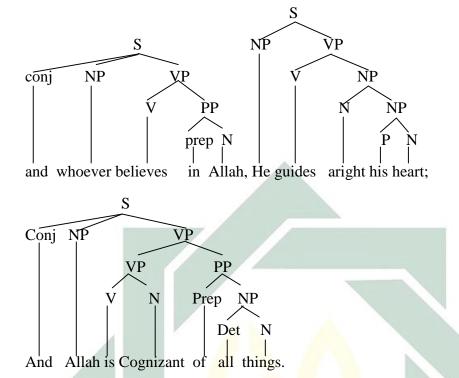


They are the inmates of the fire, to abide therein and evil is the resort.

The verse above does not identify as sentence because it begins with conjunction. Nonetheless, it consist of a dependent clause "who disbelieve and reject Our communications" and a independent clause "they are the inmates of the fire, to abide therein and evil is the resort.".

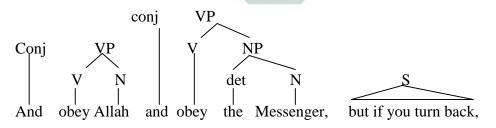
11. No affliction comes about but by Allah's permission; and whoever believes in Allah, He guides aright his heart; and Allah is Cognizant of all things.

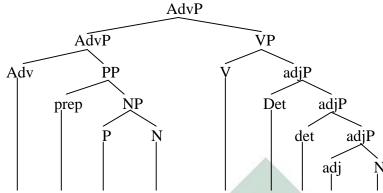




The verse above consist of "no affliction" as the noun phrase or subject, "comes" as the verb and other word classes as the clarify of subject and verb. The conjunction of this verse use "and". This verse identified as simple sentence because it has one subject and one verb.

12. And obey Allah and obey the Messenger, but if you turn back, then upon Our Messenger devolves only the clear delivery [of the message].

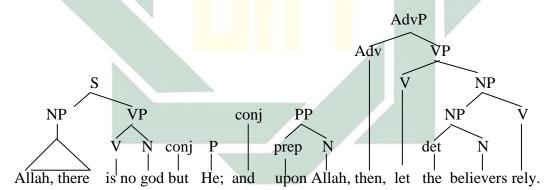




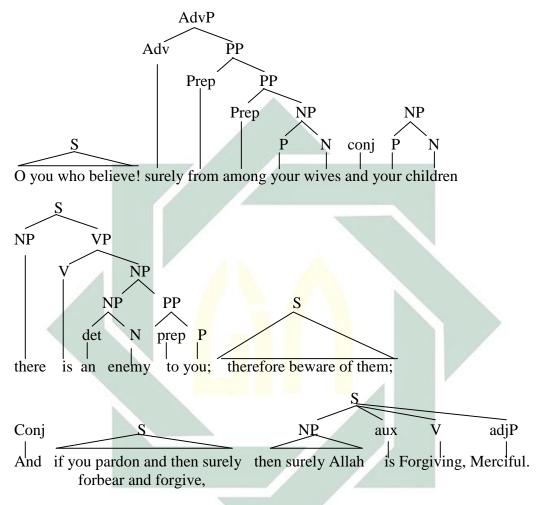
then upon Our Messenger devolves only the clear delivery [of the message].

This verse does not identify as sentence because the verse begin with the conjunction. The conjunction of the verse use "but" and "and". The adverb phrase "then upon Our Messenger devolves only the clear delivery [of the message]." clarify the dependent clause "if you turn back,".

13. Allah, there is no god but He; and upon Allah, then, let the believers rely.

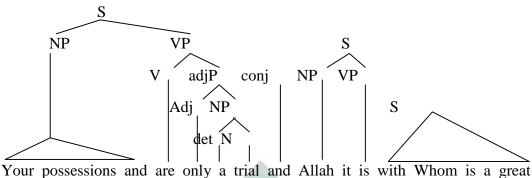


The verse above consists of noun phrase "Allah", verb "is" and other phrases to clarify the subject and the verb. It use conjunction "and". So that, the verse above identified as simple sentence. 14. O you who believe! surely from among your wives and your children there is an enemy to you; therefore beware of them; and if you pardon and forbear and forgive, then surely Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.



