CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR ANALYSIS IN YUSUF ALI'S ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF AL-QUR'AN SURAH AL-FURQON AND AL-MU'MINUN

THESIS

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IBRAHIM MALANG
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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **"Conceptual Metaphor Analysis in Yusuf Ali's English Translation of Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun"** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written of published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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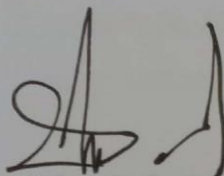
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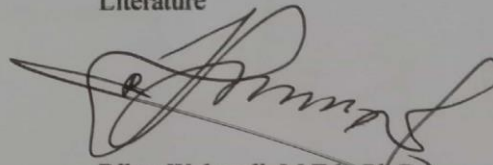
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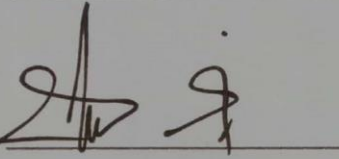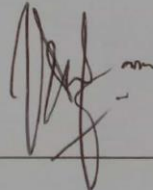
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iv

MOTTO

"Allah does not burden a soul beyond that it can bear"

(Qur'an, 2: 286)

DEDICATION

This thesis proudly presents to:

My beloved parents

Junaedi

Dra. Nur Saidah

All of my family

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First, let me begin by expressing my gratitude to Allah, the Lord of the World, the Destroyer of all oppressors, and the Hope of all downtrodden. Shalawat and salam are always addressed to Muhammad SAW, the prophet of the ummah who established Islam as a source of peace and blessing for the rest of the universe.

Secondly, I'd want to extend my special thanks to everyone who supported me in completing my thesis, entitled **"Conceptual Metaphor Analysis in Yusuf Ali's English Translation of Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun".** I'd also like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the rector of Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Dr. M. Zainuddin, M.A, the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag for his permission of this thesis, the Head of the English Literature Department, Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed., Ph. D, my respected advisor, Zainur Rofiq, M.A who always willing to advise, guide, share ideas, and give his time to this thesis, and all of the lectures in English Literature Department for the knowledge given during the college. Next, I want to thank to my parents, Junaedi and Nur Saidah, who always support in my goals and encourage my personal decisions. They never ask me to pretend to be someone else. Their guidance add value and meaning to my life journey. May Allah always keep them safe and shower them with His unending mercy. And then, my big family, who has always loved and supported me. Thank you for your endless love.

May Allah's blessing continually be with them. And also, I want to thank to all of my friends from the Department of English Literature. Thank you for all of the fantastic times we've had together. I hold a special place in my heart for each of you. Next is, all of part of MSAA, FAZA-89, ABA-90, USA-01, ABA-12, and Majesty, who are willing to share experience, friendship, and togetherness with me during my studies and life journey It gains value because of their presence.

Lastly, I recognize the weakness in the thesis I've written. As a result, every criticism or suggestion is appreciated. Hopefully, this study will provide further insights for students interested in Linguistics studies and will stimulate further research, particularly on the topic of conceptual metaphor.

Malang, 19 Mei 2022

Khoirun Nisa'

ABSTRACT

Nisa', Khoirun (2022). *Conceptual Metaphor Analysis in Yusuf Ali's English Translation of Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphor, Metaphor Identification Procedure, Al-Qur'an

Every text, including words, phrases, and sentences around us, such as newspapers, Holy books, storybooks, and poems has a communication purpose and multiple meanings. Many linguistic styles can be found in the Holy book (Al-Qur'an) because the language of the Qur'an is beautiful, unique, and enlightening. The Quran is the greatest miracle revealed by the Prophet Muhammad PBUH, and the language is a part of it. In Al-Qur'an, the metaphorical meaning of a word or sentence is more beautiful than the literal meaning. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor is essential in delivering holy messages in the Quranic language. In this study, the researcher examined the types of conceptual metaphors and how the conceptual metaphor realizes the meaning of the metaphor. For the data of this study, the researcher used the English versions of two surahs, Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun. The researcher used Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Al-Qur'an English version and took the data from his website. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this research, and two theories were applied. The first theory is Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) conceptual metaphor theory, which analyzes the different types of metaphors. The second theory is Pragglejaz's group metaphor identification procedure (MIP) theory (Steen, 2010), which analyzes the metaphorical terms in Surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun. As the result of this study, the researcher found 18 metaphorical verses from a total of 195 verses, 10 verses categorized as structural metaphors, and 8 verses as ontological metaphors. From the 18 metaphorical verses which have 448 lexical items, the researcher found 32 lexical items that metaphorically used in both surahs.

ABSTRAK

Nisa', Khoirun (2022). *Conceptual Metaphor Analysis in Yusuf Ali's English Translation of Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun*. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dosen Pembimbing: Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Metafora Konseptual, Prosedur Identifikasi Metafora, Al-Qur'an

Setiap teks, termasuk kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang ada di sekeliling kita, seperti surat kabar, kitab suci, buku cerita, dan puisi memiliki tujuan komunikasi khusus dan mempunyai banyak makna. Terdapat banyak gaya Bahasa yang dapat ditemukan di dalam kitab suci (Al-Qur'an) karena bahasa Al-Qur'an itu indah, unik, dan menyejukkan. Al-Qur'an adalah mukjizat terbesar yang diturunkan oleh Nabi Muhammad SAW, dan bahasa yang digunakan di Al-Qur'an adalah bagian dari mu'jizat. Dalam Al-Qur'an, makna metaforis sebuah kata atau kalimat lebih indah daripada makna literalnya. Oleh karena itu, metafora konseptual sangat penting dalam menyampaikan nasihat atau pesan-pesan suci di Al-Qur'an. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mengkaji jenis-jenis metafora konseptual dan bagaimana metafora konseptual mewujudkan makna dari metafora tersebut. Sebagai data dari penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan dua surat dari Al-Qur'an versi bahasa Inggris, yaitu surah Al-Furqon dan Al-Mu'minun. Peneliti menggunakan Al-Qur'an versi bahasa Inggris karya Abdullah Yusuf Ali yang diambil dari websitenya. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan menerapkan dua teori untuk menganalisa data. Teori pertama adalah teori metafora konseptual Lakoff dan Johnson (1980), untuk menganalisis berbagai jenis metafora. Teori kedua adalah teori dari Pragglejaz Group yaitu (MIP) prosedur identifikasi metafora (Steen, 2010) untuk menganalisa kata-kata metafora yang ditemukan dalam Surat Al-Furqon dan Al-Mu'minun. Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu, peneliti menemukan 18 ayat yang termasuk metafora dari total 195 ayat, 10 ayat dikategorikan sebagai metafora struktural, dan 8 ayat sebagai metafora ontologis. Dari 18 ayat yang termasuk metafora, dimana 18 ayat tersebut terdiri atas 448 kata, peneliti menemukan 32 kata yang digunakan secara metaforis pada kedua surat tersebut.

مستخلص البحث

نساء، خير 2022 تحليل الإستعارة المفاهيمية في الترجمة القران الإنجليزية لمحمد يوسف علي فى سورة الفرقون والمؤمنون. البحث الجامعي، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج، المشرف: زينور رفيق الماجستير

الكلمات الأساسية: الاستعارة المفاهيمية، إجراء التعرّف الاستعاري، القرآن

كل نص، بما في ذلك الكلمات والعبارات والجمل الموجودة في كل مكان حولنا ، مثل الصحف والكتب المقدسة والكتب القصصية والقصائد، له غرض اتصال محدد وله العديد من المعاني. هناك العديد من الأساليب اللغوية التي يمكن العثور عليها في الكتاب المقدس (القرآن) لأن لغة القرآن جميلة وفريدة من نوعها ومهدئة. القرآن هو أعظم معجزة أنزلها النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم ، واللغة المستخدمة في القرآن جزء من الإعجاز. المعنى المجازي للكلمة أو الجملة في القرآن أجمل من معناها الحرفي. لذلك، فإن الاستعارات المفاهيمية مهمة جدًا في إيصال النصائح أو الرسائل المقدسة في القرآن. في هذا البحث، يبحث الباحثة أنواع الاستعارات المفاهيمية وكيف تجسد الاستعارات المفاهيمية معنى هذه الاستعارات. واستناداً إلى بيانات هذا البحث، استخدمت الباحثة سورتين من النسخة الإنجليزية للقرآن، وهما سورة الفرقان والمؤمنون. استخدمت الباحثة النسخة الإنجليزية لمصحف محمد يوسف علي المأخوذ من موقعه على الإنترنت. استخدمت الباحثة في هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي وطبقت نظريتين لتحليل البيانات. النظرية الأولى هي نظرية الاستعارة المفاهيمي(1980) Lakoff dan Johnson ، لتحليل أنواع مختلفة من الاستعارات. النظرية الثانية هي نظرية مجموعة Pragglejaz ، وهي إجراء التحديد المجازي (MIP)لتحليل الكلمات المجازية (Steen, 2010) الموجودة في سورة الفرقان والمؤمنون. وخلصت نتائج هذا البحث هو أن الباحثة وجدت 18 آية تضمنت استعارات من إجمالي 195 آية ، و 10 آيات مصنفة على أنها استعارات تركيبية، و 8 آيات استعارات وجودية. من بين 18 آية تحتوي على استعارات، منها 18 آية تتكون من 448 كلمة، وجدت الباحثة 32 كلمة مستخدمة مجازياً في السورتين.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborates on the background of the study, the problem of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

The Quran is the most important religious book in Islam, and the greatest miracle revealed by the Prophet Muhammad PBUH. Muslims believe that Allah's actual words are contained in the Quran in its original Arabic form. It has been proved that the Qur'anic language is more amazing and fascinating, this is because the Qur'anic language is a part of the miracle. The text of the Qur'an contains numerous metaphors. A word's or sentence's metaphorical meaning is more beautiful than its literal meaning. The meaning of metaphors in the Qur'an is a systematization of the art of speech. As a result, metaphor can be used in a linguistic method to communicate one's thoughts and gather information that shows the author's soul and personality. This makes it easier for people to understand the Qur'an. In addition, the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an in multiple languages may lead to reader misconception and misdirection. So that's why, the study of the conceptual metaphor and the metaphorical expression in Al-Qur'an English translation is very important.

There are several research on metaphor in literary and linguistic works at the moment. The purpose of literary work is to represent the universe and human existence; the essential criterion for literary work is 'truth,' or everything that the

author desires to describe (Pradopo, 1994:26). Metaphors, according to Keraf (2009), are a type of figurative language. A metaphor is a transfer of verbal meaning, image, or character from one phrase to another (Classe, 2000). According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphors can be found not just in language but also in people's behaviors and ideas in everyday life. Furthermore, the essence of metaphor is comprehending and experiencing one type of thing in terms of another (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; p.5). Metaphor is used in conceptual systems as well as literary works.

In 1980, George Lakoff and Mark Johnson introduced Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) in their book Metaphors We Live By, the term conceptual was first given to the word metaphor in the field of cognitive linguistics, which is rooted in cognitive psychology. They claim to have discovered conceptual metaphors in everyday language. Conceptual metaphors influence not only our speech but also how we think and act. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's Metaphors We Live By (1980) demonstrate how ordinary language is full of metaphors that we may not recognize. A conceptual metaphor, according to Kovecses (2010), is made up of two conceptual domains, one of which is understood in terms of the other. However, the current study will attempt to examine conceptual metaphors in two surahs of the English translation of the Qur'an by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

In this study, the researcher chose the two surahs to analyze (surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun) from Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Al-Qur'an English Translation. The researcher analyzed the conceptual metaphor and how

conceptual metaphors in both surahs actualize the metaphor's meaning both surahs. The reason why the researcher uses surah Al-Furqon as the data of the study is that it contains verses that distinguish between the truth and wrong, Allah SWT's oneness, and the erroneous belief of shirk. While surah Al-Mu'minun was chosen because contains the characteristics of the believer, the oneness of Allah, the human process, the promise of victory for believers, and punishment for disbelievers. In addition, both surahs have several similarities, including the stories about the prophets, such as prophets Nuh, Hud, Musa, Harun, Isa, and Syuaib.

Furthermore, the reason why the researcher chose Surah Al-Fuqon is that Surah Al-Furqon has a unique language at the beginning of the Surah. Surah Al-Furqon begins with the word "*Tabaraka*" which in the Qur'an there are only two suras that begin with the word "*Tabaraka*", namely Surah Al-Furqon and Surah Al-Mulk. The uniqueness of this "*Tabaraka*" word is that in the Qur'an this "*Tabaraka*" word only exists in the form of *fi'il madhi* (past) and this "*Tabaraka*" word is always continued with the words which show the greatness of Allah SWT. Another reason for choosing Surah Al-Mu'minun is that in Surah Al-Mu'minun there is an explanation of the awesomeness of the Day of Judgment, the process of human occurrence in which many metaphors will be found in that explanation.

Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English translation of the Al-Qur'an is used by the researcher as Al-Qur'an English Translation in this study because the Al-Qur'an English translation by Yusuf Ali in his work "The Holy of Qur'an" emphasizes the language aspect and interprets the verse spiritually (Sufistic/spiritual) using a

linguistic approach synchronic or semantic basic meaning (Azizah & Annahdhi, 2021). He also puts more emphasis on language style by using rhythmic poetry to make it easier for readers to understand his interpretation.

Some earlier academics have studied conceptual metaphors in newspapers and social media. The first study (Adam, 2020) looks at how the media uses conceptual metaphors to portray the climate crisis. The researchers identify the source domains of climate crisis metaphors that convey a sense of impending doom. The data originates from The Guardian's online news page. The second, Ula (2021) analyzes the metaphor of the Covid-19 Vaccine controversy in New York Times online news using the conceptual metaphor theory proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (2003). She also employs Cruse and Croft's (2004) image schema theory to understand how media create specific images for readers. The third research examined Conceptual Metaphors in Instagram captions of Indonesian teenagers from different gender perspectives (Hardiyanti, 2019). She evaluated the data using Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) Conceptual Metaphor theory, which was enhanced by Kovesces (2006).

The fourth study (Rahmaniyah, 2018) aims to discover and analyze metaphorical terms in political headlines from The New York Times in December 2017. She utilized George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's conceptual metaphor theory (CMT) (1980) and Charles J. Fillmore's cognitive semantic approach (1982). Among the 30 data that have been analyzed and obtained through data reduction, twelve are structural metaphors, ten orientational metaphors, and eight ontological metaphors.

Besides, there has been a lot of research on conceptual metaphors in literary works. (Pratiwi et al., 2020) investigate the conceptual metaphor in Lang Leavs' poetry. The author aims to describe and identify the source of analytical data based on language phenomena. The data was analyzed using conceptual metaphorical theory to discover the image schema that occurs in the data. (Septiyana, 2019) examines the semantic roles in the lyrics of the Owl City song using George Lakoff's conceptual metaphor theory. The approach used in this study is qualitative analysis. The purpose of this research is to identify the many types and conceptual importance of conceptual metaphors present in Owl City Songs.

Next, (Pramudita & Hanidar, 2019) conducted a conceptual metaphor study on the song, examining the conceptual metaphor in Paramore's After Laughter Album. This study's data consists of 11 songs from the album After Laughter. Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) conceptual metaphor theory was used to analyze the data. As a result, orientational metaphors are the most common types of conceptual metaphors. According to the findings of this research, the songwriters utilize orientational metaphors to express to their audience that they have encountered ups and downs in their lives.

Several academics have also researched conceptual metaphors in the Al-Qur'an. Mauludyan (2020) presents a study on conceptual metaphor in the English translation of Juz Amma by Marmaduke Pickthall. She analyzes the data using Kovecses' conceptual metaphor theory and Newmark's translation metaphor theory. Abdelhameed (2019) investigates conceptual metaphors in Al- Qur'an

surahs. He examines the conceptual metaphor "Prayer" in the Qur'an, which contributes to a Muslim's inner peace. He used the Pragglejaz model of Metaphor Identification Procedure (2010) and the conceptual metaphor framework developed by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980) to examined the data.

Furthermore, A. Maula (2011) has explored a comparative analytical study in metaphor translation in the Al-Qur'an. She investigates ten cases that demonstrate two types of metaphor: lexicalized metaphor and non-lexicalized metaphor. Her study includes translation, verse context, metaphor types, and metaphor translation methodologies in English. Dickin's lexicological metaphor theories, in which the dictionary serves as the major source of analysis, are chosen by her. Siregar (2021) investigates metaphor in the English translation of Surah An-Nisa'. She used an English translation of the Qur'an produced by the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Religion (2012). She employs McCann's metaphor perspective to discuss the metaphor in the surah. Then, to determine the meaning of metaphors, she used the Metaphorical Pattern Analysis (MPA) Method (Stefanowitch, 2020).

Many researchers have investigated studies in the same field as the preceding studies, but none of them used surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun as the subject of the study. This study will surely provide new inspiration for future research. The researcher also examined the types and functions of conceptual metaphor in Surah Al-Furqon and Surah Al-Mu'minun using George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's (1980) conceptual metaphor theory. The researcher then analyzes the meaning of the metaphorical word using the Pragglejaz group

theory of Metaphor Identification Procedure (2007) which is rarely used; therefore, this study is worth doing.

B. Problems of the Study

1. What are the types and function of conceptual metaphors found in surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun English version by Abdullah Yusuf Ali?

2. How is conceptual metaphor used in English version of surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun to realize the meaning of metaphor?

C. Objectives of the study

1. To describe the types and function of Conceptual Metaphors found in Surah Al Furqon and Surah al Mu'minun English version by Abdullah Yusuf Ali

2. To explore the meanings of the metaphor in English version of Surah al Furqon and Surah Al Mu'minun by Abdullah Yusuf Ali

D. Significance of the Study

The researcher expects that readers will discover this study useful both practically and theoretically.

1. This research hopes could be useful for future academics interested on the study of conceptual metaphor and metaphor meaning in Al-Qur'an.

2. This stud hopes can add to the contribution to linguistics research, particularly in the field of conceptual metaphors and especially to be a potential extended discussion of religious understanding through linguistics basis.

E. Scope and Limitation

This study examines conceptual metaphor in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English translations of Surah Al-Furqon and Surah Al-Mu'minun using a cognitive linguistics method. Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) conceptual metaphor theory, as well as Pragglejaz's group Metaphor Identification Procedure theory (2007) were used by the researcher. The goal of this research is to examine the various types of conceptual metaphors and how they are employed in Surah Al-Furqon and Surah Al-Mu'minun. Besides, the researcher is trying to grasp the meaning of conceptual metaphors included in both surahs. This study focuses on the conceptual metaphor in two surahs from Abdullah Yusuf Ali's website for the sake of simplicity. The researcher limits the data to obtain a better understanding of conceptual metaphor in the Al-English Qur'an's translation.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Cognitive Linguistics

    Cognitive linguistics is language research based on what is known about the human mind, with language considered as reflecting and exposing the mind (Evans & Green, 2006).

