Chapter Four

Data Analysis, Results and Discussion/s

Section One

4.1.0introduction

In this sectioncontent analysis is used to reflect the lights of the elements of novel depicted by the targeted Quranic stories, Abraham, Josef and Musa peace be upon them, as they are implicitly portrayed. Analysis will be given in the form of explaining to what extent each element is depicted by the story. the three targeted stories are analyzed according to the elements stated before them.

Content analysis according to Steve Stember(2001), in a peer-   reviewed electronic journal, volume (7), number 17 June 2001G, he stated:

"Content analysis has been defined as a systematic, replicable technique for compressing many words of text into fewer content categories based on explicit rules of coding. (Berelson, 1952; GAO, 1996; Krippendorff, 1980; and Weber, 1990). Holsti (1969) offers a broad definition of content analysis as: "any technique for making inferences by objectively and systematically identifying specified characteristics of messages" (p. 14). Under Holsti's definition, the technique of content analysis is not restricted to the domain of textual analysis, but may be applied to other areas such as coding student drawings. (Wheelock, Haney, &Bebell, 2000), or coding of actions observed in videotaped studies.

(Stigler,Gonzales, Kawanaka, Knoll, & Serrano, 1999). In order to allow for replication, however, the technique can only be applied to data that are durable in nature. Content analysis enables researchers to sift through large volumes of data with relative ease in a systematic fashion. (GAO, 1996). It can be a useful technique for allowing us to discover and describe the focus of individual, group, institutional, or social attention. (Weber, 1990:." It also allows inferences to be made which can then be corroborated using other methods of data collection". Krippendorff (1980) notes that "much content analysis research is motivated by the search for techniques to infer from symbolic data what would be either too costly, no longer possible, or too obtrusive by the use of other techniques" (p. 51)".

4.1.1To what extent elements of novel are depicted in the some stories of the Glorious Quran through content analysis

The scholars of literature like Anthony Burgess(1995) in his book, English Literature, Virginia Woolf (1971) and Foster (N.D) suggested element for measuring and judging to what extent the story can be classified as novel, but these elements are controversial!writers of stories are between supporters and rejecters toward them. They are as follows:

1.Theme or the idea the story conveys.

2. Setting, the times and places in which the story took place.

3. Characterization, i.e. the characters the writer chooses for his story or novel.

4. Conflict , the struggle between two forces, protagonist/s(heros) and antagonist/s (enemies).

5. Plot, the arrangement of incidents (introduction, rising, climax, falling and resolution).

6. Point of view, this means the type of narration the writer chooses for his work. It is divided into three types, first person narrator, second person narrator and omniscient narrator.

7 Prophecy, it means foretelling what will happen in the future.

8.form or structure of the story.

The previous elements are approximately the criteria that all who are in concern agreed upon them. the researcher is going to analyze the contents of the targeted stories explaining to what extent they are depicted in the stories of Prophets Ibrahim (Abraham), Yusuf (Josef) and Musa (Moses).

4.1.2The Story Of Prophet Ibrahim Peace Be Upon him.The Introduction Of The Story(His Birth)

He was born in (Babel) land in Iraq. Ibrahim grew between two groups of polytheistic people of Babel which was ruled by the Nimrud who were worshipping the idols; ((His people). And the people of Haran, which was a land neighboring Babel, who worshiped   the planets. Although he grew in this unbelieving

environment, but almighty Allah guided him to the truth, so he never worshiped neither idols nor planets. The researcher thinks that the birth of prophet Ibrahim itself is a miraculous introduction for this story!. How was Ibrahim preserved from polytheism, meanwhile he was enveloped by those two strong forces of polytheists!, his people who worshipped idols, and the people of Haran(Nimrudians,) who worshipped planets. However, it is known that usually and naturally children follow and adopt the way of their parents, families, clans or societies. The researcher thinks that the story gives us a leading introduction about how did (Ibrahim), the father of prophets grow, and that implicitly shades that, there are coming incidents follow this enthusiastic introduction. After paving the way with strong preview for the story, we get into the thread of incidents. Prophet Ibrahim peace be upon him was endowed with spiritual understanding. Allah the almighty enlightens his heart from early age to monolithic religion. "Verily, his command, when he intends a thing, is only that He says to it, "be"- and it is!"(Ya-Sin 82). And Allah the almighty says:"And indeed we bestowed aforetime on Ibrahim his(portion of) guidance, and we were All-knower of him(as to belief in the Oneness of Allah).(Al-Anbia: 51). The researcher reminds here with the protagonist, who is (the hero) of the story, prophet Ibrahim as the main character of the story. The review of