The verse above consists of dependent clauses and three independent clauses. The three dependent clause are: "o you who believe" "therefore beware of them;" and "if you pardon and forbear and forgive,".Whereas the independent sentences are "surely from among your wives and your children there is an enemy to you;"and"surely Allah is Forgiving, Merciful.".

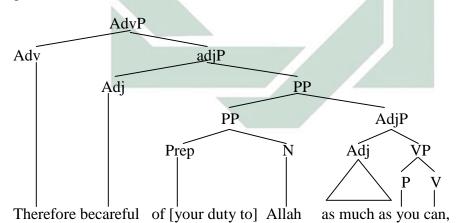
15. Your possessions and your children are only a trial, and Allah it is with Whom is a great reward.



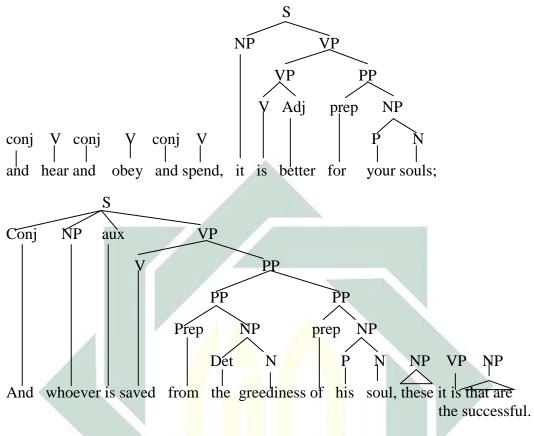
your children

The verse above identify as compound sentence because it has two subject or noun phrase and two verb phrases followed by conjunction "and". The first subject is "your possessions and your children" whereas the second subject is "Allah". The first verb phrase is "are only a trial", whereas the second verb phrase is "is".

16. Therefore be careful of [your duty to] Allah as much as you can, and hear and obey and spend, it is better for your souls; and whoever is saved from the greediness of his soul, these it is that are the successful.

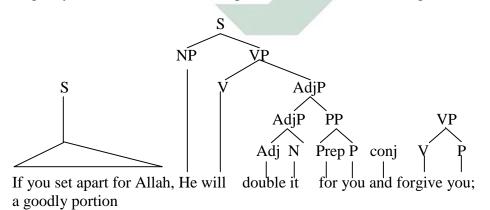


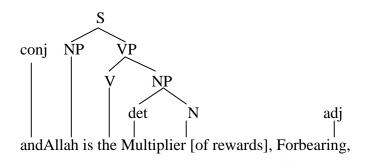
reward.



The verse above does not identified as sentence because it has no main noun phrase.

17. If you set apart for Allah a goodly portion, He will double it for you and forgive you; and Allah is the Multiplier [of rewards], Forbearing,





The verse above consists of a dependent clause "If you set apart for Allah a goodly portion" and two independent clauses "He will double it for you and forgive you;" and "Allah is the Multiplier [of rewards], Forbearing," followed by conjunction "and". Nevertheless, this verse cannot identify as sentence because the verse is end with comma. This verse is continuation with the following verse.

18. The Knower of the unseen and the seen, the Mighty, the Wise.

AdjP NP adj det adj det The Knowerof the unseen and the seen, the Mighty, the Wise.

The verse above consist of noun phase that tying on with the verse before. The seventeenth and the eighteenth verse are one sentence, which is compound complex sentence.

4.1.2 The Difference between Meccan and Medinan Verses

4.1.2.1 Types of Sentence

1. Simple sentence

A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb. Simple sentence is a sentence that has only one subject-verb combination and expresses a complete though. According to Marjolijn and Kim (2000: 35) a simple sentence has only a

main clause or independent clause. The researcher found 18 simple sentences on Meccan and Medinan surahs. For further explanation, will be explained below:

a. Simple sentence on Meccan verse

A simple sentence that found in Meccan surah sometimes consists of one sentence in a verse or consists of one sentence in more than one verse or two verses. The simple sentences that found in the verse from Meccan Surahs are 10 sentences, 6 sentences on Al-Baladsurahs, 3 sentences on At-Tariq surahs, and 1 sentences on Al-Alasurahs. The researcher will take 5 sentences of the 10 sentences on Meccan Surahs translated by Shakir. The simple sentence of Meccan Surahs will be explained below:

Nay! I swear by this city.(Al-Balad:1) **He shall say**: I have wasted much wealth. (Al-Balad:6)

Both of verse above shows simple sentence in a verse. The first verse has "I" as subject, "swear" as verb and the word "by this city" is as object of verb. Whereas, the word "Nay!" is an interjection. The simple sentence above means that the word I is refers to the creator, Allah. Whereas "this city" refers to Mecca because when that verse descend on Mecca.