2. Cognitive Semantics

    Cognitive semantics differs from previous approaches to linguistic meaning, it considers linguistic meaning to be an expression of

conceptual structure, or the nature and organization of mental representation in all of its richness and complexity (Evans & Green, 2006).

3. Metaphor

In contrast to simile, which is an explicit comparison represented by the terms 'like' or 'as,' metaphor is a figurative comparison. A metaphor, according to Kovecses (2010), is a figure of speech that provides a comparison between two separate entities. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980, p. 6), metaphor is more than just a linguistic issue; it is a conceptual cognitive process resulting from the mapping of the source domain to the target domain.

4. Conceptual Metaphor

A conceptual metaphor explains one thing from the perspective of another (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). In cognitive linguistics, the source domain is the conceptual world from which we generate metaphorical terminology to comprehend another conceptual domain. The conceptual domain that is grasped in this way is the target domain. As a result, the journey's source domain is usually used to explain life's target domain.

5. Al-Qur'an English Version

Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Al-Qur'an English version is one of the best, most popular, and easiest to access Al-Qur'an English versions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

The theories that support and relate to the study are presented in this chapter. It explains Praggleajaz's group theory of metaphor identification procedure (MIP), cognitive linguistics, cognitive semantics, metaphor, conceptual metaphor, and forms of metaphor.

A. Cognitive Linguistics

Cognitive science can be considered an umbrella term for interdisciplinary collaboration aiming at better understanding cognition through empirical and theoretical research (Abrahamsen & Bechtel, 2012, p. 9). Among the many questions concerning how the mind works, this study concentrated on language in the Al-Qur'an. Language research in the cognitive tradition is a distinct field of study, specifically cognitive linguistics as a subset of cognitive science.

This field of linguistics developed in the 1970s as a reaction to discontent with formal approaches to language and grew in popularity throughout the 1980s until the International Cognitive Linguistics Society was established in 1989/90 (Evans & Green, 2006, p. 3). Furthermore, Evans and Green (2006) emphasize that cognitive linguistics is a collection of complementary, overlapping (and even contradicting) theories unified by "a shared set of guiding principles, assumptions, and viewpoints" (p. 3).

These guiding principles, assumptions, and points of view are intrinsically related to cognitive science as a whole because they refer to universal cognitive processes when discussing language. The cognitive approach can be contrasted

with two other notable theories of language. The structuralist notion of a language system, a specific module of the cognitive processing language uniquely and algorithmically (Chomsky, 1986), which sees the brain as a computer with a specific component managing syntax (Bloomfield, 1933). This adherence to broad cognitive principles is emphasized by Lakoff (1990, p. 40), who proposes the Cognitive Commitment: "a commitment to make one's account of human language fit with what is universally accepted about the mind and brain, from many other domains as well as our own." Furthermore, the assumption that the mind is either a blank canvas or a machine with a linguistic component is called into doubt. Language is a result of universal cognitive processes, not an independent thing. The Cognitive Commitment is the link that connects cognitive linguistics to cognitive science and research in general.

B. Cognitive Semantics

Cognitive semantics evolved in the 1970s as a reaction to the objectivist worldview of the Anglo-American philosophical tradition and the related methodology, truth-Conditional semantics, established within formal linguistics. Cognitive semantics distinguishes itself from other approaches to linguistic meaning by viewing linguistic meaning as a manifestation of conceptual structure, or the nature and organization of mental representation in all of its richness and diversity.

Research on cognitive semantics involves research on conceptual content and its arrangement in language (Talmy, 2000:4). Cognitive semantics, like the broader subject of cognitive linguistics, is not an all-encompassing theory.

According to Evans and Green (2006), cognitive semantics is built on four guiding principles: (1) conceptual structure is embodied, (2) semantic structure is conceptual structure, (3) meaning representation is encyclopaedic, and (4) meaning construction is conceptualization.

1. **Conceptual structure is embodied**

Cognitive semanticists struggle with the nature of the link between conceptual structure and the external world of sensory experience. In other words, cognitive semanticists seek to examine the nature of human interaction with and knowledge of the external world, as well as to build a theory of conceptual structure that is consistent with how humans experience the world. One idea that has emerged to characterize the nature of conceptual organization through contact with the natural environment is the embodied cognition hypothesis. Because the nature of the conceptual organization is drawn from bodily experience, the physiological experience with which it is associated is part of what makes conceptual structure significant (Evans & Green, 2006).

2. **Semantic structure is conceptual structure**

This principle asserts that language relates to thoughts in the speaker's mind rather than objects in the external world, according to Evans and Green (2006). In other words, semantic structure and concepts can be linked. The conventional meanings of words are linguistic conceptions or lexical concepts: the standard form in which conceptual structure must be represented in language. The fact that semantic and conceptual structure can be compared does not mean that they are comparable. On the other hand, cognitive semanticists argue that the

meanings associated with words, for example, only represent a subset of all possible concepts. Then there is plethora of more thoughts, ideas, and feelings that we can communicate through language.

3. Meaning representation is encyclopaedic

The third essential principle of cognitive semantics claims that semantic organization derives from an encyclopaedic source. Langacker (1987) argues that words are not neatly packaged bundles of meaning (as in the dictionary approach), but rather serve as "points of access" to huge libraries of information tied to a certain thought or conceptual domain. Furthermore, cognitive semanticists think that a word's conventional meaning is only a "prompt" for the process of meaning formation and the "selection" of a suitable interpretation against the context of the speech.

4. Meaning construction is conceptualization

This section digs deeper into the meaning-making process. Language, according to the fourth principle associated with cognitive semantics, does not encode meaning. Nonetheless, as we've seen, words (and other linguistic units) act as "prompts" for meaning development (Evans & Green, 2006). Meaning is generated at the conceptual level, according to this theory, and the meaning building is synonymous with conceptualization, a dynamic process in which language units act as prompts for a range of conceptual operations and the enlistment of previous information.

C. Metaphor

Metaphor has long been thought to be the most fundamental kind of figurative language use. Metaphor has been recognized as a unique phenomenon of language since the term was coined in ancient Greece. Metaphor, according to Weiss (2006), is derived from the Greek metapherin, which is constructed from "meta" which means "over," and "pherein" which means "to carry." Historically, the study of metaphor begins with Aristotle's observation in Poetics that "metaphor is the transfer of a term from one thing to another."

Furthermore, metaphor is usually thought to be a quality of language only, a matter of words rather than mind and action. It pervades daily life, not only through language but also through thinking and conduct. It suggests that metaphor is supposed to be synonymous with common human language, despite the fact that daily language lacks metaphor (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003). According to Knowles and Moon (2006), a metaphor is the use of language to hint to something other than what it was originally applied to or what it "really" represents. They emphasize that people use metaphors to communicate what they think or feel about something, to explain how something works, to transmit meaning in a more interesting and creative way, or to do all of these things. Furthermore, they claim that the purpose of metaphor is to draw analogies or to establish a relationship between two items. All definitions and interpretations agree that metaphor in linguistic device refers to the transmission of some form of change in which one word or phrase is used in place of another. Simply put, it means describing one thing with another.

1. **Metaphor in Al-Qur'an**

Metaphors have an important role in Quranic discourse. Controversy exists among researcher on how to interpret metaphorical verses in the Quran. According to Elimam (2016), the Quranic text which is included in religious texts, is distinct from other texts. Metaphor is also used in the Quran to remind and refresh readers' minds about the reasons for their creation. Some researcher also suggest that metaphorical verses must be interpreted connotatively. This is because the Quran tracks the evolution of language across the time.

Furthermore, the Holy Quran is regarded as the most rhetorical holy book, metaphor can assist speakers and readers in creating new meanings and concepts in order to discover an appropriate means of conveying the incomprehensible thinking. The Quran frequently uses familiar domains relating to physical and cultural experiences, such as trade, food, and light and darkness, as source domains via which many parts of Islamic faith and other target domains would be non-literally experienced (Charteris-Black, 2004). It shows his notion that apparently irrelevant language metaphors spread throughout the Quranic text can be categorized into themes or groupings of related metaphors prompted by general conceptual mappings (Berrada 2007: 34).

D. Conceptual Metaphor

Cognitive linguistics, as well as the cognitive and social sciences, have benefited greatly from Conceptual Metaphor Theory, particularly in neighboring disciplines such as cognitive psychology and anthropology. One of the first

theoretical frameworks recognized as a component of the cognitive semantics project, Metaphorical Concept Theory provided much of the original theoretical push for the cognitive perspective.

A conceptual metaphor, according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), is a type of systematic form. They define conceptual metaphor as a mental invention based on the analogous principle, which requires conceptualizing one element on another. According to Kovecses (2010), conceptual metaphors have two domains: the source domain and the target domain. CMT is divided into two conceptual metaphor domains: the source domain and the target domain. For instance, in this statement, the source domain is the word journey, while the target domain is love. The source domain is used by humans to comprehend the abstract idea in the destination domain. The source domains are more concrete and commonplace, whereas the destination domain is abstract. The conceptual domain that we are attempting to comprehend is the target domain. The key point to remember about conceptual metaphor is that it typically uses an abstract idea as the destination and a concrete or physical concept as the source.

The researcher presents an example of a conceptual metaphor from Kovecses' book Metaphor (2010) to provide a deeper understanding:

LOVE IS A JOURNEY

Look *how far* we've *come*.

We're *at a crossroads*.

We'll just have to *go our separate ways*.

We can't *turn back* now.

I don't think this relationship is *going anywhere*.

Where are we?

We're *stuck.*

It's been a *long, bumpy road*.

This relationship is a *dead-end street*.

We're just *spinning our wheels*.

Our marriage is *on the rocks*.

We've *gotten off the track*.

This relationship is *foundering*.

Table 1. LOVE IS JOURNEY Metaphor

Source: JOURNEY	Target: LOVE
The travelers	The lovers
The vehicle	The love relationship itself
The journey	Events in the relationship
The distance covered	The progress made
The obstacles encountered	The difficulties experienced
Decisions about which way to go	Choices about what to do
The destination of the journey	The goal(s) of the relationship

The preceding example depicts a systematic series of correspondences, or mappings, that define the conceptual metaphor of love as a journey (Kovecses,

2003). The following example shows how the concept of journey is used as a source domain to understand the target domain of love. In a systematic process, the constituent elements of conceptual domain A correspond to the constituent elements of conceptual domain B.

E. Types of Metaphor

For the sake of clarity, conceptual metaphors can be classified based on the cognitive processes that they perform. Three types of conceptual metaphor have been defined based on this premise: structural, ontological, and orientational. These types of metaphors typically overlap in specific situations.

1. Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphors, according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), are situations in which one concept is symbolically created in terms of another. The basis of this structural metaphor are the source domain and the destination domain. As a result, the source domain describes how a metaphorical expression is formed, whereas the target domain explains how the meaning of the metaphorical expression is applied. In the structural metaphor, the source domain provides a rather rich knowledge framework for the target concept. In other words, the cognitive function of these metaphors is to allow speakers to understand target A by utilizing the structure of source B. This understanding is gained by mental mappings between A and B components (Kovecses, 2010). The structural metaphor is based on a logical connection between experience and daily life. This metaphor is an abstract metaphorical system contained within a bigger

difficult mental concept that is structured in the sense of a number of other concepts (Hurford, 2007).

Let's look at to Berrada (2006) for the example of structural metaphor found in Al-Qur'an.

DISBELIEF IS DEATH

- Al-Qur'an-Surah Ar-Ra'd verse 16

قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الْأَعْمَىٰ وَالْبَصِيرُ أَمْ هَلْ تَسْتَوِي الظُّلُمَاتُ وَالنُّورُ

Say: Are the blind equal with those who see or the depths of darkness Equal with light?

This verse was given in the context of idolaters, whose gods or partners with Allah are weak and hence associated with blindness and darkness. They are placed in stark contrast to the Omniscient's Light and Sight, as well as the Almighty's Power (cf. Ibn Kathir (1995, Vol.3:489)). Assabouni (1986, Vol.2:77-78) believes that blind individuals represent unbelievers and those who see represent believers. Similarly, darkness represents errancy and light represents right-guidance. The difference between error or deception and guidance to the Truth is as obvious and apparent as the difference between the blind and the clear-sighted and discerning. Furthermore, the chasm between errancy and right-guidance is as clear as the chasm between darkness and light.

- Al-Qur'an-Surah Al-An 'am verse 122

أَوَمَن كَانَ مَيْتًا فَأَحْيَيْنَٰهُ وَجَعَلْنَا لَهُ نُورًا يَمْشِى بِهِۦ فِى ٱلنَّاسِ كَمَن مَّثَلُهُ فِى ٱلظُّلُمَٰتِ لَيْسَ بِخَارِجٍ مِّنْهَا

Can he who was dead, to whom We gave life, and a Light whereby He can walk amongst men, be like him who is in the depths of darkness, From which he can Never come out?

According to Qutb (1972, Vol. 8: 1201), the verse may refer to those who had dark souls and dead hearts prior to the arrival of Islam, and it was Islam's faith that resurrected their spirits and made their hearts open to the truth of revelation. According to Attabari (1984, Vol. 8:22), the verse alludes to a person who was spiritually dead due to unbelief and, with Allah's favor, became capable of differentiating good from evil. Similarly, according to Abu Hayyan (quoted in Assabouni (1986, Vol.1:415), the believer is likened to a living person with a light that guides him, whereas the disbeliever is likened to a dead person immersed in the depths of darkness. The spiritual journey from darkness to belief: light to faith is seen as a movement from death to life.

Finally, it is important to note that the source domain of death and its darkness corresponds to the target domain of misdirection and ignorance. As a result, the structural metaphor DISBELIEF IS DEATH generates lexical metaphors of this type.

2. Ontological Metaphor

Ontological metaphor, according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), is a way of defining a non-physical occurrence as an entity or substance. Ontological metaphors provide substantially less cognitive structure than structural metaphors for target concepts (Kovecses, 2010). Ontology is a philosophical branch that studies the nature of life. Their cognitive task appears to be "merely" to provide

generic categories of abstract target conceptions new ontological footing and to construct new abstract entities. This indicates that we examine our experiences in terms of objects, substances, and containers in general, without specifying which type of item, substance, or container is being considered.

Abstract phenomena such as ideas, sensations, and happenings are explained using ontological metaphors. Personification is a concept used in ontological metaphors as well (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980, p. 33). The process of endowing inhuman things with human attributes is known as personification. It uses figurative analogies and human words to depict human attributes, qualities, and actions.

The following is the example of ontological metaphor found in Al-Qur'an (Abdelhameed, 2019).

PRAYER IS A MENTOR

- Al-Qur'an-Surah Al-'ankabut verse 45

وَأَقِمِ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ إِنَّ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ تَنْهَىٰ عَنِ ٱلْفَحْشَآءِ وَٱلْمُنكَرِ

and establish regular Prayer: for Prayer restrains from shameful and unjust deeds.

Based on this verse, "prayer" "restrains" those who practice it from "obscenities," but it also "deters" them from undertaking disgraceful crimes. Personified "Prayers" are imagined and approved as a Mentor or Guide. The idea: "Prayers" pause these fleeting activities. "الفحشاء" (explicit profanity) and "المنكر" (obscenities rejected by the mind).

3. **Orientational Metaphor**

Orientational metaphors have even less conceptual structure than ontological metaphors when it comes to target notions (Kovecses, 2010). A metaphorical idea that organizes a whole system of concepts for one another rather than constructing one concept in terms of another is another definition of the orientational metaphor (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003). Up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, central-peripheral are spatial orientation ideas. The cognitive function of orientational metaphor is to make a set of target concepts cohesive in our conceptual system. These spatial orientations are the outcome of the fact that we have bodies that function the way they do in our physical environment. There are many orientational metaphor that we can found in Al-Qur'an. Below are the example of orientational metaphor found in Al-Qur'an from (Abdelhameed, 2019):

PRAYER IS UP

Al-Qur'an-Surah An-Nissa' verse 103

إِنَّ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ كَانَتْ عَلَى ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ كِتَٰبًا مَّوْقُوتًا

For such prayers are enjoined on believers at stated times.

The usage of the preposition "عَلَى, ala /on" shows that "prayers" is in a higher position. The underlying meaning is that in Islam, prayers are looked up to, honored, and awaited, as in the Prophetic hadith that a Muslim should wait for the arrival of the time of prayer as the infallible link between a Muslim and Allah:

"وانتظار الصلاة بعد الصلاة awaiting one prayer (time) after another" (Hadeeth No. 251 in Muslim 2011).

There are numerous meanings related to metaphor in the Koran's parables. Journey, fire and light, and weather metaphors are prominent in Al-Qur'an and are based on conceptual metaphors such as SPIRITUAL KNOWLEDGE IS LIGHT, GOOD IS LIGHT, DIVINE ANGER IS FIRE and DIVINE PUNISHMENT IS A HOSTILE WEATHER CONDITION (Charteris-Black, 2004).

Charteris-Black identified the major source domains for metaphor in the Koran in his work "Corpus Approaches to Critical Metaphor Analysis (2004)." He has also developed a set of conceptual metaphors and a set of conceptual keys to account for these linguistic metaphors. The summary is provided below.

Table 2. Summary of the Qur'an's conceptual keys and conceptual metaphors

Conceptual Keys	Conceptual Metaphors
SPIRITUAL LIFE IS A JOURNEY	SPIRITUAL ACTIVITY IS TRAVLLING ALONG A PATH TOWARDS A GOAL
	ALLAH IS THE GUIDE
	SPIRITUAL LIFE IS A STRUGGLE FOR SALVATION
	EFFORT TOWARDS A SPIRITUAL GOAL IS WORTHWHILE
CIRCUMSTANCES ARE WEATHER	DIVINE JUDGEMENT IS A WEATHER CONDITION
	DIVINE PUNISHMENT IS A HOSTILE WEATHER CONDITION
	DIVINE BLESSING IS A FAVOURABLE WEATHER CONDITION
ALLAH IS THE LIGHT	THE WILL OF ALLAH IS A WRITTEN TEXT
	ALLAH IS THE GUIDE
	SPIRITUAL KNOWLEDGE IS LIGHT
	SPIRITUAL IGNORANCE IS DARKNESS
	GOOD IS LIGHT

	EVIL IS DARKNESS
	SATAN IS DARKNESS
	DIVINE ANGER IS FIRE
SPIRITUAL IS NATURAL	SPIRITUAL SUCCESS IS FERTILITY
	HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IS ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

F. Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP)

Cognitive linguists, stylisticians, discourse analyzers, applied linguistics, psycholinguists, and sociolinguists can all utilize MIP to identify linguistic metaphors in natural language. The Metaphor Identification Procedure, or MIP, was developed by the Pragglejaz Group (2007). The researchers who worked on MIP for six years are Lynne Cameron, Alan Cienki, Peter Crisp, Alice Deignan, Ray Gibbs, Joe Grady, Zoltán Kövecses, Graham Low, Elena Semino, and Gerard Steen. The Pragglejaz Group MIP technique is focused on the linguistic investigation of used metaphorically words, or lexical units, in conversation. In some cases, the technical term 'lexical units' is preferred over the more common term 'words.' MIP's goal is to create a mechanism for gathering the majority of the verbal metaphor expressions described in the literature over the last thirty years.