the atmosphere of his growth inspires that; this child will become a prosperous man later on!, or religious guide. In the art of storytelling, this is the so-called prophesy, which is one of the depicted elements of novel in this story. Furthermore the introduction of the story provides the situation with signals that lead to an interesting story, and this is another evidence indicates the depicted elements of the novel in this story i.e. the bombing introduction which makes the reader highly enthusiastic and encouraging to follow the incidents of the story.

The Theme of the story.

The Holy Quran asserts that Ibrahim, the father of prophets gives a model methodology in the path of calling to Allah the almighty. Allah says:"Verily Ibrahim was an Ummah(a leader having all the good righteous qualities of a nation), obedient to Allah, Hanif(i.e. to worship none but Allah).(120 An-Nahl). Then in the same chapter, Allah the almighty says: commanding prophet Mohammad peace be upon him to follow the religion of Ibrahim: " then, we have sent the revelation to you (Oh Mohammad peace be upon him, saying): "Follow the religion of Ibrahim Hanif(Islamic monotheism). The researcher think that the theme of the story is the issue of monotheism of almighty Allah through talks and deeds of prophets, also the story includes the methods of(Dawa), i.e. calling to Allah the almighty, such as start

with your closed family(with his father), set a strong and logic evidence against your antagonist(enemy), like his dialogue with his people(polytheists), in which he told them that the one who broke their idols was the biggest of them!, and defeating them with his logic statement. and the debate between him and the king Nimrud (the tyrannical polytheist). which was ended with defeating of Nimrud by saying to him: " My lord Allah, is He who gives life and cause death, the Nimrud assumed that he gives life and causes death!(he proofed that by bringing two persons. He killed one of them and left the other a live!). Ibrahim says to him: "My Lord Allah brings the sun from the east; then bring it you from the west!?!." So the disbeliever was utterly defeated(Al-Bagarah 258). The researcher thinks that prophet Ibrahim peace be upon him settled the doctrine and methodology of calling to almighty Allah(Dawa) by holding logic and convincing proofs and justifications in front of enemies, not the (Arms or fighting!). Also 'the story conveys "putting absolutely trust on almighty Allah". that is clear in all prophet Ibrahim's messaging life. For instance when he, peace be upon him decided to destroy the idols of his people. His people were invited to a festival, then he utilized this circumstance and destroyed all the god except the biggest idol, in order to convince them by the inability of the their gods. He

succeeded to introduce a strong proof, but they denied his proof in spite of their agreements of the falseness of their gods!.

the researcher sums up the theme of this story in: keeping monotheism to Allah the almighty, equipping yourself with knowledge, call to Allah using strong logic proofs, and force of argument, do not use rigidity or aggression,but be patientpreacher. That may be the righteous path to calling to worship Allah the almighty. The proof of that is that, Allah the exalted commands prophet Mohammad peace be upon him to follow Ibrahim's religion. Allah the almighty says: Then, we have sent the revelation to you (O Mohammad peace be upon him saying):"Follow the religion of Ibrahim(Abraham)Hanif(Islamic monotheism –to worship none but Allah) and he was not of the Mushrikun(polytheists, idolaters, and disbelievers.)(AN-Nahl 123).Also the ultimate dependence and reliance on the will of almighty Allah (leaving his wife Hager in the valley of no people and no water),i.e. uncultivated, but he trusted Allah the greatest and knows that Allah will never forget them. The theme of the story is multi- theme, and that is a positive indicator to put the story as novel. many messages can be inferred from this story.