The second verse with bold above shows that it is a independent clause, and the sentence after it is the explanation of the independent clause because it has bounded with colon. The subject of the sentence is "He" and the verb is "say". In addition, the word "shall" is an auxiliary. The second sentence means that human calculate wealth whereas human get wealth from their god. Simple sentence usually consists of subject in the beginning of sentence then following by verb. Then, in certain occasion, simple sentence consists of word that is not subject, as the example below:

These **are<u>the people</u>** of the right hand. (Al-Balad:18)

From the verse above, we can understand that the simple sentence above consist of subject and verb. The subject is come after verb if the sentence begins with the word "these". The verb of the sentence is "are" and the subject of the sentence is "the people" It usually also happen when the sentence begin with the word "there". Thus, from the explanation above we can get understand that the verse above is simple sentence. The word "the people" above refers to Muslim. Qur'an believes that Muslim is the right way of religion. The following verses consist of one sentence in more than one verse:

Have <u>We</u> not **given** him two eyes, And a tongue and two lips, And pointed out to him the two conspicuous ways? (Al-Balad: 8, 9,10)

<u>I</u> swear by the raingiving heavens, And the earth splitting [with plants]; Most surely it is a decisive word, And it is no joke. (At-Tariq: 11-14)

On the first sentence, clear that "we" as the subject, "have" as the auxiliary "given" as the verb and "him" as the object. Whereas on the second sentence the subject is "I" and the verb is "swear". It clear that two sentence above is simple sentence. Even thought simple sentence is not always short, but other word classes above clarify the subject and the verb. The first sentence means the creator have been given human with many kinds of luxury. The second sentence, the word "it" refers to Quran. Quran is the decisive word that difference between bad and good.

b. Simple sentence on Medinan surahs

The researcher found 8 simple sentences on medinan surah, one sentence on surah Al-Munafiqoon, 4 sentences on surah At-taghabun, one sentence on surah Al-Jumua, and two sentences on surah As-Saff. The researcher takes 3 of 8 sentences on Medinan verses. A simple sentence that found in the surah sometimes consists of one sentence in a verse or one verse consists of more than two sentences as the data below:

<u>Whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth</u>*declares* the glory of Allah; to Him belongs the kingdom, and to Him is due [all] praise, and He has power over all things. (At-Taghabun: 1)

<u>It</u>*is* alike to them whether you beg forgiveness for them or do not beg forgiveness for them; Allah will never forgive them; surely Allah does not guide the transgressing people. (Al-Munafiqoon: 4)

O you who believe! be helpers [in the cause] of Allah, as~ Isa son of Marium said to [his] disciples: Who are my helpers in the cause of Allah? <u>The disciplessaid:</u> We are helpers [in the cause] of Allah.<u>So a party of the children of Israel believed and another party disbelieved; then We aided those who believed against their enemy, and they became uppermost.</u> (As-Saff: 14)

The sentence above is simple sentence. The simple sentence is those which have bold form. The subject of each sentence is the bold with underline forms and the verb is the bold with the italic forms. The first and the second sentence is simple sentence that consists of one verse, whereas the third simple sentence in one verse consists of more than one type of sentence. It consists of simple sentence and compound complex sentence. The complex sentence itself is the word with the underline forms. The first sentence means that all of living this in this world declares to their creator, Allah. Whereas the third sentence means that Quran believe that Muslim is the helper of all of living thing in this world.