The following are some steps used during the analysis. First, carefully reading the source text and the translation text rendering. Second, finding lexical items in the source and target texts that could be metaphorical. Third, identifying the source text's contextual significance for each lexical item. Fourth, in the source and target texts, looking for a more fundamental meaning of each lexical item. Fifth, contrast the contextual and fundamental meanings of lexical items and

evaluate the degree to which they differ. MIP is a reliable method for recognizing metaphors, it prevents the researcher from noticing physical representations of conceptual metaphors everywhere (Steen: 2007:27). When using MIP to detect metaphors in conversation, used metaphorically phrases are employed as a foundation for generating cross-domain mappings (Crisp: 2002:7). Below are the examples of the MIP analysis in newspaper article and Al-Qur'an.

First is the analysis in newspaper article. In this analysis (Pragglejaz Group, 2007) analyze newspaper article from "The Independent" entitled "Sonia Gandhi stakes claim for top job with denunciation of Vajpayee". In this analysis example, they focus on the first sentence of the article. The first sentence focuses specifically on Ghandi's difficulties in being accepted by Indians as a political leader and potential future Prime Minister:

"For years, Sonia Gandhi has struggled to convince Indians that she is fit to wear the mantle of the political dynasty into which she married, let alone to become premier."

After that, they divided into the lexical units, with slashes indicating the boundaries between lexical units:

"/ For / years /, Sonia Gandhi / has / struggled / to / convince / Indians / that / she / is / fit / to /wear/ the / mantle / of / the / political / dynasty / into / which / she / married /, let alone / to / become / premier /."

Next is analyze the contextual meaning and the basic meaning to know is it metaphorically used or not. To simplify, in this example the researcher provides the analysis of 3 lexical unit.

For

a) Contextual meaning: The preposition "for" conveys temporal duration in this context, it introduces a noun phrase (years) that shows the period of time encompassed by the action/process referred to by the primary verb phrase in the sentence (has struggled).

b) Basic meaning: The preposition "for" can be used to introduce the beneficiary or recipient of an action, which generally involves the transfer of a physical entity from one person to another (e.g., I've brought a cup of tea for you). This is the primary meaning of the preposition. This is the first meaning of the word "for" in the modern dictionary (discussed later).

c) Contextual meaning versus basic meaning: The contextual meaning differs from the basic meaning. However, we have not identified a means to understand the contextual meaning by comparing it to the basic meaning.

Metaphorically used? No

Years

a) Contextual meaning: In this context, "years" refers to a long span of time that includes numerous calendar years. The term of "years" emphasizes the length of the relevant time period rather than delineating it precisely.

b) Basic meaning: The most fundamental definition of year is the cyclical period of time during which the earth completes a full rotation around the sun, which consists of 365 or 366 days (although the precise number of days is not necessarily part of the basic meaning).

c) Contextual meaning versus basic meaning: The contextual meaning is closely similar to the underlying meaning and does not differ considerably from it.

Metaphorically used? No.

Struggled

a) Contextual meaning: "Struggled" in this context denotes effort, difficulty, and failure to achieve a goal, notably changing other people's negative opinions and attitudes.

b) Basic meaning: To struggle means to exert one's physical strength against someone or something, as in She lifted up the youngster, but he struggled and kicked. The data provided in the consulted etymological dictionary, the Shorter Oxford Dictionary on Historical Principles, also indicates that this interpretation is historically prior (p. 2,157).

c) Contextual meaning versus basic meaning: The contextual meaning contrasts with the basic meaning and can be grasped by comparison: abstract effort, difficulty, opposition, and conflict can be understood in terms of physical effort, difficulty, opposition, and conflict.

Metaphorically used? Yes.

Second is the MIP analysis in Al-Qur'an. We can see (Abdelhameed, 2019) research for the analysis of MIP in Al-Qur'an. In his research, he examined the conceptual metaphor PRAYER IS BULIDING in Al-Qur'an. He found in surah Al-Hajj verse 40:

ٱلَّذِينَ أُخْرِجُوا۟ مِن دِيَٰرِهِم بِغَيْرِ حَقٍّ إِلَّآ أَن يَقُولُوا۟ رَبُّنَا ٱللَّهُ ۗ وَلَوْلَا دَفْعُ ٱللَّهِ ٱلنَّاسَ بَعْضَهُم بِبَعْضٍ لَّهُدِّمَتْ صَوَٰمِعُ وَبِيَعٌ وَصَلَوَٰتٌ وَمَسَٰجِدُ يُذْكَرُ فِيهَا ٱسْمُ ٱللَّهِ كَثِيرًا ۗ وَلَيَنصُرَنَّ ٱللَّهُ مَن يَنصُرُهُۥٓ ۗ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ لَقَوِىٌّ عَزِيزٌ

"……There would surely have been Pulled down monasteries, churches, Synagogues, and mosques……"

The focus analysis from the translation above is "صلوات or prayer". The words لهدمت would be pulled down and لهدمت prayer are imagined as building in this verse. The translator most likely used the metonymic metaphor "prayer" with the representational relation "Function to Place." The word "prayer" is one of numerous objects mentioned in this passage in relation to the phrase "لهدمت/ there would be pulled down". Below is the analysis the word "prayer" using the Pragglejaz group's MIP theory.

Prayer

a) Contextual meaning: In this context, the noun "prayer" refers to a physical structure that would be destroyed if it were not for God's involvement.

b) Basic meaning: based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, "prayer" is described as a ritual of worship in three major religions

c) Contextual meaning vs basic meaning: The conclusion is that the word "prayer" is employed inconsistently with the context. It is possible to explain the comparative relationship between contextual and basic meanings.

Metaphorically used? Yes

The Pragglejaz group's metaphor identification process indicated that it can be simply applied to numerous texts such as online media and newspapers. Furthermore, this theory demonstrates that it may be applied to the Qur'an and its translation. The identification method offers a step-by-step approach for identifying exactly where the incongruence occurs in an utterance, resulting in metaphor-related units.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This following chapter present the research method that consist of research design, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study will employ a descriptive qualitative technique. The descriptive qualitative method's goal is to describe and explain the object of the study. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research uses text or visual data and typically involves several processes in data analysis. In this study, the researcher employed a qualitative research approach to gather and offer descriptive data in the form of written data. In this study, the researcher employed a qualitative research approach to gather and offer descriptive data in the form of written data. the data of this study is in the form of text, namely Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Al-Qur'an English translation of Surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun, so the descriptive qualitative methodologies will be necessary to be applied in this study. This study will analyze the types and function of conceptual metaphors and how the conceptual metaphor is used in both surahs to realize the meaning of metaphor by using descriptive qualitative methodologies.

B. Data and Data Source

The researcher collects data for this study by using words, phrases, and sentences from Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English translation of the Al-Qur'an. The data of this study are English translations of Surah Al-Furqon and Surah Al-

Mu'minun by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The data was obtained from Abdullah Yusuf Ali's website (https://quranyusufali.com/). The researcher examined 77 verses of surah Al-Furqon and 118 verses of surah Al-Mu'minun.

C. Data Collection

The researcher used the documentative technique to collect the data, which employed the following five steps. First, the researcher opened the website of the data (https://quranyusufali.com/) and then continued by downloading the text of the English translation of surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun. Second, the researcher read the entire data (surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun). Third, the researcher collects and reduces the data that may be metaphorical. After that, the researcher categorized the data in both surahs that contain metaphors. Finally, the researcher classified the data using Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) conceptual metaphor theory.

D. Data Analysis

The researcher employs two theories to analyze the data. First, Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) Conceptual metaphor theory is employed to analyzed the types and functions of conceptual metaphor. After doing so, the researcher analyzed the metaphorical terms by applying the metaphor identification procedure (MIP) by Pragglejaz Group (2007). The following are some steps used during the analysis. First, carefully reading the source text and the translation text rendering. Second, finding lexical items in the source and target texts that could be metaphorical. Third, identifying the source text's contextual significance for each lexical item.

Fourth, in the source and target texts, looking for a more fundamental meaning of each lexical item. Fifth, contrast the contextual and fundamental meanings of lexical items and evaluate the degree to which they differ.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discussed the study's findings as well as the outcomes of the data analysis. The conclusions of the study described the findings of the analysis. In this chapter, tables were employed to aid in complete portrayal. Furthermore, the study's talks were documented in a sub-chapter of discussions, indicating the efforts made to achieve the given study goal.

A. Findings

The interpretation of the Holy Quran in multiple languages may lead to reader misconception and misdirection. Furthermore, the abstract meaning, which includes metaphor, may raise issues about the message in the reader's mind. For a clearer presentation, a conceptual metaphor can be classified based on the cognitive functions that it shows. There are three forms of metaphors, according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980): structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. To support the findings, the researcher applied the Pragglejaz group's metaphor identification procedure (MIP) theory (2007). Following data collection, the researcher categorized the data using conceptual metaphor theory forms.

This research focused on metaphor in the Qur'an, which became rich not just in miracles but also in metaphorical terms. The researcher examined the conceptual metaphors of surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun in this study. According to the analysis of the two surahs, 18 verses are conceptual

metaphors; 10 verses are structural metaphors, 8 verses are ontological metaphors, and there is no orientational metaphor in the two surahs. The researcher discovered 32 metaphorical phrases in the data while searching for them. The researcher provides a table of findings as well as the domain of each finding to assist in determining which metaphor of the ayahs is classed on the topics of apocalypse, Islam, paradise, hell, and Allah.

Table 3. The metaphorical verses in surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun

Sample	Surah	Translation	Types of Conceptual Metaphor
Datum 1	Al-Furqon (1)	"Blessed is he who sent down <u>the criterion</u> to his servant, that it may be an admonition to all creature."	Structural metaphor
Datum 2	Al-Furqon (24)	"The companions of the garden will be well, that day, in their abode, and have the fairest of <u>places for repose.</u>"	Structural metaphor
Datum 3	Al-Furqon (26)	"That day, the dominion as of right and truth, shall be (wholly) for (God) most merciful: it will be <u>a day of dire difficulty</u> for the misbelievers."	Structural metaphor
Datum 4	Al-Furqon (27)	"The day that the wrong-doer will bite at his hands, he will say, "Oh! would that I had taken <u>a (straight) path</u> with the apostle!"	Structural metaphor
Datum 5	Al-Furqon (75)	"Those are the ones who will be rewarded with <u>the highest place in heaven</u>, because of their patient constancy: Therein shall they be met with salutations and peace."	Structural metaphor
Datum 6	Al-Furqon (76)	"Dwelling therein; how	Structural

		beautiful an abode and <u>place of rest</u>!"	metaphor
Datum 7	Al-Mu'minun (13)	"Then we placed him as (a drop of) sperm in <u>a place of rest</u>, firmly fixed."	Structural metaphor
Datum 8	Al-Mu'minun (71)	"If the Truth had been in accord with their desires, truly the heavens and the earth, and all beings therein would have been in confusion and corruption! Nay, we have sent them their <u>admonition</u>, but they turn away from their admonition."	Structural metaphor
Datum 9	Al-Mu'minun (73)	"But verily thou callest them to <u>the straight way</u>"	Structural metaphor
Datum 10	Al-Mu'minun (100)	"In order that I may work righteousness in the things I neglected."— "By no means! It is but a word he says."— Before them is <u>a partition</u> till the day they are raised up."	Structural metaphor
Datum 11	Al-Furqon (11)	"Nay, they deny the hour (Of the judgment to come): But we have prepared <u>a blazing fire</u> for such as deny the hour:"	Ontological metaphor
Datum 12	Al-Furqon (19)	"(God will say): "Now have they proved you liars in what ye say: so ye cannot avert (your penalty) nor (get) help." and whoever among you does wrong, him shall we cause to taste of <u>a grievous penalty</u>."	Ontological metaphor
Datum 13	Al-Furqon (25)	"The day <u>the heaven shall be rent</u> asunder with clouds, and angels shall be sent down, descending (in ranks)."	Ontological metaphor
Datum 14	Al-Furqon (40)	"And the (unbelievers) must indeed have passed by the town on which was <u>rained a shower of evil</u>: did they not	Ontological metaphor

		then see it (with their own eyes)? but they fear not the resurrection."	
Datum 15	Al-Furqon (48)	"And he it is who <u>sends the winds</u> as heralds of glad tidings, going before his mercy, and we send down purifying water from the sky."	Ontological metaphor
Datum 16	Al-Furqon (49)	"That with it we may give life to <u>a dead land</u>, and slake the thirst of things we have created, cattle and men in great numbers."	Ontological metaphor
Datum 17	Al-Mu'minun (53)	"But people have <u>cut off their affair</u> (of unity), between them, into sects: each party rejoices in that which is with itself."	Ontological metaphor
Datum 18	Al-Mu'minun (88)	Say: "Who is it in <u>whose hands</u> is the governance of all things, who protects (All), but is not protected (Of any)? (Say) if ye know."	Ontological metaphor

1. **Types of Metaphor**

   a. Structural Metaphor

   Structured metaphor, according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), refers to circumstances in which one concept is figuratively structured in terms of another. There are two domains in structural metaphor: the source domain and the target domain.

   1) Datum 1

   Al-Furqon (1)

   تَبٰرَكَ الَّذِيْ نَزَّلَ الْفُرْقَانَ عَلٰى عَبْدِهٖ لِيَكُوْنَ لِلْعٰلَمِيْنَ نَذِيْرًا ۙ

Blessed is he who sent down <u>the criterion</u> to his servant, that it may be an admonition to all creature;

The researcher discovered a conceptual metaphor classified as a structural metaphor in the first datum. Surah Al-Furqon (1) verses translated as "the criterion" are classified as a structural metaphor. When one concept is symbolically expressed in terms of another, the conceptual metaphor is used in this type of structural metaphor. In this verse, the word "criterion" refers to Al-Qur'an. In this verse, we may understand that Allah has sent down the Qur'an, which is regarded as the criterion in this verse and is named the criterion because its content (the Qur'an) can discern between right and wrong. As a result, the domain of this data is "Al-Qur'an is a guide."

2) Datum 2

Al-Furqon (24)

اَصْحٰبُ الْجَنَّةِ يَوْمَىِٕذٍ خَيْرٌ مُّسْتَقَرًّا وَّاَحْسَنُ مَقِيْلًا

The companions of the garden will be well, that day, in their abode, and have the fairest of <u>places for repose.</u>

The scholar discovered a conceptual metaphor place for repose in the verse above. The heaven domain is referred to in the sentence places for repose. Heaven is represented as a place of repose in this structural metaphor. The phrase locations for repose implies that heaven is the

most beautiful last resting place for its inhabitants
(Muslims). So "heaven is pleasant" is the domain of this
verse. This verse also stated that Muslims' location in
paradise will be more beautiful than their home on earth.

3) Datum 3

Al-Furqon (26)

 اَلْمُلْكُ يَوْمَئِذٍ ِالْحَقُّ لِلرَّحْمٰنِّ وَكَانَ يَوْمًا عَلَى الْكٰفِرِيْنَ عَسِيْرًا

*That day, the dominion as of right and truth, shall be
(wholly) for (God) most merciful: it will be <u>a day of dire
difficulty</u> for the misbelievers.*

Because it explains one notion in terms of another,
the underlined sentence is classified as a conceptual
metaphor-structural metaphor. The target domain is "day,"
and the source domain is "dire difficulty". "A day of dire
difficulty" is an indication or concept of the day of
judgment in this text. As a result, the domain of this data is
"Doomsday is terrible." The status of the day of judgment is
characterized in this verse as a day full of difficulties for
disbelievers, but Muslims are the polar opposite.

4) Datum 4

Al-Furqon (27)

وَيَوْمَ يَعَضُّ الظَّالِمُ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ يَقُوْلُ يٰلَيْتَنِى اتَّخَذْتُ مَعَ الرَّسُوْلِ سَبِيْلًا

*The day that the wrong-doer will bite at his hands, he will
say, "Oh! would that I had taken <u>a (straight) path</u> with the
apostle!*

The researcher discovers a conceptual metaphor that falls into the structural metaphor category in this verse. The verse "a straight path" explains or conceptualizes Islam's religion. As a result, the phrase "a straight path" alludes to Islam. So the domain in this passage is "Islam is the truth." Islam is viewed as a straight (genuine) path. This verse narrates the story of a polytheist (Uqbah ibn Mu'it) who apostatized in order to win Uqbah ibn Khalaf's heart. He regrets and is dissatisfied on the day of judgment because he apostatized and did not follow the road that Muhammad PBUH (Islam) brought.

5) Datum 5

Al-Furqon (75)

أُولَٰئِكَ يُجْزَوْنَ الْغُرْفَةَ بِمَا صَبَرُوا وَيُلَقَّوْنَ فِيْهَا تَحِيَّةً وَّسَلَامًا

Those are the ones who will be rewarded with <u>the highest place in heaven</u>, because of their patient constancy: Therein shall they be met with salutations and peace,

The researcher discovered the verse "the highest place in heaven" as data that is included in the structural metaphor in the fifth datum. Firdaus' paradise is what the expression "the highest place in heaven" implies in this passage. So "heaven is pleasant" is the domain of this verse. Firdaus paradise is defined as "the highest place in heaven" in this context. Allah promises "the highest place" in this

verse to people who are patient in following out Allah's commandments (obedient). And when they (the patient ones) enter paradise, the angels will receive them with respect and congratulations.

6) Datum 6

Al-Furqon (76)

<div dir="rtl">خٰلِدِيْنَ فِيْهَاۗ حَسُنَتْ مُسْتَقَرًّا وَّمُقَامًا</div>

Dwelling therein; how beautiful an abode and <u>place of rest</u>!

The underlined language above exemplifies structural metaphor's conceptual metaphor. The concept of heaven is expressed in the term "an abode and place of rest" in this passage. So, heaven is the target domain, and an abode and "place of rest" is the source domain. In this verse, heaven was imagined as the most beautiful and finest location to stay. So "heaven is pleasant" is the domain of this verse. This verse describes the reward for people who are patient in carrying out Allah's directives, which is heaven. Those who are patient will be rewarded with paradise, where they will live eternally.