The Setting Of The Story

Setting in literature as those who deal with writing novel would asserted,represents the times and places in which the story took place. So in the light of what the term means, the story of prophet Ibrahim peace be upon him includes different times and different places. The setting of place represents many places. The story starts in Babel in Iraq, there the story narrates the incidents of prophet Ibrahim searching for the creator of the universe. He was guided by Allah the almighty to monotheism, but his people were polytheists, they worshipped idols. Then also the beginning of his (Dawa)was there in Babel (invitation His father Azeri to monotheism). The incidents of breaking the idols of his people and the miraculous incident of throwing him in a fire which had not burnt him was also there. Then he moved to the land of (Haran) and the incidents of calling to worship Allah. Meeting the Nimrud and the definitive debate in which the Nimrud was defeated, then he was punished by a mosquito which entered his nose to his head, then stayed in his head forty years as majority of scholars narrated the mosquito making him a wake day and night, he only slept by his close friends hitting his head harshly! also Ibrahim's migration to Egypt, then to Makah. there the setting includes the incident of (Zamzam), and how the tribes of Jorhum came and gathered near the source of water, so the first step of the formation of Arabs'

nation! So far the setting of this story shows that it is a setting of novel, because the too many incidents occur between Ash-sham, Egypt and Makah which later on structure a glorious history, and the state of shifting the reader from place to another and from time to another time indicates a setting of novel. That can not be attribute to short story, because theshort story has simple structure of setting, consequently the setting of this story does not show the environment of setting of a short story, therefore the researcher sees that such setting of this story is of novel rather than other types of setting of stories!

The Characterization

In terms of characterization, obviously are real characters, the researcher thinks that the story of prophet Ibrahim is provided by almost all types of characters. The protagonist and the dynamic character i.e. (the hero) who is prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) peace be upon him. Then his son Ismail (Ishmael) who also represents a role of protagonist whose his all deeds and works are strongly tide with his father Ibrahim peace be upon them all. On the other hand the antagonists (the enemies) start with his father Azer (Azeri), who refused the invitation of his son Ibrahim to monotheism, his people whom he broke their idols. Then they punished him by throwing him in a big hole filled with fire, but Allah the most capable made him safe by commandingthat fire to be cool and

safety for Ibrahim. We (Allah)said: " O fire! Be you coolness and safety for Ibrahim(Abraham)!" Then the king Nimrud, biggest antagonistwhom prophet Ibrahim defeated in front of his people! Furthermore the king of Egypt whom Ibrahim met when he immigrated to them during the drought and starvation stroke his land, is one of the enemies, but Allah the strogest, then the piety and purity of Ibrahim's wife prevented them from the wickedness of that king and offered them Hagir as a servant of Sarah!who later became his wife and the mother of his pious son Ismail(Ishmael). Also other round characters are his two wives Sara and Hagar who support prophet Ibrahim in his path of calling to monotheism (Dawa). The flat characters like the two wives of Ismail, the one who complained poverty and hunger to Ibrahim when he visited them in Makah, Then he told her to greet Ismail and inform him to change the dethrone of his house!, which led to her divorce. Here the researcher points to he codes and the lingua frank that used between Ibrahim and his son Ismail! So the researcher feels that using many characters from different nations with different cultures indicates features of novel rather than short story ofa single idea, limited characters, simple setting and short form. On the other hand the characterization consists of dynamic character(Ibrahim the protagonist, round, flat and stereotype character. The researcher sees that all types of characters are

included in the this story, that usually do not happen in narratives, unless the story is categorized as novel.

The Conflict

The term conflict is quite clear in this story. Ibrahim (Abraham) with himself searching for his (Rab), Allah the almighty. Ibrahim (Abraham) with his father who worshipped the idols, then with his people whom he broke their idols except the biggest to exploit it as an evidence of the inability of their false gods (idols)!. The conflict in this case is clear and gives the story a look of enthusiastic novel's conflict. The researcher feels that this story is a sample for the ultimate dependence on the will of almighty Allah. The conflict generates a suspension which makes the reader of the story highly enthusiastic to follow the incidents up to the end. That of course does not be obtained except in novel's contents and structure.