2. Compound sentence

Compound sentence is a sentence that contains two or more than two independent clauses joined by coordinate conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. The compound sentence that found in the Meccan Surahs is 1 sentence and two compound sentences in the Medinan surah.

a. Compound sentence on Meccan verse

Sometimes, a compound sentence on Meccan surah consists of more than one verse. The compound sentence of Meccan Surahsthat found on At-Tariq surah will be explained below:

Surely **they** will <u>make</u> a scheme, And**I** [too] will <u>make</u> a scheme. (At-Tariq:15, 16)

The Meccan verse above consist of two verses that have two subjects. The first subject of compound sentence is "they" and the second subject is "T" while, the verbs use "make". In addition it has "and" as the conjunction of the compound sentence. Thus, the sentence above is compound sentence. The sentence above means that "they", the unbeliever is act as they believe to Islam whereas they were a truly liar. They just want to shattered Islam by make a scheme, that is believe with Islam.

b. Compound sentence on Medinan verse

There are two compound sentences found in the Medinan surah. The first sentence found on At-Taghabun surah and the second sentence found on As-Saff surah. Both of compound sentences is on one verse, like the explanation below:

Your possessions and your children<u>are</u> only a trial, and **Allah** it <u>is</u> with Whom is a great reward. (At-Taghabun: 15)

They<u>desire</u> to put out the light of Allah with their mouths but **Allah** will <u>perfect</u> His light, though the unbelievers may be averse. (As-Saff: 8)

The first sentence on At-Taghabun surah has two subject and two verbs. The first subject is "your possessions and your children" and the second subject is "Allah". The first subject has "are" as the verb while the second subject has "is" as the verb. The first sentence use "and" as the conjunction. the sentence above means human's health and possessions is only a trial for them. Their god just wants to try human's loyalty of their creator by give them much possession.

The second sentence also have two subjects and verbs. The first subject, "they" has "desire" as the verb and the second subject, "Allah" has "perfect" as the verb following by conjunction "but". Thus, the sentences above are compound sentence. The word "they" above refers to unbelievers.

3. Complex sentence

Complex sentence is a sentence that consists of one dependent clause with one or more independent clause. A dependent clause starts with a subordinating conjunction, such as: if, because, that, although, so, where, which, and so on. The researcher found 20 complex sentence on Meccan and Median verses.

a. Complex sentence on Meccan verse

The complex sentence that found in Meccan Surahs are 7, one sentence on Al-Adiyat, Ash-Shams, Al-Ala and two sentences on Al-Balad and At-Tariq. A complex sentence that found in Meccan Surahs sometimes consists of one sentence in a verse or consists of one sentence in more than one verse. The researcher will take 4 sentences of the 7 sentences on Meccan Surahs translated by Shakir. The complex sentence of Meccansuras will be explained below:

Does he think<u>that no one has power over him</u>? (Al-Balad:5) **Does he think<u>that no one sees him?</u>** (Al-Balad:7)

Based on the verses above, the words with the bold form are independent sentence and words with the bold and underline forms are dependent sentence. Both of dependent sentences use "that" as subordinating conjunction. Each sentence also consists of one verse. Sometimes, complex sentence consist of more than one verse like the verses below:

Does he not then know<u>when what is in the graves is raised</u>, And<u>what is in the</u> <u>breasts is made apparent</u>? (Al-Adiyat: 9-10)

Samood gave the lie [to the truth] in their inordinacy, <u>When the most</u> <u>unfortunate of them broke forth with So Allah's messenger said to them</u> [Leave alone] Allah's she-camel, and [give] her [to] drink. (Ash-Shams: 11-13)

The first sentence consist of one dependent clause and one independent clause followed by conjunction "and". The independent clause is the word with the bold form and the dependent clause is the word with the bold and underlines form. The subordinating conjunction of the first sentence uses "when" and "what". Whereas the subordinating conjunction of the second sentence uses "when" and "so". The second sentence consists of one independent clause and two dependent clauses. The first sentence consists of two verses than the second sentence consists of three verses. The first sentence means that after human die, there will a new life. Whereas the second sentence means that Samood give the lie of Allah's messenger but he is still forgive them.

b. Compound sentence on Medinan verse

The researcher found 13 complex sentences on Medinan surahs. She found 2 sentences on surah At-Talaq, 3 sentences on surah At-Taghabun, 1 sentence on surah Al-Munafiqoon, 1 sentence on surah Al-Jumua, and 6 sentences on surah As-Saff. On Medinan surahs, a complex sentence sometimes consists of one verse in a sentence or more than two sentence in a verse. She will take 3 of 12 data to be explain below:

O Prophet! when you divorce women, divorce them for~ their prescribed time, and calculate the number of the days prescribed, and be careful of [your duty to] Allah, your Lord. Do not drive them out of their houses, nor should they themselves go forth, unless they commit an open indecency; and these are the

limits of Allah, and whoever goes beyond the limits of Allah, he indeed does injustice to his own soul. <u>You do not know</u>that Allah may after that bring about *reunion*.(At-Talaq: 1)

The first explanation, in a verse consists of more than one sentence. The verse above consists of three types of sentences, two sentences of compound complex sentences and a complex sentence. The complex sentence of the verse above is "You do not know that Allah may after that bring about reunion.".it consist of a dependent clause and a independent clause. The dependent clause of the complex sentence is "that Allah may after that bring about reunion.", whereas the independent clause is "You do not know". The sentence above uses "that" as the subordinating conjunction. The complex sentence below consists of one verse in a sentence:

That is Allah's grace; <u>He grants it to whom He pleases, and Allah is the Lord</u> <u>of mighty grace.</u> (Al-Jumua: 4).

<u>They make their oaths a shelter, and thus turn away from Allah's way;</u>surely evil is*that which they do.*(Al-Munafiqoon: 2)

The first and second sentence consists of one independent 1 dependent clause. The dependent clause is those which have bold and italic form while the independent clause has bold and underlines form. Both of sentence on in a verse. The first sentence means that Allah give his grace on Muhammad, his messenger, he cannot read or write but he can easily to memorize Quran.

4. Compound complex sentence

A Compound complex sentence is a sentence that consists of at least one independent clause and two independent clauses following by subordinating conjunction. The researcher found 19 compound complex sentence on Meccan and Medinan verse.

a. Compound complex sentence on Meccan verse

A compound complex sentence that found in Meccan Surahs consists of more than one verse. The researcher found 4 compound complex sentences on Meccan Surahs translated by Shakir, they are: one sentence on Al-Adiyat, one sentence on Ash-Shams, and two sentences on Al-Ala. The researcher takes two compound complex sentence of Meccan Surahs will be explained below:

I swear by the runners breathing pantingly, Then those <u>that produce fire</u> <u>striking</u>. Then those <u>that make raids at morn</u>, Then thereby raise dust, Then rush thereby upon an assembly: **Most surely man is ungrateful to his Lord.**(Al-Adiyat: 1-6)

He indeed shall be successful<u>who purifies himself</u>, Andmagnifies the name of his Lord and prays. (Al-Ala: 14-15)

The first compound complex sentence above consists of two independent sentences and two dependent sentences. In addition, it consists of six verses that become one sentence. From two dependent clause, both of clause use subordinating conjunction "that". Whereas, the second complex sentence above consist of two verses. In addition, it consist of two independent clauses and a dependent clause followed by conjunction "and". It use subordinating conjunction "who". The first sentence means that human is ungrateful to his lord because stingy of their wealth. The second sentence means Muslim is luck people because they are Islam, the right religion.

b. Compound complex sentence on Medinan verse

A compound complex sentence that found in Medinan surahs consists of one verse in a sentence or than one verse. Sometimes, in one Medinan verse consist of more than a sentence. The researcher found 15 compound complex sentences on Medinan surahs translated by Shakir. She found 5 compound complex sentence on At-Talaq, 3 sentences on At-Taghabun, 3 sentences on Al-Munafiqoon, two sentences on Al-Jumua, and two sentences on As-Saff.The researcher take 3 compound complex sentence of Medinan verses that will be explained below:

<u>When the hypocrites come to you</u>, they say: We bear witness<u>that you are</u> <u>most surely Allah's Messenger;</u> and Allah knowsthat you are most surely His <u>Messenger, and Allah bears witness that the hypocrites are surely liars.</u> (Al-Munafiqoon: 1)

The verse above is compound complex sentence that consist of one verse. It has three independent clauses and four dependent clauses. The dependent clause is those who has bold and underlines form whereas the independent clause has bold forms. The compound complex sentence above has two subordinating conjunction, they are "when" and "that". The sentence above means that when the hypocrites are act like they trust of Islam but they wants to shattered Islam by giving lie oaths.