7) Datum 7

Al-Mu'minun (13)

<div dir="rtl">ثُمَّ جَعَلْنٰهُ نُطْفَةً فِيْ قَرَارٍ مَّكِيْنٍ</div>

Then we placed him as (a drop of) sperm in <u>a place of rest</u>, firmly fixed;

The preceding verse exemplifies structural metaphor, in which one topic is interpreted in terms of another. In the passage above, the words "a place of rest" referred to a uterus. In this text, the uterus is characterized or declared to be a solid and unchanging place. This verse describes the process of human events in which God created a man from a solid sperm (Uterus).

8) Datum 8

Al-Mu'minun (71)

وَلَوِ اتَّبَعَ الْحَقُّ اَهْوَاۤءَهُمْ لَفَسَدَتِ السَّمٰوٰتُ وَالْاَرْضُ وَمَنْ فِيْهِنَّ بَلْ اَتَيْنٰهُمْ بِذِكْرِهِمْ فَهُمْ عَنْ ذِكْرِهِمْ مُّعْرِضُوْنَ

If the Truth had been in accord with their desires, truly the heavens and the earth, and all beings therein would have been in confusion and corruption! Nay, we have sent them their <u>admonition</u>, but they turn away from their admonition.

The term "admonition" is classified as a structural metaphor in the verse above. In this verse, the word admonition alludes to the Qur'an. In this verse, "admonition" refers to Allah's revelation of the Qur'an as a reminder to disbelievers to return to the right religion. As a result, the domain of this data is "Al-Qur'an is a guide." This verse discusses the notion that if the Qur'an follows what the disbelievers want, then the sky, earth, and all in it

will be destroyed; so, Allah sent down the Qur'an as a form

of reminder to the disbelievers.

9) Datum 9

Al-Mu'minun 73

وَاِنَّكَ لَتَدْعُوْهُمْ اِلٰى صِرَاطٍ مُّسْتَقِيْمٍ

But verily thou callest them to <u>the straight way</u>

The following datum classifies "the straight path" as

a structural metaphor since one concept is symbolically

created in terms of another concept. The words "the straight

path" conceptualized "Islam" in this verse. Islam is defined

as a clear and pure religion in this verse. So the domain in

this passage is "Islam is the truth." This verse describes

how the prophet Muhammad asked them (the disbelievers)

to adopt the right religion (Islam), but they declined.

10) Datum 10

Al-Mu'minun (100)

لَعَلِّيْ اَعْمَلُ صَالِحًا فِيْمَا تَرَكْتُ كَلَّاۤ اِنَّهَا كَلِمَةٌ هُوَ قَاۤئِلُهَاۗ وَمِنْ وَّرَاۤئِهِمْ بَرْزَخٌ اِلٰى يَوْمِ يُبْعَثُوْنَ

"In order that I may work righteousness in the things I neglected."— "By no means! It is but a word he says."— Before them is <u>a partition</u> till the day they are raised up.

In the verse above, the researcher found a structural

metaphor "a partition". The word "a partition" in this verse

refs to بَرْزَخٌ which means *"alam barzakh"*. بَرْزَخٌ in this verse is conceptualized as a dividing wall. What means by the separator here is the separator between the natural world and the hereafter. So, the domain is *"Barzakh is a partition"*. This verse tells about the unbelievers who repent and ask Allah to bring them back to the world to do good deeds, but they can no longer return to the world because they have passed through the *barzakh* realm and cannot return to the world.

The researcher discovered a structural metaphor "a partition" in the verse above. In this verse, the phrase "a partition" alludes to بَرْزَخٌ which signifies "alam barzakh." بَرْزَخٌ in this verse, is conceived of as a dividing wall. The divider here refers to the barrier that exists between the natural world and the afterlife. As a result, the domain is "Barzakh is a partition." This verse describes unbelievers who repent and ask Allah to return them to the world to do good actions, but they are unable to do so since they have crossed through the barzakh realm and cannot return.

b. Orientational Metaphor

An ontological metaphor, according to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), is one in which events, emotional activity, and ideas are considered as realities and substance. Furthermore, ontological

metaphor is a way of referring to a non-physical phenomenon as an entity or substance (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

1) Datum 11

   Al-Furqon (11)

   بَلْ كَذَّبُوا بِالسَّاعَةِۖ وَاَعْتَدْنَا لِمَنْ كَذَّبَ بِالسَّاعَةِ سَعِيْرًا

   Nay, they deny the hour (Of the judgment to come): But we have prepared <u>a blazing fire</u> for such as deny the hour:

   The researcher discovered a conceptual metaphor that was classified as an ontological metaphor in the eleventh data set. Because of personification, the line "a raging fire" in the above paragraph is an ontological metaphor. The target domain in that statement is "fire," but the source domain is "blazing." The sentence a blazing fire depicts or conveys a horrifying hell, the fire is blazing (blazing). As a result, the domain is "hell is horrible." This verse describes Allah's admonition against disbelievers' doubts concerning the Day of Judgment. As a result, for those who doubt the Day of Judgment, Allah has prepared hell as a punishment.

2) Datum 12

   Al-Furqon (19)

   فَقَدْ كَذَّبُوْكُمْ بِمَا تَقُوْلُوْنَۙ فَمَا تَسْتَطِيْعُوْنَ صَرْفًا وَّلَا نَصْرًاۚ وَمَنْ يَّظْلِمْ مِّنْكُمْ نُذِقْهُ <u>عَذَابًا كَبِيْرًا</u>

(God will say) : " Now have they proved you liars In what ye say : so ye cannot avert (your penalty) nor (get) help." and whoever among you does wrong, him shall we cause to taste of <u>a grievous penalty</u>.

The phrase "a grievous penalty" in that line is classified as an ontological metaphor in the data above. The source domain is "grievous," and the target domain is "penalty." The phrase "a grievous penalty" in that verse refers to a horrible torment or punishment for unbelievers on the day of judgment. As a result, the domain of this data is "Doomsday is terrible." This verse describes the circumstance on the day of judgment when the disbelievers' gods were proven to be lying (they were not actual gods), and the disbelievers will be unable to fight the retribution for their shirk.

3) Datum 13

Al-Furqon (25)

وَيَوْمَ تَشَقَّقُ السَّمَاءُ بِالْغَمَامِ وَنُزِّلَ الْمَلْئِكَةُ تَنْزِيْلً

The day <u>the heaven shall be rent</u> asunder with clouds, and angels shall be sent down, descending (in ranks),—

The preceding verses are classified as ontological metaphors. The ontological metaphor's data is the statement "the heaven shall be rent asunder with clouds." The source domain in that statement is "rent asunder," while the destination domain is "heaven." The phrase "the heaven

shall be rent asunder with clouds" portrays the condition of the earth on the day of judgment. The sky will split apart and spew a mist on that day, and angels will also descend. As a result, the domain of this data is "Doomsday is terrible."

4) Datum 14

Al-Furqon (40)

وَلَقَدْ اَتَوْا عَلَى الْقَرْيَةِ الَّتِيْٓ اُمْطِرَتْ مَطَرَ السَّوْءِۗ اَفَلَمْ يَكُوْنُوْا يَرَوْنَهَاۚ بَلْ كَانُوْا لَا يَرْجُوْنَ نُشُوْرًا

And the (unbelievers) must indeed have passed by the town on which was <u>rained a shower of evil</u>: did they not then see it (with their own eyes)? but they fear not the resurrection.

In the data above, the researcher found a conceptual metaphor categorized as an ontological metaphor, that is "rained a shower of evil". In this sentence, "evil" functions as the source domain, and "shower" as the target domain. This data is categorized as an ontological metaphor because it explains abstract phenomena. In the data, the word "evil" means "rock". Then, what means by "rained a shower of evil" means being rained with stones, which is the worst rain event. So, the domain of this data is "punishment is painful". This verse tells about the lessons that we can take from the fate of the previous prophets, which in this verse

tells about the punishment of the prophet Lut's people who liked to do vile things (Sodom).

5) Datum 15

Al-Furqon (48)

وَهُوَ الَّذِيْٓ اَرْسَلَ الرِّيٰحَ بُشْرًاۢ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ رَحْمَتِهٖۚ وَاَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ السَّمَاۤءِ مَاۤءً طَهُوْرًا

And he it is who <u>sends the winds</u> as heralds of glad tidings, going before his mercy, and we send down purifying water from the sky.

The next data is found in Surah Al-Furqon verse 48. In this verse, the sentence "send the winds" is categorized as an ontological metaphor. In that sentence, "send" is the target domain and "winds" is the source domain. The word "sends" in the sentence "sends the winds" means to blow the wind. As we know that the meaning of "send" transmit or forward something to someone, but in this verse, Abdullah Yusuf Ali used the word "send" to explain that Allah blows the winds. This verse describes the signs of Allah's power in the universe. Allah sends the wind which then rains as glad tidings and the fall of mercy.

6) Datum 16

Al-Furqon (49)

لِنُحْيِ بِهٖ بَلْدَةً مَّيْتًا وَّنُسْقِيَهٗ مِمَّا خَلَقْنَآ اَنْعَامًا وَّاَنَاسِيَّ كَثِيْرًا

That with it we may give life to <u>a dead land</u>, and slake the thirst of things we have created, cattle and men in great numbers.

In this verse, the researcher found the sentence that indicates the ontological metaphor. The sentence "a dead land" shows ontological metaphor because interprets a personification. The function of personification is to make inanimate objects seem to have animate or living properties. The word "land" functions as the source domain, while the target domain is "dead". Then, what means by "a dead land" is "barren". This verse is a continuation of the explanation from the previous verse. Allah sent down to revive a barren land or place, and to give water to all of Allah's creation, humans, plants, and animals.

7) Datum 17

Al-Mu'minun (53)

<div dir="rtl">فَتَقَطَّعُوٓا اَمْرَهُمْ بَيْنَهُمْ زُبُرًاۗ كُلُّ حِزْبٍۢ بِمَا لَدَيْهِمْ فَرِحُوْنَ</div>

But people have <u>cut off their affair</u> (of unity), between them, into sects: each party rejoices in that which is with itself.

In this verse, the researcher found a conceptual metaphor-ontological metaphor. The sentence "cut off their affair" from the verse above indicates ontological metaphor because of personification. the word "cut off" as the source domain, and the word "affair" as the target domain. What

means by "cut off their affair" in this verse is broken into pieces. This verse describes the unity of religion brought by the apostles, but from one group it was divided into several groups, such as Jews and Christians.

8) Datum 18

Al-Mu'minun (88)

قُلْ مَنْۢ بِيَدِهٖ مَلَكُوْتُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَّهُوَ يُجِيْرُ وَلَا يُجَارُ عَلَيْهِ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُوْنَ

Say: "Who is it in whose <u>hands</u> is the governance of all things, who protects (All), but is not protected (Of any)? (Say) if ye know."

From the data above, the conceptual metaphor that is categorized as ontological metaphor is the word "Hands". In this verse, what means by "hands" is Allah's power. So, the domain is "Hand is power". This verse describes the oneness and power of Allah over everything in this world.

2. **Metaphor Identification Procedure**

Cognitive linguistics, stylistics, discourse analysis, applied linguistics, psycholinguists, and sociolinguists can all utilize MIP to identify linguistic metaphors in natural language. The Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) is a tool to identify Metaphor Related Words (MRW) by evaluating the fundamental meaning of lexical units with their contextual significance of possibly metaphorical words. By following the step of the data analysis, below are the result of the data analysis.

a. Datum 1

Al-Furqon (1)

/ Blessed / is / he / who / sent / down / <u>the / criterion</u> / to / his / servant /, that / it / may / be / an / admonition / to / all / creature /.

- Blessed

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "blessed" means feel blessed by Allah

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "blessed" is to giving pleasure, contentment, or good fortune.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No

- Is

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, the auxiliary verb "is" present to do something (used to show that something must happen or has been arranged.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "is" is auxiliary verb for full present and past tense form. It can be used with a present participle to form a continuous tense, used with a past participle to form the

passive. To be "is" does not have a different more fundamental meaning as a copular–linking verb

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No

- He

(a) Contextual significance: In this instance, "he" refers to Allah referent who is distinct in the circumstances depicted by the text.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "He" is a pronoun used as the subject of a verb, show a male person or animal. "He" also used in a broad meaning or when the gender of the person is unknown

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No

- Who

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "who" refers to "he".

(b) Fundamental meaning: "Who" is pronoun, used in question to ask about someone's name, identity, or role.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Sent

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "sent" means transfer something to another

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "sent" is cause anything to go or be transported to a location. It is possible to send something to them by sending them a message.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Down

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "down" means drop something (Al-Qur'an).

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "down" is from the top to the bottom of something, to or at a lower level or location.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Criterion

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, the word "criterion" means differentiator. What means by "the criterion" is the Qur'an. The other name of Qur'an is Al-Furqon (differentiator)

because its content distinguishes between right and wrong things.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "criterion" is a standard upon which a decision or judgment can be made

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically*? Yes.

- To

(a) Contextual significance: In this case, "to" serves the purely linguistic role of signaling the verb's infinitive form. As a result, its "meaning" is exceedingly abstract and simplistic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "To" is preposition, used to the direction of something (e.g., Walk to the shops), also used to show a relationship between one person or thing and another. "To" can be employed as a function word to signify movement or an action or circumstance suggestive of movement toward a destination, person, or item

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance is the same as the fundamental meaning if we view to as an infinitive marker. When we evaluate the lexeme to overall, the contextual significance contrasts with the preposition to as basic, spatial meaning.

Furthermore, we have not identified a means to understand the contextual significance by comparing it to the fundamental meaning.

Used metaphorically? No

- His

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "his" is pronoun refers to Allah.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "his" is the adjective or pronoun form he. "He" relating to him or himself especially as possessor, agent, or object of an action.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Servant

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, the "servant" means prophet Muhammad PBUH, which he is the most perfect servant or human

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "servant" is a person who works in someone else's home and cooks, cleans, and so on.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- That

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "that" in this circumstance is to signal grammatical subordination. As a result, its meaning is exceedingly abstract and schematic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: That does not have a more fundamental meaning as a complementizer–subordinating conjunction. If we look at the lexeme as a whole, the demonstrative pronoun–determiner that has the basic physical sense of conveying that a specific referent can be identified as being physically distant from the speaker (or deictic center) in the circumstances produced by the text.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- It

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "it" means the criterion (Al-Qur'an)

(b) Fundamental meaning: "it" is a pronoun, usually used as the subject or object of a verb or after a preposition

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- May

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "may" means possibility

(b) Fundamental meaning: "May" is an auxiliary verb/modal verb. The word "may" is used to indicate that something is conceivable, to request permission, and to convey wishes and hopes.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Be

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "be" is auxiliary verb

(b) Fundamental meaning: "be" is auxiliary verb, used to indicate that something must occur or that something has been planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- An

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "an" is article of the word "admonition"

(b) Fundamental meaning: "an" is indefinite article, it can be as conjunction and preposition. "an" used of number, quantity, groups, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Admonition

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "admonition" means warning to stick to the religion of Islam

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "admonition" is advise that also serves as a warning to someone about their behaviour.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- To

(a) Contextual significance: In this case, "to" serves the purely linguistic role of signaling the verb's infinitive form. As a result, its "meaning" is exceedingly abstract and simplistic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "To" is preposition, used to the direction of something (e.g., Walk to the shops), also used to show a relationship between one person or thing and another. "To" can be employed as a function word to signify movement or an action or circumstance suggestive of movement toward a destination, person, or item.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance is the same as the fundamental meaning if we view to as an infinitive marker. When we evaluate the lexeme to overall, the contextual significance contrasts with the preposition to as basic, spatial meaning. Furthermore, we have not identified a means to understand the contextual significance by comparing it to the fundamental meaning.

Used metaphorically? No

- All

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "all" means whole on something

(b) Fundamental meaning: "All" is pronoun. The fundamental meaning of "all" is the entirety of an item or a duration of time.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Creature

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "creature" means God's creation like human and animal.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "creature" is a living animal or person, as well as any large or small living object that can move on its own.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

b. **Datum 2**

Al-Furqon (24)

/ The / companions / of / the / garden / will / be / well /, that / day /, in / their / abode /, and / have / *the / fairest / of / places / for / repose /.*

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Companions

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "companions" means the occupant of heaven

(b) Fundamental meaning: a person or people with whom you frequently spend a lot of time because you are friends or because you travel together

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Garden

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "gardens' means heaven. Heaven here is described as a garden because garden is a beautiful place, many flowers are blooming and there are many rivers flowing in it, and heaven is a place / reward for those who believe in Islam

(b) Fundamental meaning: a plot of land adjacent to and belonging to a house, where flowers and other plants are grown, and which frequently includes a grassy area

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes.

- Will

(a) Contextual significance: "will" in this context means something that will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "will" is the modal verb, has the fundamental meaning to discuss what will happen in the future, especially things you are certain of or things that are planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Be

(a) Contextual significance: "Be" in this context as tobe or auxiliary means become

(b) Fundamental meaning: "be" is auxiliary verb, used to indicate that something must occur or that something has been planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Well

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "well" means the best place to live

(b) Fundamental meaning: in a positive manner, to a high or excellent grade

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- That

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "that" in this circumstance is to signal grammatical subordination. As a result, its meaning is exceedingly abstract and schematic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: That does not have a more fundamental meaning as a complementizer–subordinating conjunction. If we look at the lexeme as a whole, the demonstrative pronoun–

determiner that has the basic physical sense of conveying that a specific referent can be identified as being physically distant from the speaker (or deictic center) in the circumstances produced by the text.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Day

(a) Contextual significance: "Day" in this context means the doomsday

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to refer to the time of day in a 24-hour period.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes.

- In

(a) Contextual significance: "In" in this context shows the existence of a place, namely heaven

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Their

(a) Contextual significance: "Their" in this context refer to the occupant of heaven

(b) Fundamental meaning: "their" is determiner used to refer to a single person to avoid stating "his or her".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Abode

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, the word "abode" means heaven. It describes that heaven is the best place to live and settle

(b) Fundamental meaning: the location of a person's residence

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Have

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "have" means "own", the occupant of heavens have a good place

(b) Fundamental meaning: The verb "have" is combined with the past participle of another verb to generate the present perfect and past perfect, and also has the meaning of "own".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Fairest

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "fairest' means something beautiful or beautiful place

(b) Fundamental meaning: treating someone fairly or reasonably, or treating a group of individuals equally, and not letting personal opinions to influence your decision-making

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Places

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "places" means heaven. Heaven is the best place to live, and also paradise is a reward for those who believe in Islam.

(b) Fundamental meaning: a location, city, construction, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- For

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "for" function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: The preposition "for" can be used to introduce the recipient of an action, which is frequently associated with the transfer of a physical entity from one

person to another (e.g., a pen for the book). This might be considered the preposition's core meaning.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Repose

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "repose" means the most beautiful resting place

(b) Fundamental meaning: the state of lying down or resting

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

c. **Datum 3**

Al-Furqon (26)

/ That / day /, the / dominion / as / of / right / and / truth /, shall / be / (wholly /) for / (God /) most / merciful /: it / will / be / <u>a / day / of / dire / difficulty /</u> for / the / misbelievers /.