The Plot

The plot of this story, (the evolution of incidents of the story) is logic, enthusiastic and has likely novel's narrative skeletal plot. The incidents are arranged in a thread of narrative that pleasurably catches the reader. The image of Ibrahim wandering in the sky searching for his (Rab), i.e. Allah the creator of the world, the image of the dialogues between him and his father, Between him

and his people, between him and the Nimrud. Then the image of his journey to Egypt and coming back with Hagar, who became his wife and born Ismail peace be upon him. Also the image of the dream of slaughtering his only son Ismail!. Then the incidents of migration to Makah fulfilling the command of Allah the almighty.

The researcher follows the incidents and look to plots of many novels and finds that the plot of this story is more creativenovel'splotting, and that lead the researcher to say that the first writers of the stories might have depended on the stories of the holy Quran . What the researcher says, the plot of this story shows a plot of novel, because the thread of incidents makes you travel from atmosphere to another, serving you a true touring narrative, So far this is peculiarity of the plot of novel; therefore the researcher sees that the plot of novel is quite depicted of this by this story   .

ThePoint Of View (Type of Narration)

The types of narration of this story is third person narrator. Allah the almighty descends this story in the form of Ibrahim usually tells, calls, searches, destroys etc. For instance Ibrahim wanders searching who creates the universe! So the narrator is the third person, and this type of narration according to the scholars of narration shows the strength of the narrator in coping with

incidents personally, and the quite strong self confidence, however and Ibrahim is the prophet. Also (He) said My Lord Allah! make this city secure, and save me and my sons from worshipping idols (Ibrahim: 35), the narrator is (He) the third person. This type of narration shows the strong charisma of the narrator and the true believing of Allah which occupies all his lives. This type of narration usually used in non-fictional story.

The researcher sees that point of view in this story goes with nature of the story in a matching contextualization. This story represents how prophets keep patient in the way of (dawa). Prophet Ibrahim peace be upon him is the model of keeping straight for ward way of monotheism. So the point of view contributes effectively in producing this story in a very didactic form. The researcher feels that, this story is a full-designed curriculum for fully dependence on Allah the most capable, who brings life and causesdeath.

The Prophecy

In literature this term means (foretelling what will happen in the future). Prophet Ibrahim peace be upon him uses this prophecy when he demolished the idols and left the biggest one of them to persuades the idolaters, and to inform them that was not their true lord!then he predicts what will happen in the future,

when they come back from their festival. So what he had expected, happened in details. Also it is felt that, when Ibrahim took Hagar and her son and left them in uncultivated valley; that implicitly shows the foretelling of what will happen thereafter, however Abraham was commanded to do that for a wisdom no body knew, but Allah did.

The FormOr Structure

The form of the story of prophet Ibrahim is really amazing. The story comes in twenty locations, but when theyare put i.e. (the locations) in one unit, they become a coherent structureof a story of different images and of different settings. What can be said is that: This is a unique form of story, that is to say the form of the story from discrete images! They give the readers full qualities of novel story when they are joined together,on the other hand the image in isolation shows a form of short story! in. The story with all these story- telling and qualities can not be classified as short story, it is more distinguished than to be like that, however if we cut the images individually, they can be presented as short stories. For instance the image of Ibrahim when he broke down the idols of his people and then raised up his proof when he said to them: " They were broken by the biggest idol!" So his people turn down their faces and became seriously defeated. This images withit's all dialogues and the consequences can be treated as short story! that

has all qualities of short story, This literary creation can not be found in normal stories. The researcher so far becomes confident that this story can give the form, purpose and the characteristics of novel.

4.1.3 The Story Of Prophet Yusuf (peace be upon him)

The Theme.

The theme of this story consists of multi-thematic messages. It provides a social message, when it shows the social sickness envying and betraying, it gives how piety of Allah keeps the pious people safe in all settings. Also the story send a message of how prophets suffered atrocities in the path of (Dawa). The story also explains the designing of women over their husband as one of the attributes of women. It is seen that, this story is multi- thematic as it is mentioned above, so usually such multi-thematic stories indicate that, the story with such trends is likely to be classified as novel rather than short story of (one theme or idea), or any other type of stories.