He it is <u>Who raised among the inhabitants of Mecca an Messenger from</u> <u>among themselves,who recites to them His communications and purifies</u> <u>them</u>, and teaches them the Book and the Wisdom, <u>although they were before</u> <u>certainly in clear error</u>, And others from among them <u>who have not yet</u> <u>joined them</u>; and He is the Mighty, the Wise.(Al-Jumua: 2,3) The sentence above consists of two verses in a sentence. It consists of three independent clause and three dependent clause. The dependent clause is those who has bold and underlines form whereas the independent clause has bold forms. The compound complex sentence above has two subordinating conjunction, they are "who" and "although". The sentence above means that Muslim is luck because Islam is the right religion.

O Prophet! when you divorce women, divorce them for~ their prescribed time, and calculate the number of the days prescribed, and be careful of [your duty to] Allah, your Lord[1]. Do not drive them out of their houses, nor should they themselves go forth, unless they commit an open indecency; and these are the limits of Allah, and whoever goes beyond the limits of Allah, he indeed does injustice to his own soul[2].You do not know that Allah may after that bring about reunion.(At-Talaq: 1)

The verse above consists of the types of sentence: two compound complex sentence and a complex sentence. The sentence with the bold form is the sentence with the bold forms. While, the complex sentence of the verse above is "You do not know that Allah may after that bring about reunion.". The first sentence consists of a dependent clause and a independent clause. The first dependent clause use "when" as the subordinating conjunction whereas the second subordinating clause has "unless" as the subordinating conjunction. the verse above shows that when a man divorce women, they have to divorce them in the right time. Divorce women also forbid to out of their house until the appointed time.

The explanation above shows that both of Meccan and Medinan verse use all types of sentences, they are: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. The difference between Meccan and Medinan sentences is on the dominant sentence. Meccan Surahs has simple sentence as the dominant sentence whereas Medinan surahs has compound complex sentence as the dominant sentences.

The similarity of Meccan and Medinansentences are: both of Meccan and Medinan verse consist of four types of sentence, they are: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence.

4.1.2.2 Phrases

The other difference between Meccan and Medinan surahs is phrases. The researcher found five kinds of phrases on Meccan and Medinan surahs on Qur'an English translation translated by Shakir, they are: noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, adjective phrase, and prepositional phrase. The reseacher found 1.152 phrases on Meccan and Medinan verses. Each of phrases will be clarified below:

a. Noun phrase

The researcher found 543 phases on Meccan and Medinan verses. 156 noun phrases on Meccan surah: 20 noun phrases on Al-Adiyat surah, 28 noun phrases on Ash-Shams surah, 42 noun phrases on Al-Balad surah, 34 noun phrases on At-Tariq surah, and 32 noun phrase on Al-Ala surah. Whereas on Medinan surahs, the researcher found 387 noun phrases: 98 noun phrases on AtTalaq, 68 noun phrases on Al-Munafiqoon, 106 noun phrases on At-Taghabun, 45 noun phrases on Al-Jumua, and 71 noun phrases on As-Saff.

b. Verb phrase

The researcher found 297 phrases which is 72 verb phrases on MeccanMeccan and Medinan verses. On Meccan verses, the researcher found 72 phrases: 7 verb phrases on Al-Adiyat surah, 16 verb phrases on Ash-Shams surah, 19 verb phrases on Al-Balad surah, 16 verb phrases on At-Tariq surah, and 14 verb phrase on Al-Ala surah. Whereas on Medinan surahs, the researcher found 225 verb phrases: 62 verb phrases on At-Talaq, 46 verb phrases on Al-Munafiqoon, 60 verb phrases on At-Taghabun, 22 verb phrases on Al-Jumua, and 35 verb phrases on As-Saff.

c. Adverb phrase

Meccanand Medinan verses consist of 58 adverb phrases. 30 adverb phrases found on Meccan surah: 7 verb phrases on Al-Adiyat surah, 1 adverb phrases on Ash-Shams surah, 5 adverb phrases on Al-Balad surah, 3 adverb phrases on At-Tariq surah, and 14 adverb phrase on Al-Ala surah. Whereas on Medinan surahs, the researcher found 28 adverb phrases: 8 adverb phrases on At-Talaq, 2 adverb phrases on Al-Munafiqoon, 11 adverb phrases on At-Taghabun, 4 adverb phrases on Al-Jumua, and 3 adverb phrases on As-Saff.