\- That

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "that" in this circumstance is to signal grammatical subordination. As a result, its meaning is exceedingly abstract and schematic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: That does not have a more fundamental meaning as a complementizer–subordinating conjunction. If we look at the lexeme as a whole, the demonstrative pronoun–determiner that has the basic physical sense of conveying that a specific referent can be identified as being physically distant from the speaker (or deictic center) in the circumstances produced by the text.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

\- Day

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "day" means judgement day. In this ayah, describes the situation when the Day of Judgment is full of difficulties for the disbelievers.

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to refer to the time of day in a 24-hour period.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Dominion

(a) Contextual significance: "Dominion" in this context means power or kingdom

(b) Fundamental meaning: command of a country or people

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- As

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "as" means something like other

(b) Fundamental meaning: "as" is adverb used to describe to the degree of something in comparisons (e.g., I can't draw as good as you)

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "of" function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Right

(a) Contextual significance: "Right" in this context means true kingdom belongs only to Allah

(b) Fundamental meaning: ethically correct or pleasant

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "and" purely as the conjunction, to connect noun with noun.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Truth

(a) Contextual significance: "Right" in this context means true kingdom belongs only to Allah

(b) Fundamental meaning: the characteristic of being real

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Shall

(a) Contextual significance: "will" in this context means something that will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "shall" is modal verb, used to say that something certainly will or must happen, or that you are determined that something will happen.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Be

(a) Contextual significance: "Be" in this context means become

(b) Fundamental meaning: "be" is auxiliary verb, used to indicate that something must occur or that something has been planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Wholly

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "wholly" means the whole kingdom belongs only to Allah

(b) Fundamental meaning: totally

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- For

(a) Contextual significance: "For" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: The preposition "for" can be used to introduce the recipient of an action, which is frequently associated with the transfer of a physical entity from one person to another (e.g., a pen for the book). This might be considered the preposition's core meaning.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- God

(a) Contextual significance: "God in this context means Allah.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "God" is a spirit or entity adored for controlling some aspect of the universe or mankind, or a depiction of such a creature.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Most

(a) Contextual significance: "Most" in this context means something of the highest level

(b) Fundamental meaning: the greatest quantity or amount

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Merciful

(a) Contextual significance: "Merciful" in this context means Allah SWT gives love to all His creations with grace, and without the slightest difference

(b) Fundamental meaning: willing to be nice and forgive in their power

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- It

(a) Contextual significance: "It" in this context refer to the day of the judgement

(b) Fundamental meaning: "it" is a pronoun, usually used as the subject or object of a verb or after a preposition

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Will

(a) Contextual significance: "will" in this context means something that will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "will" is the modal verb, has the fundamental meaning to discuss what will happen in the future, especially things you are certain of or things that are planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Be

(a) Contextual significance: "Be" in this context function as preposition means become

(b) Fundamental meaning: "be" is auxiliary verb, used to indicate that something must occur or that something has been planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- A

(a) Contextual significance: "A" in this context, purely function as article or determiner.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "a" is indefinite article, it can be as conjunction and preposition. "a" used of number, quantity, groups, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Day

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "day" means the day of the judgement

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to refer to the time of day in a 24-hour period.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? **Yes.**

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Dire

(a) Contextual significance: "Dire" in this context means scary doomsday

(b) Fundamental meaning: dreadful

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Difficulty

(a) Contextual significance: "Difficulty" in this context means the situation on the Day of Resurrection will be very difficult

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fact that it is difficult to do or interpret

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- For

(a) Contextual significance: "For" in this context means for

(b) Fundamental meaning: The preposition "for" can be used to introduce the recipient of an action, which is frequently associated with the transfer of a physical entity from one person to another (e.g., a pen for the book). This might be considered the preposition's core meaning.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Misbelievers

(a) Contextual significance: "Misbelievers" in this context means people who disobey Allah's commands.

(b) Fundamental meaning: to doubt someone or something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

d. **Datum 4**

Al-Furqon (27)

/ *The / day / that / the / wrong-doer / will / bite / at / his / hands /*, he / will / say /, "Oh /! Would / that / I / had / taken / a / (straight /) path / with / the / apostle /!

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Day

(a) Contextual significance in this context, "day" means judgement day. In this ayah, describes the situation when the Day of Judgment is full of difficulties for the disbelievers.

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to refer to the time of day in a 24-hour period.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- That

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "that" in this circumstance is to signal grammatical subordination. As a result, its meaning is exceedingly abstract and schematic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: That does not have a more fundamental meaning as a complementizer–subordinating conjunction. If we look at the lexeme as a whole, the demonstrative pronoun–determiner that has the basic physical sense of conveying that a specific referent can be identified as being physically distant from the speaker (or deictic center) in the circumstances produced by the text.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The"

also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Wrong

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "wrong" means an act that violates Allah's command

(b) Fundamental meaning: incorrect

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Doer

(a) Contextual significance: "Doer" in this context means or refer to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: someone who actively participates in something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Will

(a) Contextual significance: "will" in this context means something that will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "will" is the modal verb, has the fundamental meaning to discuss what will happen in the future, especially things you are certain of or things that are planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Bite

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "bite" means biting a finger out of regret

(b) Fundamental meaning: to slash something or someone with our teeth

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- At

(a) Contextual significance: "At" in this context function as preposition, show the place where they bite (hands)

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to show a precise location or specific location

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- His

(a) Contextual significance: "His" in this context refers to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "his" is the adjective or pronoun form he. "He" relating to him or himself especially as possessor, agent, or object of an action.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Hands

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "Hands" means the fingers on their hands

(b) Fundamental meaning: the portion of the body at the end of the arm used for holding, moving, touching, and feeling objects

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- He

(a) Contextual significance: "He" in this context refer to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "He" is a pronoun used as the subject of a verb, show a male person or animal. "He" also used in a broad meaning or when the gender of the person is unknown

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Will

(a) Contextual significance: "will" in this context means something that will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "will" is the modal verb, has the fundamental meaning to discuss what will happen in the future, especially things you are certain of or things that are planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Say

(a) Contextual significance: "Say" in this context means expressions of regret by the unbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "say" is use words to communicate with someone, express an opinion on something, or suggest something as an example or a possibility.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Oh

(a) Contextual significance: "Oh" in this context function as interjection

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to express various emotions such as surprise, disappointment, and delight, frequently in response to something said

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Would

(a) Contextual significance: "Would" in this context function like "if" a conditional word

(b) Fundamental meaning: "would" is modal verb, used to allude to the future from the perspective of the past

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- That

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "that" in this circumstance is to signal grammatical subordination. As a result, its meaning is exceedingly abstract and schematic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: That does not have a more fundamental meaning as a complementizer–subordinating conjunction. If we look at the lexeme as a whole, the demonstrative pronoun–determiner that has the basic physical sense of conveying that a specific referent can be identified as being physically distant from the speaker (or deictic center) in the circumstances produced by the text.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- I

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, what by means "I" is the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "I" is the person speaking or writing is referred to as the subject of a verb.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Had

(a) Contextual significance: "Had" in this context means stating events in the past

(b) Fundamental meaning: past simple and past participle of "have"

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Taken

(a) Contextual significance: "Taken" in this context means follow the way

(b) Fundamental meaning: "taken" is the third form of the verb take, has the fundamental meaning transfer something/someone or cause someone to move from one location to another.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- A

(a) Contextual significance: "A" in this context, purely function as article or determiner.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "a" is indefinite article, it can be as conjunction and preposition. "a" used of number, quantity, groups, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Straight

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "straight" means something right.

(b) Fundamental meaning: continuing in a straight line without twisting or curling

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Path

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "path" means "straight path" that is Islam, The religion brought by the Prophet Muhammad PBUH

(b) Fundamental meaning: a road or track connecting two points

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- With

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "with" positioned as a preposition, to show something at the same time.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "with" is used to indicate that individuals or things are in the same area or doing the same activity.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The"

also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Apostle

(a) Contextual significance: What means by "apostle" in this context is Muhammad PBUH

(b) Fundamental meaning: someone who is fervently committed to a certain idea or political group

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

e. **Datum 5**

Al-Furqon (75)

/ Those / are / the / ones / who / will / be / rewarded / with / <u>the / highest / place / in / heaven /</u>, because / of / their / patient / constancy /: Therein / shall / they / be / met / with / salutations / and / peace /,

- Those

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "those" means *'ibadurrahman* people who are patient with Allah's destiny

(b) Fundamental meaning: "those" is the plural form of that.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Are

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "are" function as to be of "those".

(b) Fundamental meaning: Are is the present simple of be, and it is used with you/we/they. There is no more fundamental meaning of "are".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Ones

(a) Contextual significance: "ones" in this verse means *'ibadurrahman*

(b) Fundamental meaning: number

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Who

(a) Contextual significance: "who" in this context refers to *'ibadurrahman*

(b) Fundamental meaning: "Who" is pronoun, used in question to ask about someone's name, identity, or role.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Will

(a) Contextual significance: "will" in this context means something that will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "will" is the modal verb, has the fundamental meaning to discuss what will happen in the future, especially things you are certain of or things that are planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Be

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "be" function as auxiliary verb

(b) Fundamental meaning: "be" is auxiliary verb, used to indicate that something must occur or that something has been planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Rewarded

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "rewarded" means something given to *'ibadurrahman*

(b) Fundamental meaning: something given as a reward for good behavior or hard effort, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- With

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "with" positioned as a preposition, to show something at the same time.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "with" is used to indicate that individuals or things are in the same area or doing the same activity.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it

is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Highest

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, the word "highest" means high place.

(b) Fundamental meaning: higher than the typical amount or level

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Place

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, the word "place" means *Firdaus* paradise. Heaven with the highest degree, and high dignity. this place is a gift or reward for people who have been patient and obedient in carrying out Allah's commands

(b) Fundamental meaning: a location, city, construction, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- In

(a) Contextual significance: "in" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Heaven

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "heaven" is special place in return for *'ibadurrahman*

(b) Fundamental meaning: In certain religions, the location, sometimes considered to be in the sky, where God or the angels live and where good people are said to go after death to enjoy eternal peace.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Because

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "because" function as conjunction

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "because" is for the reason of something happen.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Their

(a) Contextual significance: "their" in this context refers to *'ibadurrahman*.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "their" is determiner used to refer to a single person to avoid stating "his or her".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Patient

(a) Contextual significance; In this context, "patient" means an attitude that is not weak and does not easily give up in the face of every test given by Allah SWT.

(b) Fundamental meaning: possessing patience

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Constancy

(a) Contextual significance: "constancy" in this verse means stay in patient position

(b) Fundamental meaning: the property of being constant, rather than decreasing or increasing

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Therein

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "therein" means heaven (*Firdaus*)

(b) Fundamental meaning: in or into a specific location, thing, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Shall

(a) Contextual significance: "shall" in this context means possibility or something will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "shall" is modal verb, used to say that something certainly will or must happen, or that you are determined that something will happen.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- They

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "they" refers to *'ibadurrahman*.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "they" is a pronoun, used as the subject of a verb. "they" also used to show people in general.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Be

(a) Contextual significance: "be" in this context means possibility or something will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "be" is auxiliary verb, used to indicate that something must occur or that something has been planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Met

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "met" means the act of welcoming

(b) Fundamental meaning: past simple and past participle of "meet". "meet" has the fundamental meaning to greet and speak with someone for the first time, or to gather with someone on purpose.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- With

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "with" positioned as a preposition, to show something at the same time.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "with" is used to indicate that individuals or things are in the same area or doing the same activity.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Salutation

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "salutation" means respect

(b) Fundamental meaning: a greeting expressed in words or gestures, or the sentences used at the start of a message or conversation

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction, to connect noun with noun.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning

- Peace

(a) Contextual significance: "Peace" in this context means greetings

(b) Fundamental meaning: freedom from war and bloodshed, particularly when people live and work happily together without disputes

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

f. **Datum 6**

Al-Furqon (76)

/ Dwelling / therein /; how / beautiful / <u>an / abode / and / place / of /</u> <u>rest /</u>!

- Dwelling

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "dwelling means eternal or settled to stay

(b) Fundamental meaning: a home or a place to stay

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Therein

(a) Contextual significance: what means by "therein" is heaven, the place to stay for *'ibadurrahman*.

(b) Fundamental meaning: in or into a specific location, thing, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- How

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "how" means the expression of amazement at the beauty of heaven

(b) Fundamental meaning: in what manner or by what means

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Beautiful

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "beautiful" means the beauty of heaven

(b) Fundamental meaning: very attractive, pleasant.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- An

(a) Contextual significance: "An" in this context, purely function as article

(b) Fundamental meaning: "an" is indefinite article, it can be as conjunction and preposition. "an" used of number, quantity, groups, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Abode

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, the word "abode" means heaven. It describes that heaven is the best place to live and settle

(b) Fundamental meaning: a house or permanent residence

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction, to connect noun with noun.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Place

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "place" means heaven. The paradise is the most wonderful place to live and rest

(b) Fundamental meaning: a location, city, construction, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No

- Rest

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "rest" means a place to unwind or a place to stay

(b) Fundamental meaning: to (make someone or something to) discontinue a specific activity or cease being active for a while in order to relax and regain strength

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No

g. **Datum 7**

Al-Mu'minun 13

/ Then / we / placed / him / as / (a / drop / of /) sperm / in / <u>a / place / of / rest /</u>, firmly / fixed /;

- Then

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "then" function as adverb, means to explain further information from the previous verse

(b) Fundamental meaning: later to or afterwards

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No

- We

(a) Contextual significance: What means by "we' in this verse is Allah SWT

(b) Fundamental meaning: "we" is pronoun, used as the verb's subject to refer to a group that includes the speaker and at least one other person.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No

- Placed

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "placed" means put something in a location

(b) Fundamental meaning: a location, city, construction, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Him

(a) Contextual significance: "Him" in this context means someone or people

(b) Fundamental meaning: "him" is pronoun, used to allude to a guy, boy, or male animal that has just been stated but is soon to be mentioned, usually as the object of a verb or preposition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- As

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "as" means be an expression of the similarity between "him" and "sperm".

(b) Fundamental meaning: "as" is adverb used to describe to the degree of something in comparisons (e.g., I can't draw as good as you)

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- A

(a) Contextual significance: "A" in this context, purely function as article or determiner.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "a" is indefinite article, it can be as conjunction and preposition. "an" used of number, quantity, groups, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Drop

(a) Contextual significance: "Drop" in this context means a drop of sperm

(b) Fundamental meaning: to allow anything to fall or to allow something else to fall

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Sperm

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "sperm" means fluid that contains male reproductive cells

(b) Fundamental meaning: a sex cell generated by a man or male animal

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- In

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "in" indicates a place

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- A

(a) Contextual significance: "A" in this context, purely function as article or determiner.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "a" is indefinite article, it can be as conjunction and preposition. "an" used of number, quantity, groups, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning

- Place

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "place" refers to "rest". So, in this context, the noun phrase "place of rest" means womb/uterus.

(b) Fundamental meaning: a location, city, construction, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Rest

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, the word "rest" means or final destination for the sperm.

(b) Fundamental meaning: to (make someone or something to) discontinue a specific activity or cease being active for a while in order to relax and regain strength

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Firmly

(a) Contextual significance: "firmly" in this context means something or a solid place

(b) Fundamental meaning: in a way that is unchangeable or unlikely to change

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Fixed

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "fixed" means a place that can't change.

(b) Fundamental meaning: been planned or chosen and unable to be modified

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

h. Datum 8

Al-Mu'minun (71)

/ If / the / Truth / had / been / in / accord / with / their / desires /, truly / the / heavens / and / the / earth /, And / all / beings / therein / would / have / been / in / confusion / and / corruption /! Nay /, we / have / sent / them / their / <u>admonition</u> /, but / they / turn / away / from / their / admonition /.

- If

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "if" means a supposition of something

(b) Fundamental meaning: "if" is a conjunction, used after verbs or adjectives expressing feelings. "if" also placed before an

adjective to introduce a contrast. On the other hand, "if" used to state that something can or will happen only after something else occurs or becomes true.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Truth

(a) Contextual significance: "truth" in this context means Al-Qur'an

(b) Fundamental meaning: the characteristic of being true

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Had

(a) Contextual significance: "had" as auxiliary in this context, means something that was done in the past

(b) Fundamental meaning: past simple and past participle of have. The verb "have" is combined with the past participle of another verb to generate the present perfect and past perfect.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Been

(a) Contextual significance: "Been" is the past participle of "be"

(b) Fundamental meaning: past participle of be

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- In

(a) Contextual significance: "In" in this context means or refer to the truth

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Accord

(a) Contextual significance: In this context "accord" means if the truth (al-Qur'an) is in accordance with the wishes of the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: a formal agreement or a necessity for agreeing

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- With

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "with" positioned as a preposition, to show something at the same time.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "with" is used to indicate that individuals or things are in the same area or doing the same activity.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Their

(a) Contextual significance: "their" in this context refers to the disbeliever.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "their" is determiner used to refer to a single person to avoid stating "his or her".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Desires

(a) Contextual significance: the wishes of the disbelievers so that what they want will come true

(b) Fundamental meaning: to have a great desire for something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Truly

(a) Contextual significance: "Truly" in this context means certainly or indeed

(b) Fundamental meaning: meant to stress the truth of what you're stating

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Heavens

(a) Contextual significance: "heaven" in this context means sky.

(b) Fundamental meaning: In certain religions, the location, sometimes considered to be in the sky, where God or the angels live and where good people are said to go after death to enjoy eternal peace.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction, to connect noun with noun.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Earth

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "earth" a place where humans live.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the third planet in order of distance from the sun, between Venus and Mars; the planet on which humans live

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- All

(a) Contextual significance: "All" in this context means everything in this sky and earth.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "All" is pronoun. The fundamental meaning of "all" is the entirety of an item or a duration of time.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Beings

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "beings" means peoples, animals, and plants.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning is a person or thing that exist.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Therein

(a) Contextual significance: "Therein" in this context means something or someone in the earth and sky.