The Setting

Setting in the story of prophet inspires the setting of novel. For time the story starts with Yusuf's childhood up to his manhood accompanied with exciting and pathetic incidents at each stage of ageing. At the places' level the story shows Yusuf a child among

his family, an innocent boy with his envied brothers , Yusuf in the well, with the caravan, in the Aziz's palace, in prison and finally in the government as minister of finance. On the other hand notice the times revolve since he was a helpless child, up to becoming prosperous minister of finance and one of the king's men. The times and places portray a setting and a look of social novel according to the measures preceded, and not of short story, which has a limited setting. It can be seen clearly that, this story setting is not simple like the setting of short story, tale or fable, it gives quite convincing proofs of being a setting of novel.

The Characterization

The characterization of the Yusuf (Josef) story is creative. When we look to the character of prophet Yusuf, peace be upon him we find him the protagonist of the story and the dynamic character "who changes his mode according to the circumstances he faces. So almost all types of characters which are mentioned before are represented in the story. for instance prophet Yagoup(Jacob) as a round character, we find that the role of the round character is clear and significant, the protagonist begins with his brothers, the caravan travelers, the Aziz's wife…. etc so the characterization is highly creative, and the amazing is, all of them are real character that distinguishes this element, and puts itmeaningfully in the shelves of novel.

The Conflict

The conflict starts since the moment of the vision(Dream), Yusuf tells his father as to interpret the vision,(interior self conflict), of Yusuf peace be upon him, then the conflict becomes stronger between him and his brothers who design conspiracy to get rid of him when they felt that he is dealer to their father than them!then between him and the wife of Al-Aziz, here the conflict changes from social to a conflict between good and evil. Then the conflict of breaching i.e.(Dawa) in the prison. Furthermore the conflict becomes authoritarian conflict i.e. between Yusuf as a minister of finance and traders who were his brothers! (merchandized conflict), who envied him and tried to kill him aforetime, for nearly to fifty years!. The researcher thinks that this longer imagery conflict is not a normal conflict it is likely to be a conflict of novel rather than a conflict of other type of stories.

The plot

The chain of incidents (the plot), take nearly to fifty years i.e. from the dream (vision) of Yusuf in Ash-sham up to the gathering of the family in Egypt. Notice the interaction between times and places i.e. (the setting) with the plot(incidents), and how they signal techniques of novel in a prominent thread of incidents!. that is ultimately a creative interaction of two essential

elements i.e. setting and the plot. Such literary structure alwaysoccurs or happens only in case of the purpose novel! It is noticed analytically that, this plot indicates the art of novel plottingbecause of it's collaboration with the setting that producing chronological order of incidents, which gives the story an enjoyable way of narration catches the eye of the reader to follow-up the story up to the end.

The Prophecy

The prophecy I think is clear in this story, Yusuf (Josef) tells the prisoners in the prison about what will happen to them in future when theyasked him to interpret their dreams. Also he tells the king what they have to do when he dreamed that seven emaciate cows eat seven other fat ones!here also prophecy had worked effectively and became a reason for appointing Yusuf (Josef) a job as a minister of finance. On the other hand prophet Yagoub (Jacob) advised his dearest son Yusuf not to tell hisvision (dream) to his brothers, they may harm him, that also some sort of prophecy. Also Yagoup told his sons not to stop searching for Yusuf and they had not to be despaired, "despair not of Allah's mercy!"; none despairs of Allah's mercy except the unbelieving people. It can be said that: " prophecy in this story is quite prominent", and it works dynamically! through the story from the beginning, through the climax to the end.

ThePoint of view

The type of narration is the third person narrator. The narrators are the prophets Yagoup and Yusuf peace be upon them, then the brothers of Yagoup, the wife of Al-Aziz, the king , women of the town…. Etc. According to the elements of novel, when the point of view is third person the structure (form) of the story is concrete and well informant narrator. The researcher thinks this quality of point of view in this story is capable enough to distinguish it as a novel.

The Form (Structure)

The structure of this story is a complete form. It is the only story in the Holy Quran which comes in one chapter!, other stories come in many chapters and different locations as the researcher mentions before. The reader who contemplates the story finds himself in a suspended mode, exciting incidents that put him in an imagery visions and amusing social novel, catches him whenever he escapes mindedly, or get busy from completing the story.