d. Adjective phrase

The researcher found 81adjective phrases on both Meccan and Medinan verses.18 adjective phrases found on Meccan surah: 10 adjective phrases on Al-Adiyat surah, 1 adjective phrases on Ash-Shams surah, 3 adjective phrases on Al-Balad surah, 1 adjective phrases on At-Tariq surah, and 3 adjective phrase on Al-Ala surah. Whereas on Medinan surahs, the researcher found 63 adjective phrases: 31 adjective phrases on At-Talaq, 3 adjective phrases on Al-Munafiqoon, 8 adjective phrases on At-Taghabun, 12 adjective phrases on Al-Jumua, and 9 adjective phrases on As-Saff.

e. Prepositional phrase

The researcher found 169 prepositional phrases on Meccan and Medinan verses. 42 prepositional phrases found on Meccan surah: 8 prepositional phrases on Al-Adiyat surah, 3 prepositional phrases on Ash-Shams surah, 17 prepositional phrases on Al-Balad surah, 10 prepositional phrases on At-Tariq surah, and 4 prepositional phrase on Al-Ala surah. Whereas on Medinan surahs, the researcher found 130 prepositional phrases: 55 prepositional phrases on At-Talaq, 15 prepositional phrases on Al-Munafiqoon, 30 prepositional phrases on At-Talaq, 16 prepositional phrases on Al-Jumua, and 14 prepositional phrases on As-Saff.

From the explanation above clear that both of Meccan and Medinan verse use all phrases, they are: noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, adjective phrase, and prepositional phrase. The difference between Meccan and Medinan phrases is on the quantity of the phrases. The phrases of Medinan verses are more than Meccan verses. Although Medinan surahs consist of 66 verses and Meccan Surahs consist of 82 verses but Medinan surahs use more phrases than Meccan Surahs.

The similarity of Meccan and Medinanphrases are: both of Meccan and Medinan verse consist of five phrases, they are: noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, adjective phrase, and prepositional phrase.

4.1.2.3 Word classes

After all sentences and phrases of Meccan and Medinan surahs in English Qur'an translation by Shakir has been analyzed, the writer than analyzed word classes on Meccan and Medinan verse. The researcher found there are eight type of word classes use by Meccan and Medinan verse, they are: pronoun, noun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, interjection, and preposition.

From the 10 Meccan and Medinan surahs, the researcher found 2.951 words that consist of pronoun, noun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, interjection, and prepostotion. 718 of 2.951 words are Meccan verse whereas 2.233 of 2.951 words are Medinan verse.

The difference between Meccan and Medina words are on the quantity of the words. The words of Medinan verses is more than Meccan verses. Although Medinan verses consist of 66 verses and Meccan Surahs consist of 82 verses but Medinan surahs use more words than Meccan Surahs.

The similarity of Meccan and Medinan words are: both of Meccan and Medinan verse consist of eight word classes, they are: pronoun, noun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, interjection, and preposition.

4.2 DISCUSSION

The findings reveal the ways of verse structure portrayed in tree diagrams found on Meccan and Medinan verses of Shakir's Quran English translation. This study applies by Chomsky's theory of transformational generative grammar (1965). The result of this present study implies that Medinan verses used more sentence, phrases, and word classes rather than Meccan verses.

Regarding the types of sentences, the researcher concluded that both of Meccan and Medinan surahs used all types of sentence. As the sentence analyzed, Meccan and Medinan verses usedvarious kinds of sentence. It also follows the finding of phrases and word classes. AlthoughMeccan verses consist of more verses, Medinan verses use more words, phrases, and sentences. It was same with Yun (2009) which found four types of sentences on a play namely *A Streetcar Named Desire*. The difference with this research is this research was compared between two objects, Meccan and Medinan verses.

Meanwhile, the phrases and words results showed the important of words and phrases on a verse in a surah on Qur'an English translation. Additionally, various phrases and word classes were also found on both surahs. It can be seen that tree diagram also important not only for sentence structure, but also for ambiguous sentence or verse.

The comparison analysis concerning tree diagram find out the difference between Meccan and Medinan verses. In this case, even Meccan and Medinan surahs have some similarities, Medinan verses is more dominant than Meccan verses.