(b) Fundamental meaning: in or into a specific location, thing, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Would

(a) Contextual significance: "Would" in this context means a possibility

(b) Fundamental meaning: "would" is modal verb, used to allude to the future from the perspective of the past

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Have

(a) Contextual significance: "have" in this context means something that was done in the past

(b) Fundamental meaning: The verb "have" is combined with the past participle of another verb to generate the present perfect and past perfect.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Been

(a) Contextual significance: "Been" is the past participle of "be"

(b) Fundamental meaning: past participle of be

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- In

(a) Contextual significance: "In" in this context describe a situation

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Confusion

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "confusion" means messy because of the judgement day

(b) Fundamental meaning: a circumstance in which people are confused about what is going on, what they should do, or who someone or something is.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect

sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Corruption

(a) Contextual significance: "Corruption" in this context means destroyed or damaged

(b) Fundamental meaning: illegal, bad, or dishonest behavior, particularly by those in positions of authority

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Nay

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "nay" means "even, or indeed"

(b) Fundamental meaning: "Nay" is an adverb, used when the initial phrase in a sentence is insufficient, this phrase is used to introduce a second, more intense term.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- We

(a) Contextual significance: What means by "we' in this verse is Allah SWT

(b) Fundamental meaning: "we" is pronoun, used as the verb's subject to refer to a group that includes the speaker and at least one other person.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Have

(a) Contextual significance: "have" in this context means something that was done in the past

(b) Fundamental meaning: The verb "have" is combined with the past participle of another verb to generate the present perfect and past perfect.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Sent

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "sent" means transfer something to another

(b) Fundamental meaning: "sent" is past simple and past participle of "send". The fundamental meaning is to persuade or order someone to do something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Them

(a) Contextual significance: "Them" in this context refers to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "them" used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to previously stated individuals, things, animals, events, or ideas (e.g., Did you buy all of them?)

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Their

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "their" refers to admonition, function to show ownership

(b) Fundamental meaning: "their" is determiner used to refer to a single person to avoid stating "his or her".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Admonition

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "admonition" means Al-Qur'an. Al-Qur'an as a reminder or guide to return to the right path, namely Islam

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "admonition" is advise that also serves as a warning to someone about their behaviour.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- But

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "but" function to show something another opinion

(b) Fundamental meaning: "but" is a conjunction, used to introduce a new argument, usually something different from what has come before.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- They

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "they" refer to the disbelievers.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "they" is a pronoun, used as the subject of a verb. "they" also used to show people in general.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Turn

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, the word "turn" of "turn away" means go back or refuse

(b) Fundamental meaning: (cause) a change in the direction you are facing or travelling in.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Away

(a) Contextual significance: The word "away" of "turn away" in this context means the path of truth

(b) Fundamental meaning: anywhere, or to or at a different location, position, or condition

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- From

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "from" function as preposition, means displacement or transition the disbelievers from the right path

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning is to indicate the starting point of someone or something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Their

(a) Contextual significance: "Their" in this context refers to the disbelievers.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "their" is determiner used to refer to a single person to avoid stating "his or her".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Admonition

(a) Contextual significance: Admonition" in this context means Al-Qur'an as a guide for Muslims

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "admonition" is advise that also serves as a warning to someone about their behaviour.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

i. **Datum 9**

Al-Mu'minun 73

/ But / verily / thou / callest / them / to / <u>the / straight / way /.</u>

- But

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "but" function to show something another opinion

(b) Fundamental meaning: "but" is a conjunction, used to introduce a new argument, usually something different from what has come before.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Verily

(a) Contextual significance: "Verily" in this context means "actually".

(b) Fundamental meaning: in an entirely truthful manner

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Thou

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "thou" refers to Muhammad PBUH

(b) Fundamental meaning: "Thou" same as "you". "You" is a pronoun, the subject of a verb or as the object of a verb or preposition, to show people in general. "you" also refer to the person or individuals to whom one is speaking or writing.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Callest

(a) Contextual significance: "Callest" in this context means call out the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: request someone to come.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Them

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "them" refers to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "them" used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to previously stated individuals, things, animals, events, or ideas (e.g., Did you buy all of them?)

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- To

(a) Contextual significance: In this case, "to" serves the purely linguistic role of signaling the verb's infinitive form. As a result, its "meaning" is exceedingly abstract and simplistic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "To" is preposition, used to the direction of something (e.g., Walk to the shops), also used to show a relationship between one person or thing and another. "To" can be employed as a function word to signify movement or an action or circumstance suggestive of movement toward a destination, person, or item

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance is the same as the fundamental meaning if we view to as an infinitive marker. When we evaluate the lexeme to overall, the contextual significance

contrasts with the preposition to as basic, spatial meaning. Furthermore, we have not identified a means to understand the contextual significance by comparing it to the fundamental meaning.

Used metaphorically? No

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Straight

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "straight" means something right.

(b) Fundamental meaning: continuing in a straight line without twisting or curling

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Way

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "way" means *Islam*. Islam is the straight path (true religion) that points to the truth

(b) Fundamental meaning: a path, course, or direction

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

j. **Datum 10**

Al-Mu'minun (100)

"/ In / order / that / I / may / work / righteousness / in / the / things / I / neglected /."— "By / no / means /! It / is / but / a / word / he / says /."— Before / them / is / <u>a / partition /</u> till / the / day / they / are / raised / up /.

- In Order

(a) Contextual significance: "In order" in this context means "so that" to do something

(b) Fundamental meaning: a request for food or things to be made, supplied, or delivered

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- That

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "that" in this circumstance is to signal grammatical subordination. As a result, its meaning is exceedingly abstract and schematic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: That does not have a more fundamental meaning as a complementizer–subordinating conjunction. If we look at the lexeme as a whole, the demonstrative pronoun–determiner that has the basic physical sense of conveying that a specific referent can be identified as being physically distant from the speaker (or deictic center) in the circumstances produced by the text.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- I

(a) Contextual significance: What means by "I" in this context is the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "I" is pronoun. "I" is the person speaking or writing is referred to as the subject of a verb.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- May

(a) Contextual significance: "May" in this context means the desire of can do good things

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "may" is used to indicate that something is conceivable, to request permission, and to convey wishes and hopes.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Work

(a) Contextual significance: "work" means to do something good

(b) Fundamental meaning: an activity, such as a work, in which a person expends physical or mental effort, usually for monetary gain

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Righteousness

(a) Contextual significance: What means by "righteousness" is good deeds, like say *syahadat*.

(b) Fundamental meaning: morally correct behavior or the belief that you are acting morally correct

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- In

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "in" function as preposition that state a situation

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The"

also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Things

(a) Contextual significance: What meant by "things" in this context is good deeds

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "things" to provide a general reference to an object or to avoid identifying it

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- I

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "I" means the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "I" is pronoun. "I" is the person speaking or writing is referred to as the subject of a verb.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Neglected

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "neglected" means something forgotten (forget to do good)

(b) Fundamental meaning: not receiving sufficient care or respect

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- By

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "by" function as preposition, means to do something

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to demonstrate the person or object that will do something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- No

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "no" means no chance.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "no" is determiner, has a fundamental meaning not one; not a single one

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Means

(a) Contextual significance: "Means" in this context means a way to come back to the right path

(b) Fundamental meaning: a method or procedure for performing something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- It

(a) Contextual significance: "It" in this context means request sentence

(b) Fundamental meaning: "it" is a pronoun, usually used as the subject or object of a verb or after a preposition

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Is

(a) Contextual significance: "Is" in this context function as tobe or auxiliary verb

(b) Fundamental meaning: "is" is auxiliary verb for full present and past tense form. It can be used with a present participle to form a continuous tense, used with a past participle to form the

passive. To be "is" does not have a different more fundamental meaning as a copular–linking verb

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- But

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "but" function to show something another opinion

(b) Fundamental meaning: "but" is a conjunction, used to introduce a new argument, usually something different from what has come before.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- A

(a) Contextual significance: "A" in this context, purely function as article or determiner.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "a" is determiner, has a fundamental meaning used before a noun to allude to a single object or person that has not previously been addressed, especially when not referring to a specific thing or person

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Word

(a) Contextual significance: "words" in this context means words of supplication spoken by disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: a single meaningful unit of language that can be spoken or written

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- He

(a) Contextual significance: "He" in this context referes to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "He" is a pronoun used as the subject of a verb, show a male person or animal. "He" also used in a broad meaning or when the gender of the person is unknown

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Says

(a) Contextual significance: "Says" in this context means sayings word of forgiveness by the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "say" is use words to communicate with someone, express an opinion on something, or suggest something as an example or a possibility.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Before

(a) Contextual significance: what by means of "before" in this context is, before they apologize to return to the world, in front of them there will be a world of *barzakh* (a partition)

(b) Fundamental meaning: "before" as preposition, conjunction, and adverb has a fundamental meaning prior to someone or anything.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Them

(a) Contextual significance: "Them" in this context refers to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "them" used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to previously stated individuals, things, animals, events, or ideas (e.g., Did you buy all of them?)

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Is

(a) Contextual significance: "Is" in this context function as tobe or auxiliary verb

(b) Fundamental meaning: "is" is auxiliary verb for full present and past tense form. It can be used with a present participle to form a continuous tense, used with a past participle to form the passive. To be "is" does not have a different more fundamental meaning as a copular–linking verb

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- A

(a) Contextual significance: "A" in this context, purely function as article or determiner.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "a" is determiner, has a fundamental meaning used before a noun to allude to a single object or person that has not previously been addressed, especially when not referring to a specific thing or person

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Partition

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "partition" means *Alam Barzakh*. *Barzakh* is the place or condition of a person after death until he is resurrected on the Day of Resurrection

(b) Fundamental meaning: a vertical structure, such as a thin wall, that divides one section of a room or building from another

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes.

- Till

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "till' means until (from one state to the next)

(b) Fundamental meaning: up to (the time that)

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Day

(a) Contextual significance: "Day" in this context means day of resurrection

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to refer to the time of day in a 24-hour period.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- They

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "they" refer to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "they" is a pronoun, used as the subject of a verb. "they" also used to show people in general.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Are

(a) Contextual significance: "are" in this context function as tobe or auxiliary verb

(b) Fundamental meaning: Are is the present simple of be, and it is used with you/we/they. There is no more fundamental meaning of "are".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Raised

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, the word "raised" from "raised up" means resurrected from the grave

(b) Fundamental meaning: to move something to a higher level

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Up

(a) Contextual significance: what is meant by "up' in this context is revive or come to life again

(b) Fundamental meaning: toward a higher position; toward a higher number, quality, or degree

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

k. **Datum 11**

Al-Furqon (11)

/ Nay /, they / deny / the / hour / (Of / the / judgment / to / come /): But / we / have / prepared / <u>a / blazing / fire /</u> for / such / as / deny / the / hour /:

- Nay

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "nay" means actually or for that matter

(b) Fundamental meaning: "Nay" is an adverb, used when the initial phrase in a sentence is insufficient, this phrase is used to introduce a second, more intense term.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- They

(a) Contextual significance: "They" in this context refer to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "they" is a pronoun, used as the subject of a verb. "they" also used to show people in general.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Deny

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "deny" means refuse or don't agree about the judgement day

(b) Fundamental meaning: to assert that something is false

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Hour

(a) Contextual significance: "hour" in this context means time or period of the judgement day

(b) Fundamental meaning: a 60-minute time

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Judgement

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "judgement" means the doomsday

(b) Fundamental meaning: power to make wise choices

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- To

(a) Contextual significance: In this case, "to" serves the purely linguistic role of signaling the verb's infinitive form. As a result, its "meaning" is exceedingly abstract and simplistic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "To" is preposition, used to the direction of something (e.g., Walk to the shops), also used to show a relationship between one person or thing and another. "To" can be employed as a function word to signify movement or an action or circumstance suggestive of movement toward a destination, person, or item

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance is the same as the fundamental meaning if we view to as an infinitive marker. When we evaluate the lexeme to overall, the contextual significance contrasts with the preposition to as basic, spatial meaning. Furthermore, we have not identified a means to understand the contextual significance by comparing it to the fundamental meaning.

Used metaphorically? No

- Come

(a) Contextual significance: "Come" in this context means when the day of the doomsday happened

(b) Fundamental meaning: to move or travel in the direction of or with the speaker

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- But

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "but" function to show something another opinion

(b) Fundamental meaning: "but" is a conjunction, used to introduce a new argument, usually something different from what has come before.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- We

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "we" refer to Allah

(b) Fundamental meaning: "we" is pronoun, used as the verb's subject to refer to a group that includes the speaker and at least one other person.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Have

(a) Contextual significance: "have" in this context means something that was done in the past

(b) Fundamental meaning: The verb "have" is combined with the past participle of another verb to generate the present perfect and past perfect.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Prepared

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "prepared" means prepare a reply for the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: get or create something/someone that is ready to be used for anything

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- A

(a) Contextual significance: "A" in this context, purely function as article or determiner.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "an" is indefinite article, it can be as conjunction and preposition. "an" used of number, quantity, groups, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Blazing

(a) Contextual significance: "Blazing" in this context means the enormous flame of hell

(b) Fundamental meaning: extremely bright and scorching; strong and impressive

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Fire

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "fire" means scary hell fire

(b) Fundamental meaning: (material in) the process of burning that produces flames that emit light and heat and may create smoke.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- For

(a) Contextual significance: "For" in this context function as conjuntion

(b) Fundamental meaning: The preposition "for" can be used to introduce the recipient of an action, which is frequently associated with the transfer of a physical entity from one person to another (e.g., a pen for the book). This might be considered the preposition's core meaning.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Such

(a) Contextual significance: In the context, "such" means like or such (the action of the disbelievers)

(b) Fundamental meaning: "such" is determiner, has a fundamental meaning to emphasize a noun or a noun phrase

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- As

(a) Contextual significance: "As" in this context means such as or like

(b) Fundamental meaning: "as" is adverb used to describe to the degree of something in comparisons (e.g., I can't draw as good as you)

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Deny

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "deny" means refuse or don't agree about the judgement day

(b) Fundamental meaning: to assert that something is false

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Hour

(a) Contextual significance: "hour" in this context means time or period of the judgement day

(b) Fundamental meaning: a 60-minute time

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

l. **Datum 12**

Al-Furqon (19)

(/ God / will / say /): "Now / have / they / proved / you / liars / In / what / ye / say /: so / ye / cannot / avert / (your / penalty /) nor / (get /) help /." And / whoever / among / you / does / wrong /, him / shall / we / cause / to / taste / of / *a / grievous / penalty /*.

- God

(a) Contextual significance: "God" in this context means Allah

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "God" is a spirit or entity adored for controlling some aspect of the universe or mankind, or a depiction of such a creature.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Will

(a) Contextual significance: "will" in this context means something that will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "will" is the modal verb, has the fundamental meaning to discuss what will happen in the future, especially things you are certain of or things that are planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Say

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "say" means Allah will talk about something

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "say" is use words to communicate with someone, express an opinion

on something, or suggest something as an example or a possibility.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Now

(a) Contextual significance: What means by the word "now" in this context is the doomsday.

(b) Fundamental meaning: at the present moment, rather than in the past or future

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Have

(a) Contextual significance: "have" in this context means something that was done in the past

(b) Fundamental meaning: The verb "have" is combined with the past participle of another verb to generate the present perfect and past perfect.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- They

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "they" refers to the worship of the disbelievers (statues)

(b) Fundamental meaning: "they" is a pronoun, used as the subject of a verb. "they" also used to show people in general.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Proved

(a) Contextual significance: "Proved" in this context means have proved that the worship of the disbelievers is false

(b) Fundamental meaning: to reveal a specific outcome after a certain amount of time

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- You

(a) Contextual significance: "You" in this context refer to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "you" is pronoun, the subject of a verb or as the object of a verb or preposition, to show people in general. "you" also refer to the person or individuals to whom one is speaking or writing.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Liars

(a) Contextual significance: 'Liars" in this context means lie about the god of the disbelievers who in reality their god is just an ordinary creature

(b) Fundamental meaning: a person who tells lies

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- In

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "in" means in the words of the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- What

(a) Contextual significance: "What" in this context means what the disbelievers say

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to inquire about persons or objects

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Ye

(a) Contextual significance: "You" in this context refer to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: the word "ye" same as the word "you", "you" is pronoun, the subject of a verb or as the object of a verb or preposition, to show people in general. "you" also refer to the person or individuals to whom one is speaking or writing.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Say

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "say" means the words of the disbelievers about their god

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "say" is use words to communicate with someone, express an opinion on something, or suggest something as an example or a possibility.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- So

(a) Contextual significance: "So" in this context function as conjunction for the next word

(b) Fundamental meaning: exceedingly, tremendously, or to such an extent

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Ye

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "you" refers to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: the word "ye" same as the word "you", "you" is pronoun, the subject of a verb or as the object of a verb or preposition, to show people in general. "you" also refer to the person or individuals to whom one is speaking or writing.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Cannot

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "Cannot" means the disbelievers can't refuse

(b) Fundamental meaning: "cannot" is modal verb. The phrase "cannot" mean "unable to" or "not permitted to."

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning; The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Avert

(a) Contextual significance: "Avert" in this context means can't prevent the punishment given by Allah to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: to keep something negative from coming

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Your

(a) Contextual significance: "You" in this context refer to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: "your" is adjective, the possessive form of you. Pertaining to or associated with the person or individuals being addressed.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Penalty

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "penalty" means punishment for unbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: a punishment, or the normal punishment, for breaking the law

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Nor

(a) Contextual significance: "Nor" in this context means "no"

(b) Fundamental meaning: used before the second or last in a list of negative choices, typically after "neither"

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Get

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "get" means get help

(b) Fundamental meaning: to acquire, purchase, or earn anything

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Help

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "help" means help to avoid hell

(b) Fundamental meaning: to make something possible or easier for someone to undertake by performing some of the effort yourself or by providing guidance, money, support, and so on

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction, to connect noun with noun.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect

sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Whoever

(a) Contextual significance: "Whoever" in this context means those who are with the disbelievers or the friends of the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: the individual who….

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Among

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "among" means people around the disbeliever

(b) Fundamental meaning: surrounded by or in the centre of other objects

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- You

(a) Contextual significance: "You" in this context refer to the disbeliever

(b) Fundamental meaning: "you" is pronoun, the subject of a verb or as the object of a verb or preposition, to show people in general. "you" also refer to the person or individuals to whom one is speaking or writing.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Does

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "does" means do bad deeds

(b) Fundamental meaning: do, present simple, used with she, he, or it

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Wrong

(a) Contextual significance: "Wrong" in this context means an act of injustice

(b) Fundamental meaning: incorrect

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Him

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "him" refer to the disbeliever

(b) Fundamental meaning: "him" is pronoun, used to allude to a guy, boy, or male animal that has just been stated but is soon to be mentioned, usually as the object of a verb or preposition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Shall

(a) Contextual significance: "shall" in this context means something that will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "shall" is modal verb, used to say that something certainly will or must happen, or that you are determined that something will happen.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- We

(a) Contextual significance: "We" in this context refers to Allah

(b) Fundamental meaning: "we" is pronoun, used as the verb's subject to refer to a group that includes the speaker and at least one other person.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Cause

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "cause" means the cause of will be punished

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "caused" is the reason for something to happen.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- To

(a) Contextual significance: In this case, "to" serves the purely linguistic role of signaling the verb's infinitive form. As a result, its "meaning" is exceedingly abstract and simplistic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "To" is preposition, used to the direction of something (e.g., Walk to the shops), also used to show a relationship between one person or thing and another.