It is felt that the story of prophet Yusuf peace be upon him gives a leading evidence to say the stories of the Holy Quran portray the elements of novel i.e. the criteria of novel as a literary art. According to the contents and the analysis of prophet Yusuf's

story, it can be proved that it is a novel and not of other types of stories.

4.1.4The Story of Prophet Musa Peace be upon him

The Theme.

This story is also multi-thematic. One of the themes is the ultimate ability of almighty Allah whomakes Musa to grow in the palace of his enemy i.e. pharaoh despite his tyrannical decision to kill all male kids of Bani-Israel, and this is a narrative anachronism which often attributed to a novel. Musa whom was supported by the super ability of Allah the almighty grows under the supervision of pharaoh!and he had been returned to his mother so as not to get grief and feel sad (Yusuf:s13). Again the story permits the doctrine of migration for worshipping and calling to the lonely Allah and knowledge. We can see that when he was calling to monotheism and he was called to defend his one of his followers who was fighting an Israeli person, then Musa hit the Israeli and killed him. Afterwards he was informed that the Israeli people were about to kill him. At that time he migrated to Median searching for sheltering and worshipping Allah as well. There he found Prophet (Shuaib) who kept him safe for ten years approximately. During that time Musa married one of his two daughters who already met him in his way while they were watering their flocks. Also the

story proofs travelling for self recognition andknowledge, that can be seen clearly in the case between him and Al- Khidir. Furthermore the story tells us that calling to monotheism does not need rigidity and violence, but humbles and logic proofs, we notice that in his way of making dialogue with pharaoh, the magicians and even with Al- khidr. What can be estimated is that, this story is a huge novel thatshowsgreatsobriety of telling story, and touches many aspects and trends of our lives such asreligious, social, politicaland educational or didactic values and messages.

The Setting

Setting in this story starts with the infantry of Musa peace be upon him, this in terms of time and in term of place it starts with the box where Musa was put in it according to the revealing of the all-knowing Allah, and the sea as place, then the palace of the king of Egypt, so forth the setting moves to median. There he found prophet Shuaieb. He spent ten years there . Then he went back to his home land, on the way Allah talks to Musa through green tree as a miracle, and he was sent to pharaoh. Then so many miracles and so many incidents happened during this time. Then the time of the punishment came. Allah the almighty commanded Musa and his followers to migrate to Palestine(setting), because pharaoh had made a decision to kill Musa and those who followed him, but

when the two armies face each other Musa who was guided by the commanding of Allah, the all-knowing and the most capable….etc

The researcher feels that such setting is not simple to be attributive to short stories, tales or fables, but it is a setting of novel and even the images which are tied with setting are likely to be images of novel, they take you from time to time, place to place and from vision to vision in a way of spiritual piety, touring and interesting shifts. That indicates the techniques of novel which suspends the reader. On the other hand the researcher thinks that in chronological order this setting may used to be the basic for the first writers of novel to select setting,(i.e. guide for them to creating setting),then later they create their own, but in the light of this setting.

The Characterization.

The protagonist is prophet Musapeace be upon him who is eloquent, but he called Allah the greatest to send his brother Haroun (Aaron) with him to support him, because prophet Musa usually relies on practical proofs rather than much speaking, i.e. practical evidence, whoever the antagonist was rigid, Musa defeated him using practical defense, for instance the stick with magicians. Also Musa is dynamic character who changes his mode according to incidents happened to him. Pharaoh is the antagonist

in the stories, the Samirie, magicians and even with his brother Haroon(Aaron). Also we can find the round character in the character of Al-Khidr and his brother Aarona. A flat character like the Israeli follower of Musa who fought the Gibbs' person and became a reason which made Musa hit him to death! Also the boy who accompanied Musa searching for Al-Khidir. All types of characters can be found in this story and of course they are real characters. So the story gives you the form of lessons for the people to be their authentic educational subjects to facilitate and ease lives of people on earth thereon for ever.