"To" can be employed as a function word to signify movement or an action or circumstance suggestive of movement toward a destination, person, or item

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance is the same as the fundamental meaning if we view to as an infinitive marker. When we evaluate the lexeme to overall, the contextual significance contrasts with the preposition to as basic, spatial meaning. Furthermore, we have not identified a means to understand the contextual significance by comparing it to the fundamental meaning.

Used metaphorically? No

- Taste

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "taste" means feel the doom

(b) Fundamental meaning: the flavor of something, or a person's or animal's capacity to identify distinct flavors

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- A

(a) Contextual significance: "A" in this context, purely function as article or determiner.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "a" is indefinite article, it can be as conjunction and preposition. "a" used of number, quantity, groups, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Grievous

(a) Contextual significance: "Grievous" in this context means great doom

(b) Fundamental meaning: carrying severe consequences or producing severe suffering

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Penalty

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "penalty" means punishment for the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: a punishment, or the normal punishment, for breaking the law

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

m. Datum 13

Al-Furqon (25)

/ The / day / the / heaven / shall / be / rent / asunder / with / clouds
/, and / angels / shall / be / sent / down /, descending / (in / ranks
/),—

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Day

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "day" means judgement day, which is described as the clouds will rend the heavens apart.

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to refer to the time of day in a 24-hour period.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Heaven

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "heaven" means sky. In this ayah describe the enormity of the doomsday, where the sky will be split at that time.

(b) Fundamental meaning: In certain religions, the location, sometimes considered to be in the sky, where God or the angels live and where good people are said to go after death to enjoy eternal peace.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Shall

(a) Contextual significance: "will" in this context means something that will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "shall" is modal verb, used to say that something certainly will or must happen, or that you are determined that something will happen.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Be

(a) Contextual significance: "Be" in this context function as auxiliary verb means become

(b) Fundamental meaning: "be" is auxiliary verb, used to indicate that something must occur or that something has been planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Rent

(a) Contextual significance: "Rent" in this context means broken. The state of the sky on the Day of Judgment will be broken or torn

(b) Fundamental meaning: a certain amount of money paid on a regular basis for the use of someone else's room, house, car, television, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Asunder

(a) Contextual significance: "Asunder" in this context means the sky at the doomsday will be cracked or split.

(b) Fundamental meaning: becomes forcibly separated fragments

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- With

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "with" positioned as a preposition, to show something at the same time.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "with" is used to indicate that individuals or things are in the same area or doing the same activity.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Clouds

(a) Contextual significance: What means by "clouds" in this context is the clouds that arise due to the splitting of the sky on the Day of Judgment

(b) Fundamental meaning: a grey or white cloud in the sky composed of tiny floating drops of water

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction, to connect noun with noun.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Angels

(a) Contextual significance: "Angel" in this context means angels that sent down by Allah on the Day of Resurrection

(b) Fundamental meaning: a supernatural creature in certain faiths who is said to be God's messenger, typically depicted as having a human appearance with wings

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Shall

(a) Contextual significance: "shall" in this context means something that will happen in the future

(b) Fundamental meaning: "shall" is modal verb, used to say that something certainly will or must happen, or that you are determined that something will happen.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Be

(a) Contextual significance: "Be" in this context function as auxiliary verb

(b) Fundamental meaning: "be" is auxiliary verb, used to indicate that something must occur or that something has been planned.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Sent

(a) Contextual significance: What meant by "sent" in this context is angel that sent down by Allah

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning is to persuade or order someone to do or sent something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Down

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "down" means the angel sent by God came from sky to earth

(b) Fundamental meaning: The term "down" has the fundamental meaning of being in or going towards a low or lower position, from a higher one, or moving from above and onto a surface.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Descending

(a) Contextual significance: "Descending" in this context means the angels sent down by Allah to the earth.

(b) Fundamental meaning: come up or come down

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- In

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "in" means situation or number of angels sent down

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Ranks

(a) Contextual significance: "Ranks" in this context means number of angels sent down gradually

(b) Fundamental meaning: a certain place that is higher or lower than others

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

n. Datum 14

Al-Furqon (40)

/ And / the / (unbelievers /) must / indeed / have / passed / by / the / town / on / <u>which / was / rained / a / shower / of / evil /</u>: did / they / not / then / see / it / (with / their / own / eyes /)? But / they / fear / not / the / resurrection /.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Unbelievers

(a) Contextual significance: "Unbelievers" in this context means the unbelievers in Mecca

(b) Fundamental meaning: to doubt someone or something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Must

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "must" means something that should or has happened

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to indicate that something must happen in the present or future

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Indeed

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "indeed" means a statement of sincerity

(b) Fundamental meaning: truly or unquestionably, frequently used to underline something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Have

(a) Contextual significance: "Have" in this context function as auxiliary, which declare something that has happened

(b) Fundamental meaning: The verb "have" is combined with the past participle of another verb to generate the present perfect and past perfect.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Passed

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "passed" means has through an era

(b) Fundamental meaning: to move in relation to something or someone, to go past it, him, or her

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- By

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "by" function as preposition, means to do something

(b) Fundamental meaning: used to demonstrate the person or object doing something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Town

(a) Contextual significance: "Town" in this context means a country.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the area of a town where the majority of the businesses are located

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- On

(a) Contextual significance: "On" int his context means in a place or area

(b) Fundamental meaning: "on" is preposition has the fundamental meaning to indicate that something is above and touching something else, or something is moving toward such a position, or something is connected to another.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Which

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "which" refer to a country/ town.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "Which" as a relative pronoun with no other, more fundamental meaning. When we look at the lexeme "which" as a whole, we can see that the pronoun–determiner also has an interrogative meaning, which may be considered more basic.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Was

(a) Contextual significance: "Was" in this context means something in the past

(b) Fundamental meaning: "was" is a verb, past simple of *be*.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Rained

(a) Contextual significance: "Rained" in this context means "rock rain" from the sky as a punishment for the Sodomites

(b) Fundamental meaning: raindrops from the clouds

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- A

(a) Contextual significance: "A" in this context, purely function as article or determiner.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "a" is indefinite article, it can be as conjunction and preposition. "a" used of number, quantity, groups, etc.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Shower

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "shower" means rain, stones that fall from the sky are like rain

(b) Fundamental meaning: a device that emits drips of water through a large number of very small holes and that you stand beneath to wash your entire body

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Evil

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "evil" means very scary rock rain as punishment for sodomites

(b) Fundamental meaning: something extremely terrible and damaging

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Did

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "did" means a question whether you have done something

(b) Fundamental meaning: Did is past simple of "do" with the fundamental meaning to take part in, participate in, or achieve something.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- They

(a) Contextual significance: "They" in this context means the unbelievers in Mecca

(b) Fundamental meaning: "they" is a pronoun, used as the subject of a verb. "they" also used to show people in general.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Not

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "not" means don't you ever….?

(b) Fundamental meaning: "not" is an adverb, used to give the following word or set of words a negative connotation.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Then

(a) Contextual significance: "Then" in this context means later

(b) Fundamental meaning: later to or afterwards

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- See

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "see" means watching the situation when the punishment for the people of Sodom dropped

(b) Fundamental meaning: to be aware of what is going on around you by using our eyes

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- It

(a) Contextual significance: "It" in this context means doom for the sodomites

(b) Fundamental meaning: "it" is a pronoun, usually used as the subject or object of a verb or after a preposition

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- With

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "with" positioned as a preposition, to show something at the same time.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "with" is used to indicate that individuals or things are in the same area or doing the same activity.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Their

(a) Contextual significance: "Their" in this context means the eyes of the unbelievers in Mecca

(b) Fundamental meaning: "their" is determiner used to refer to a single person to avoid stating "his or her".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Own

(a) Contextual significance: "Own" in this context means their own eyes (the unbelievers in Mecca).

(b) Fundamental meaning: related to or performed by a specific person or entity

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Eyes

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "eyes" means the eyes of the unbelievers in Mecca

(b) Fundamental meaning: one of the two organs in your face that allows you to see

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- But

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "but" function to show something another opinion

(b) Fundamental meaning: "but" is a conjunction, used to introduce a new argument, usually something different from what has come before.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- They

(a) Contextual significance: "They" in this context refer to the unbelievers in Mecca

(b) Fundamental meaning: "they" is a pronoun, used as the subject of a verb. "they" also used to show people in general.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Fear

(a) Contextual significance: The fear of the unbelievers in Mecca when they will receive the same punishment as the Sodomites

(b) Fundamental meaning: to be terrified of something or someone repulsive

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Not

(a) Contextual significance: "No in this context means aren't they afraid

(b) Fundamental meaning: "not" is an adverb, used to give the following word or set of words a negative connotation.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Resurrection

(a) Contextual significance: Day of Resurrection from the Grave or the day when doom comes for the disbeliever in Mecca.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the act of reintroducing something that had been lost or abandoned into usage or existence

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

o. **Datum 15**

Al-Furqon (48)

/ **A**nd / he / it / is / who / sends / the / winds / as / heralds / of / glad / tidings /, going / before / his / mercy /, and / we / send / down / <u>purifying / water /</u> from / the / sky /.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction, to connect noun with noun

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- He

(a) Contextual significance: In this case, "he" refers to a male referent who is easily identified in the situation described by the text. what is meant by "he" in this verse is Allah

(b) Fundamental meaning: "He" is a pronoun used as the subject of a verb, show a male person or animal. "He" also used in a broad meaning or when the gender of the person is unknown

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- It

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "it" as pronoun refers to "he"

(b) Fundamental meaning: "it" is a pronoun, usually used as the subject or object of a verb or after a preposition

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Is

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "is" is the auxiliary verb of "it"

(b) Fundamental meaning: "is" is auxiliary verb for full present and past tense form. It can be used with a present participle to form a continuous tense, used with a past participle to form the passive. To be "is" does not have a different more fundamental meaning as a copular–linking verb.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Who

(a) Contextual significance: "who" as pronoun in this context, refers to "he" as the subject of this verse.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "Who" is pronoun, used in question to ask about someone's name, identity, or role.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Sends

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, the word "send" means *blow the wind* as good news.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning is to persuade or order someone to do something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The"

also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Winds

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "winds" means is a moving air.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning "wind" is a horizontally moving movement of air, especially one strong enough to be perceived

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- As

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, the function of "as" is to compare "the winds" with "heralds good tidings".

(b) Fundamental meaning: "as" is adverb used to describe to the degree of something in comparisons (e.g., I can't draw as good as you)

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Heralds

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "heralds" means someone who involved with the news

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning is to serve as a notice that something significant, and frequently positive, is about to occur, or to make something public, particularly by celebrating or praising it

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "of" is the preposition of "glad tidings"

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Glad

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "glad" means good news

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning is delighted and joyful

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Tidings

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "tidings" means a news

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "tiding" is news.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Going

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "going" means something coming

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "doing' is how fast you do something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Before

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "before" is the conjunction with the next word

(b) Fundamental meaning: "before" as preposition, conjunction, and adverb has a fundamental meaning prior to someone or anything.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- His

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "his" refers to "he (Allah)"

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "his" is the adjective or pronoun form he. "He" relating to him or himself especially as possessor, agent, or object of an action.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Mercy

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "mercy" means the glory of Allah SWT

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "mercy" is kindness that leads you to forgive someone, usually someone over whom you have authority.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction, to connect noun with noun

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- We

(a) Contextual significance: "we" as pronoun in this sentence refers to "he"

(b) Fundamental meaning: "we" is pronoun, used as the verb's subject to refer to a group that includes the speaker and at least one other person.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Send

(a) Contextual significance: In this sentence, "send" means transfer something to other

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning is to persuade or order someone to do something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Down

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "down" refers to "send". So, "send down" means drop something

(b) Fundamental meaning: The term "down" has the fundamental meaning of being in or going towards a low or lower position, from a higher one, or moving from above and onto a surface.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Purifying

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, the word "purifying" refers to water, so the noun phrase "purifying water" means rainwater that can be used for washing.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning is to remove impurities from something in order to make it pure

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Water

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, what means by "water" is rain water.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "water" is a pure, colorless liquid that falls from the sky as rain and is essential for animal and plant life

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- From

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "from" positioned as a preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning is to indicate the starting point of someone or something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Sky

(a) Contextual significance: "sky" in this context means the upper part of the earth's surface

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "sky" is the part of the sky above the earth where clouds, the sun, and stars can be seen

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

p. **Datum 16**

Al-Furqon (49)

/ That / with / it / we / may / give / life / to / <u>a / dead / land /</u>, and / slake / the / thirst / of / things / we / have / created /, cattle / and / men / in / great / numbers /.

- That

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "that" in this circumstance is to signal grammatical subordination. As a result, its meaning is exceedingly abstract and schematic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: That does not have a more fundamental meaning as a complementizer–subordinating conjunction. If we look at the lexeme as a whole, the demonstrative pronoun–determiner that has the basic physical sense of conveying that a specific referent can be identified as being physically distant from the speaker (or deictic center) in the circumstances produced by the text.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- With

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "with" positioned as a preposition, to show something at the same time.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "with" is used to indicate that individuals or things are in the same area or doing the same activity.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- It

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "it" refers to the rainwater in the previous verses.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "it" is a pronoun, usually used as the subject or object of a verb or after a preposition

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- We

(a) Contextual significance: What means by "we' in this verse is Allah SWT

(b) Fundamental meaning: "we" is pronoun, used as the verb's subject to refer to a group that includes the speaker and at least one other person.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- May

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "may" means a possibility of something.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "may" used to indicate that something is conceivable, to request permission, and to convey wishes and hopes.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Give

(a) Contextual significance: What meant by "give" in this verse is give something to another

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "give" is to give something to someone or to offer something to someone

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Life

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "life" means an existence of something or someone

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "life" is the time interval between birth and death, or the feeling or state of being alive.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- To

(a) Contextual significance: In this case, "to" serves the purely linguistic role of signaling the verb's infinitive form. As a result, its "meaning" is exceedingly abstract and simplistic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "To" is preposition, used to the direction of something (e.g., Walk to the shops), also used to show a relationship between one person or thing and another. "To" can be employed as a function word to signify movement or an action or circumstance suggestive of movement toward a destination, person, or item

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance is the same as the fundamental meaning if we view to as an infinitive marker. When we evaluate the lexeme to overall, the contextual significance contrasts with the preposition to as basic, spatial meaning. Furthermore, we have not identified a means to understand the contextual significance by comparing it to the fundamental meaning.

Used metaphorically? No

- A

(a) Contextual significance: "A" in this context, purely function as article or determiner.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "A" is determiner, used before a noun to allude to a single object or person that has not previously been addressed, especially when not referring to a specific thing or person

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Dead

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, the word "dead" has meaning something that is gone, and this word refers to land. So, what is meant by "dead land" is a country or an area that is barren (no water) in that area.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "dead" is individuals, animals, or plants that are no longer living (belonging to the past)

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Land

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "land" means a field or a country

(b) Fundamental meaning: the earth's surface that is not covered by water

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction, to connect noun with noun

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Slake

(a) Contextual significance: what means by "slake" in this verse is satisfaction

(b) Fundamental meaning: to relieve a thirst or satisfy a desire for something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event.

There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Thirst

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "thirst" means desire to drink

(b) Fundamental meaning: a desire to consume something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Things

(a) Contextual significance: What meant by "things" in this sentence is "something"

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "things" to provide a general reference to an object or to avoid identifying it

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- We

(a) Contextual significance: What means by "we' in this verse is Allah SWT

(b) Fundamental meaning: "we" is pronoun, used as the verb's subject to refer to a group that includes the speaker and at least one other person.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Have

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "have" means something finished

(b) Fundamental meaning: The verb "have" is combined with the past participle of another verb to generate the present perfect and past perfect.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Created

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "created" means make something

(b) Fundamental meaning: to create a new thing or design something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Cattle

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "cattle" means a group of animals

(b) Fundamental meaning: a kind of animal that comprises cows, buffalo, and bison which commonly farmed for their milk or meat.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- And

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "and" purely as the conjunction, to connect noun with noun.

(b) Fundamental meaning: "and" is a conjunction, used as a function word to signify a link or addition, particularly of things of the same class or type. It is also used to connect

sentence parts that have the same grammatical rank or function.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Men

(a) Contextual significance: What means by "men' in this verse is people

(b) Fundamental meaning: the plural form of "man"

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- In

(a) Contextual significance: "in" in this verse function as preposition of "great number"

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used

to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Great

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "great" means "many".

(b) Fundamental meaning: large in quantity, size, or level

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Numbers

(a) Contextual significance: "numbers" means total number or quantity

(b) Fundamental meaning: (a sign or symbol denoting) a unit that is part of the counting and calculating system.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

q. **Datum 17**

Al-Mu'minun (53)

/ But / people / have / <u>cut / off / their / affair /</u> (of / unity /), between / them /, into / sects /: each / party / rejoices / in / that / which / is / with / itself /.

- But

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "but" function to show another opinion

(b) Fundamental meaning: "but" is a conjunction, used to introduce a new argument, usually something different from what has come before.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- People

(a) Contextual significance: "people" in this context means the followers of the apostle

(b) Fundamental meaning: "people" are plural, used to refer to everyone or, more formally, to the group to which you are speaking.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Have

(a) Contextual significance: "Have" in this context function as auxiliary, which declare something that has happened

(b) Fundamental meaning: The verb "have" is combined with the past participle of another verb to generate the present perfect and past perfect.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Cut

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, the word "cut" of "cut off" means separated or divided one group (Islam) into some groups, like Jews and Christians.

(b) Fundamental meaning: to sever the surface of something, or to divide or reduce something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Off

(a) Contextual significance: The word "off" have been separated or divided into several groups from one group

(b) Fundamental meaning: away from a location or position, particularly the current location, position, or time

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Their

(a) Contextual significance: "Their" in this context means the followers of the apostle

(b) Fundamental meaning: "their" is determiner used to refer to a single person to avoid stating "his or her".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Affair

(a) Contextual significance: "Affair" in this context means the bond or the religious teachings with the apostles

(b) Fundamental meaning: a situation or subject being addressed or discussed

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Unity

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "unity" means religion. In this ayah, tells the division of religion into several opposing groups, such as Jews and Christians

(b) Fundamental meaning: the state of being united or in agreement

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Between

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "between" means they are divided among themselves

(b) Fundamental meaning: in or into the gap between two locations, people, or objects

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Them

(a) Contextual significance: "Them" in this context means the followers of the apostle

(b) Fundamental meaning: "them" used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to previously stated individuals, things, animals, events, or ideas (e.g., Did you buy all of them?)

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Into

(a) Contextual significance: "Into" in this context means divided into

(b) Fundamental meaning: The more fundamental meaning of the preposition "into" is to introduce a container or bounded place that is entered through bodily movement.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Sects

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "sects" means opposing sects, such as Judaism and Christianity

(b) Fundamental meaning: a religious sect that has broken away from a bigger religion and is thought to have extreme or eccentric beliefs or customs

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Each

(a) Contextual significance: "Each" in this context means any opposing groups (which have been divided)

(b) Fundamental meaning: anything, person, or thing in a group of two or more, evaluated individually

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Party

(a) Contextual significance: "Party" in this context means glad or having fun

(b) Fundamental meaning: a social gathering at which a group of people gather to converse, eat, drink, dance, and so on

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Rejoices

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "Rejoices" means they (the divided followers of the apostles) feel joyful or proud of each group.

proud of what each of them has

(b) Fundamental meaning: to express or feel intense joy over something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- In

(a) Contextual significance: "In" in this context means in the divided group.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- That

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "that" in this circumstance is to signal grammatical subordination. As a result, its meaning is exceedingly abstract and schematic.

(b) Fundamental meaning: That does not have a more fundamental meaning as a complementizer–subordinating conjunction. If we look at the lexeme as a whole, the demonstrative pronoun–determiner that has the basic physical sense of conveying that a specific referent can be identified as being physically distant from the speaker (or deictic center) in the circumstances produced by the text.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Which

(a) Contextual significance: "Which" as pronoun in this context refer to the divided group

(b) Fundamental meaning: "Which" as a relative pronoun with no other, more fundamental meaning. When we look at the lexeme "which" as a whole, we can see that the pronoun–

determiner also has an interrogative meaning, which may be considered more basic.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Is

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "is" function as auxiliary

(b) Fundamental meaning: "is" is auxiliary verb for full present and past tense form. It can be used with a present participle to form a continuous tense, used with a past participle to form the passive. To be "is" does not have a different more fundamental meaning as a copular–linking verb

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- With

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "with" positioned as a preposition, to show something at the same time.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "with" is used to indicate that individuals or things are in the same area or doing the same activity.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Itself

(a) Contextual significance: "Itself" in this context refer to people who are divided

(b) Fundamental meaning: utilized to stress the subject, when it is a thing, animal, circumstance, or idea.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

r. **Datum 18**

Al-Mu'minun (88)

/ Say /: "Who / is / it / in / <u>whose / hands / is / the / governance / Of / all / things /</u>, who / protects / (All /), but / is / not / protected / (Of / any /)? (Say /) if / ye / know /."

- Say

(a) Contextual significance: "say" in this context means calling people to say

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "say" is use words to communicate with someone, express an opinion on something, or suggest something as an example or a possibility.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: : The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Who

(a) Contextual significance: "Who" in this context function as pronoun which serves to ask

(b) Fundamental meaning: "Who" is pronoun, used in question to ask about someone's name, identity, or role.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: : The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Is

(a) Contextual significance: "Is" in this context function as tobe or auxiliary verb of "who"

(b) Fundamental meaning: "is" is auxiliary verb for full present and past tense form. It can be used with a present participle to form a continuous tense, used with a past participle to form the passive. To be "is" does not have a different more fundamental meaning as a copular–linking verb.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: : The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- It

(a) Contextual significance: "It" in this context refers to person/someone

(b) Fundamental meaning: "it" is a pronoun, usually used as the subject or object of a verb or after a preposition

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- In

(a) Contextual significance: "In" in this context means something that is in that person

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "in" refers to a location within a specific region or space. It is used to depict movement into something, to show physical surroundings, and to show a state or condition.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Whose

(a) Contextual significance: "Whose" in this context means ask the ownership of something

(b) Fundamental meaning: used particularly in issues regarding who owns or is liable with something

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Hands

(a) Contextual significance: in this context, "hands" means power/control of Allah SWT

(b) Fundamental meaning: the portion of the body at the end of the arm used for holding, moving, touching, and feeling objects

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The contextual significance differs from the fundamental meaning and can be understood through comparison.

Used metaphorically? Yes

- Is

(a) Contextual significance: "Is" in this context function as tobe or auxiliary verb of "hand"

(b) Fundamental meaning: "is" is auxiliary verb for full present and past tense form. It can be used with a present participle to

form a continuous tense, used with a past participle to form the passive. To be "is" does not have a different more fundamental meaning as a copular–linking verb

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- The

(a) Contextual significance: The grammatical function of "the" in this case is to indicate definite reference.

(b) Fundamental meaning: The word "the" is determinant, used for referring to a particular thing (e.g., The Chair was blue). "The" also function to signify that the noun or noun equivalent after it is definite or has been previously specified by context or event. There is no more fundamental meaning for the definite article "The".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Governance

(a) Contextual significance: "Governance" in this context means authority or control of something

(b) Fundamental meaning: the manner in which organizations or countries are managed at the highest level, as well as the systems in place to accomplish so

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- All

(a) Contextual significance: "All' in this context means overall of something

(b) Fundamental meaning: "All" is pronoun. The fundamental meaning of "all" is the entirety of an item or a duration of time.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Things

(a) Contextual significance: "Thing" in this context means something (destiny or incident) in this life.

(b) Fundamental meaning: the fundamental meaning of "things" to provide a general reference to an object or to avoid identifying it

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Who

(a) Contextual significance: "who" in this context refers to Allah SWT

(b) Fundamental meaning: "Who" is pronoun, used in question to ask about someone's name, identity, or role.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Protects

(a) Contextual significance: "Protects" in this context means keep from all disasters

(b) Fundamental meaning: to protect someone or something secure from harm, injury, or loss

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- All

(a) Contextual significance: "All' in this context means overall of something in this world

(b) Fundamental meaning: "All" is pronoun. The fundamental meaning of "all" is the entirety of an item or a duration of time.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- But

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "but" function to show something another opinion

(b) Fundamental meaning: "but" is a conjunction, used to introduce a new argument, usually something different from what has come before.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Is

(a) Contextual significance: "Is" in this context function as tobe or auxiliary verb

(b) Fundamental meaning: "is" is auxiliary verb for full present and past tense form. It can be used with a present participle to form a continuous tense, used with a past participle to form the passive. To be "is" does not have a different more fundamental meaning as a copular–linking verb

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Not

(a) Contextual significance: "Not" in this context means don't need of something

(b) Fundamental meaning: "not" is an adverb, used to give the following word or set of words a negative connotation.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Protected

(a) Contextual significance: "Protected" in this context means protection from all disasters

(b) Fundamental meaning: to protect someone or something secure from harm, injury, or loss

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Of

(a) Contextual significance: "Of" in this context function as preposition

(b) Fundamental meaning: There is no more fundamental meaning for the preposition "of".

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Any

(a) Contextual significance: "Any" in this context means anything in this world

(b) Fundamental meaning: some, or even a trivial amount or number of

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Say

(a) Contextual significance: In this context, "say" means talk about something

(b) Fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning of "say" is use words to communicate with someone, express an opinion on something, or suggest something as an example or a possibility.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- If

(a) Contextual significance: "If" in this context means a possibilities

(b) Fundamental meaning: "if" is a conjunction, used after verbs or adjectives expressing feelings. "if" also placed before an adjective to introduce a contrast. On the other hand, "if" used to state that something can or will happen only after something else occurs or becomes true.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Ye

(a) Contextual significance: "You" in this context refers to the disbelievers

(b) Fundamental meaning: the word "ye" same as the word "you", "you" is pronoun, the subject of a verb or as the object of a verb or preposition, to show people in general. "you" also refer to the person or individuals to whom one is speaking or writing.

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

Used metaphorically? No.

- Know

(a) Contextual significance: "Know" in this context means know about who is the god of this universe

(b) Fundamental meaning: to have knowledge in our brain

(c) Contextual significance vs fundamental meaning: The fundamental meaning and the contextual significance are the same.

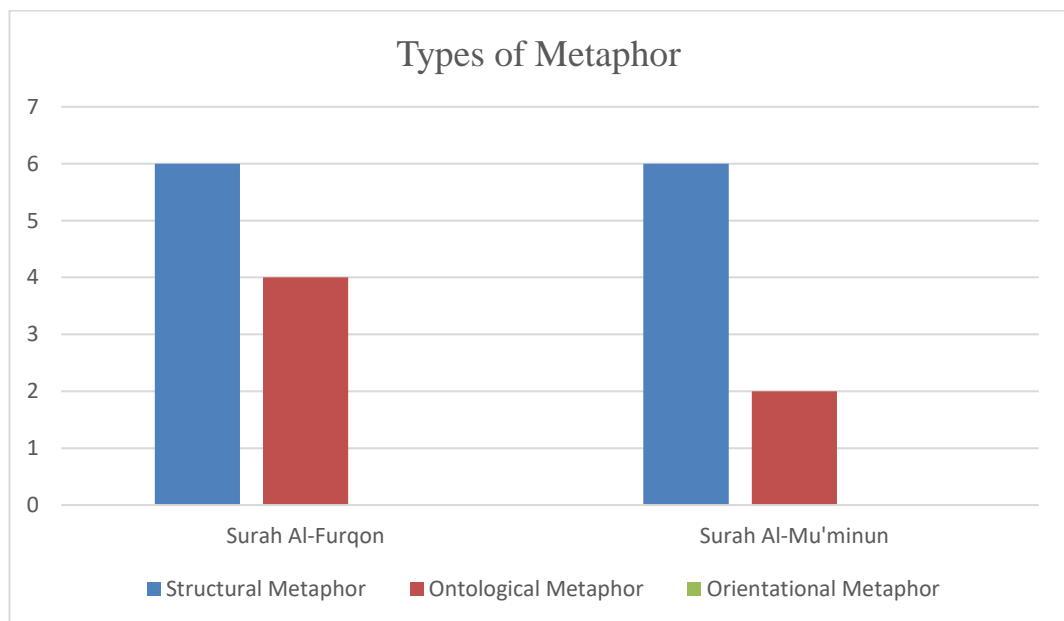Used metaphorically? No.

B. Discussion

Figure 1. Chart of the findings of types of metaphor

Following data analysis, the discussion section will be carried out. The researcher describes the findings of the data analysis of the types of

metaphor and the meaning of the metaphorical terms discovered in Surah Al-Furqon and Surah Al-Mu'minun. Surah Al-Mu'minun has 118 verses, and surah Al-Furqon has 77 verses. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), there are three types of metaphor; structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. But, in this research, the researcher found 18 metaphorical verses from both surahs divided into 3 types, 10 for structural metaphor, 8 for ontological metaphor, and no data for orientational metaphor. While for the identification of the metaphorical terms using the theory of metaphor identification procedure from the Pragglejaz group, the researcher found 32 metaphorical terms. In the previous section, the researcher provides a full explanation of each category, including the reason, fundamental meaning, contextual significance, and metaphorical terminology.

First is the discussion of types of metaphor. The first is a structural metaphor. A structural metaphor is a concept that is produced figuratively by the use of other concepts. In structural metaphor, there are two domains: the source domain and the target domain. Using the theory from Lakoff and Johnson (1980) the researcher found 10 structural metaphors from surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun English version by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. 6 structural metaphors in surah Al-Furqon, and 4 structural metaphors come from surah Al-Mu'minun. For example, in the first datum, Abdullah Yusuf Ali uses the word "the criterion" to conceptualize Al-Qur'an. The other one is the datum 4 "straight path",

which means the concept of "straight path" is "Islam". The researcher found that the structural metaphor is frequently used in surah Al-Furqon, because in surah Al-Furqon explains a lot about heaven, this is in line with the content of surah Al-Furqon which explains the difference between the truth and oneness of Allah, between the believers and the disbelievers, and heaven is the reward for the believers while hell is the reward for the disbelievers.

The second type of metaphor is an ontological metaphor. An ontological metaphor considers events, emotional activity, and ideas to be entities and substances (Lakoff & Johnson, 2003). The researcher found 8 ontological metaphors from the analysis of data using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980). 6 data of ontological metaphor from surah Al-Furqon, and 2 data of ontological metaphor from surah Al-Mu'minun. For example, datum 11 "a blazing fire". The sentence "a blazing fire" is a picture of a scary hell. "fire" functions as the target domain and "blazing" as the source domain.

Because of the personification, this data is classified as an ontological metaphor. This data is the same as the datum 16, the word "a dead land" same as "blazing fire", they are personifications. In the sentence "a dead land", the source domain is "land", and the target domain is "dead". What means by "a dead land" is a barren place. The last example is "send the winds" from datum 15. In this verse, the writer uses the word "send" which means "blow". Usually, the word "send" is used to

transfer something like a book, money, or other. But in this sentence, the word "send" is used with the word "winds" which means blow the winds. This ontological metaphor data is often found in surah Al-Furqon because the ontological metaphor in surah Al-Furqon explains about the doomsday situation, hell, and punishment. This is in line with the content of surah Al-Furqon which explains about the distinguishing between the believers and the disbelievers. Then, the hell, punishment, and doomsday are the revenge for the disbelievers.

For the third type of metaphor is an orientational metaphor, the researcher didn't find any data from both surahs (Al-Qur'an English translation of surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun) because some words such as up, down, in, out, on, off in the two suras are included in the lexical metaphor, not the conceptual metaphor. Based on the results of the analysis of the two surahs (Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun) found that surah al-Mu'minun has the least data, this is because the language used in the English translation of surah Al-Mu'minun is a language that is easier to understand without doing a study of metaphors. Besides, in Surah Al-Mu'minun there is a lot of information about the stories of the prophets, but the language used is little that uses metaphors.

The next discussion is about the meaning of the metaphorical terms found in surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun which were analyzed using the theory by the Pragglejaz Group (2007). In this theory, the researcher analyzed the fundamental meaning, and the contextual

significance of each lexical unit in the data, and the researcher also contrast them to know "is the data metaphorical used or not?". There are 32 metaphorical terms from 18 verses as the previous data from types of metaphor. The examples of the data are garden which means heaven, admonition which means Al-Qur'an, place of rest which also means heaven, evil which means rocks, purifying which means rainwater, dead which means barren, heaven which means sky, straight path/way which means Islam, rent which means broken, a unity which means religion, a hand which means power, etc.

Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that there are many metaphors and conceptual metaphors in the Al-Qur'an English translation of surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. This proves that Yusuf Ali uses beautiful language to translate the Qur'an, it will be different when the researcher uses the Al-Qur'an English translation from different translators. This can be caused by several factors, such as the background of the translator and previous works. Abdullah Yusuf Ali in his Al-Qur'an English Translation emphasizes the language aspect and interprets the verse spiritually (Sufistic/spiritual) using a linguistic approach to synchronic or semantic basic meaning (Azizah & Annahdhi, 2021). He also emphasizes linguistic style by employing rhythmic poetry to help readers understand his interpretation.

In the following discussion, the finding of this research has some differences from the previous studies which used the same object (Al-

Qur'an). The study from Muludyan (2020) found 3 types of conceptual metaphors in chapter 30 (the last chapter in the Qur'an). Meanwhile, in this study, the third type of conceptual metaphor (orientational metaphors) didn't find in Surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun. An example of an orientational metaphor in the study from Muludyan (2020) is Surah Al-Balad verses 18 and 19. The first sentence is *"their place will be on the right hand"* and the second sentence is *"..... their place will be on the left hand"*. In the first sentence, establish the meaning in terms of favorable evaluation and think about the meaning of believers. Meanwhile, the second sentence "on the left hand" acquired a negative meaning, reflecting the meaning of disbelievers.

Furthermore, this study is in line with Abdelhameed (2019) who uses the same theory from the Pragglejaz group (2007) to identify the meaning of the metaphorical terms in the Al-Qur'an English translation. Based on the finding of this study, the application of the Pragglejaz group's metaphor identification process indicated that it can be simply used in the Al-Qur'an English translation.

To summarize, this study has already addressed the study problem of the categories of metaphor and how the types and functions of metaphor realize the meaning of metaphor in both surahs (Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun). Furthermore, this study goes deeper into the analysis of metaphorical terminology in both surahs using the Pragglejaz group's MIP theory (Steen, 2010). In other words, the MIP theory was used in this

study to better understand the metaphorical terminology in the Qur'an, particularly in Surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter summarizes the findings of the conceptual metaphor analysis in Surah Al-Furqon and Surah Al-Mu'minun. The chapter concludes with suggestions, notably for the next researchers.

A. Conclusion

This sub-chapter gives the study's conclusion after evaluating the data from surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun in English. The researcher draws a conclusion based on the problem of the study. From the first research question, the researcher found 2 types of metaphor; structural metaphor and ontological metaphor. From the total of 195 verses of both surahs, the researcher discovered that the structural metaphor is the frequent type that appears in both surahs (sura Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun). There are 10 structural metaphors found in the two surahs, this is because many verses are symbolically constructed in terms of another concept, such as "a place of repose" as the concept of "heaven", "the criterion" as the concept of "Al-Qur'an", "a day of dire difficulty" as the concept of "the doomsday", etc.

Next, from the second research problem, the researcher discovered many metaphorical terms in surah Al-Furqon and surah Al-Mu'minun. The data used is the result of the analysis of study problem 1, the data consists of 18 verses from Surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun. In both surahs (Al-

Furqon and Al-Mu'minun), the researcher found that 32 lexical items are Used metaphorically. The frequent data that appears is about heaven and judgment day, this is because the two surahs have almost the same content, about stories and retribution for disbelievers and believers.

To summarize, various metaphors and conceptual metaphors may be found in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Al-Qur'an English translation of surah Al-Furqon and Al-Mu'minun. This demonstrates that Yusuf Ali used beautiful language in his translation of the Qur'an, as Abdullah Yusuf Ali emphasizes the language aspect and interprets the verse spiritually (Sufistic/spiritual) using a linguistic approach to synchronic or semantic basic meaning. This demonstrates that the Qur'an has an extraordinarily beautiful language. As a result, studying conceptual metaphors in the Qur'an is essential for delivering divine messages in the Quranic language.

B. Suggestion

Following the completion of this research, the researcher wants to provide multiple recommendations for another researcher who is interested in studying the same topic. In this study, the researcher only examined two surahs, therefore it is hoped that further researchers can examine more surahs in the Qur'an, to obtain a large amount of data on conceptual metaphors. In addition, in this study, the researcher only uses the English translation of the Al-Qur'an from Abdullah Yusuf Ali, in the future, it is hoped that further researchers can use from different translators, or use two or more English translations of Al-Qur'an from different translators so

there will be a comparative study of metaphors between one translator and another. Focus on analyzing one conceptual metaphor or several conceptual metaphors in the Al-Qur'an is better for the further researcher to get a more study focus, because the Al-Qur'an is an extraordinary source of data and can be explored continuously. Besides, the next researcher can also employ another expert's theory of conceptual metaphor.

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