The Conflict

Conflict starts from the early stage of the story. starts with Musa under the protection of Allah the almighty survived from Pharaoh's killing of Bani-Israeli male kids. So the conflict never departs Musa's story incidents! Between him and polytheist in Egypt, between him and pharaoh, between him and Shuaeb,(social conflict), when Musa married the daughter of Shuaeb with a prerequisite condition (stay eight years, if they become ten, it is Musa own free will), between him and Al-Khidir, and even between him and his brother Haroun (Aaron). The conflict in this story works like a motor, it serves the story with excitingplot which suspends the reader, and that gives the story characteristics qualifying the story to be a novel. What can be noticed is that this

story in terms isolated incidents are like short stories!with all features and facilities of short story, but when you join them all together they give you a form of coherent incidents impresses you to consider it as a novel; this is really quite creative and amazing way of forming stories, which is never obtained by the human story writers .

The Plot

The chain of incidents in this story begins with the miracle of Musa in the box as an infant, in the palace of his enemy, then he grows under his mother so as to grow normally for the great message which was prepared for him. When Musa became older he rejected the polytheism which prevailed among his people. Then the enmity(conflict) started and of course all prophets struggle the evil doers and that is obvious because their messages are revealed to survive human beings from the darkness of polytheism (Kufr) to the light of monotheism of Allah the almighty. The incidents look as structure of a huge literary structure. takes a reader in a spiritual didactic reading.

The Point of View

Type of Narration we mean by the term point of view is third person narrator. The narrator is the character himself, Musa the protagonist is the narrator, that shows that the story is

nonfictional and it is a wealthy subject for (Dawa),also it gives a clear portrait for the tyranny of tyrants. The pharaoh as protagonist is first person narrator (see the narrator changes here) may be to explain how (arrogant) and pride was Pharaoh!. Haroun, Al-Khidir. This type of narration usually used in the case of narrating real stories, this type of narration also as the scholars of narration asserted, show creativity and sobriety of telling story " We narrate to you the best of narratives" (Yusuf:3).

The Prophesy

This element of novel isattributively obvious for prophets. Musa peace be upon him said to his army when they the army of pharaoh was near them: " by no means; surely my Lord is with me! He show me a way out". He was confidently foretells that Allah the almighty is with them and they will be saved from their tyrannical enemies i.e. Pharaoh his soldiers and supporters. This is one of the proofs of prophecy. Another one is that when Musa has fulfilled the time between him and Shuaib, and journeyed with his family, he perceived on the side of the mountain a fire. He said to his family: "wait, I have seen a fire may be I will bring to you from it some news or brand of fire, so that may warm yourselves (Gasses. 29) look at the word perceived and see how Musa peace be upon him sees with the eye of prophet that there is new news or fire!to warm them from cold weather in a long journey from Ash-sham to

Egypt. So far these are two incidents justifying the term prophecy. The qualities of such narrative, with theseelements indicate the characteristics of novel.

The Form or Structure of the Story

The story is formed in a structure of images. These incidents give the story an entertaining contents. For instance the incident of Musa the infant boy, to be put in a box then to be thrown in the sea!, so the women of the palace took him as a gift to Firon's (Pharaoh's) wife, and survived from the killing of kids of Bani-Israel which was issued by Pharaoh. Then the incident of returning him to his mother who was panic from losing her kid. So he grew under the favor of his enemy!. Also the incident of his prophecy, when he was sent to Firon (Pharaoh). Allah the lord of the worlds says: " cast down your stick, so when he saw it in motion as if it were serpent, he turned back retreating, and did not return. O Musa! Come forward and fear not; surely you are of those who are secured (Gasses. 31). This is a course of training Musa to use the miraculous tools against Firon (Pharaoh) . Then the case of killing one of the Egyptian Gibbs, then consequently he migrated to Ash-sham, there on the way he met Shuaib peace be upon them all, then his overstaying with him according to the condition contracted between him and Shuaib. This another lesson showing sheltering the feared who are in danger is a must, as well

as the notion of the one who migrates for the sake of his Lord Allah, he will find breadth of mind and liberality.

4.1.5 Summary of This Section

Thus the story is narrated and formed. The researcher thinks that this form of narrative which carries the elements of novel, is a concrete evidence to say that the story of the Holy Quran depicts the elements of novel; true novel not imaginary, and that is a creative literary miracle. That might be taken by the first writers of novel as guided experience of writing novel, then later on they created the so-called fiction, and so forth they invented the elements of fiction and novel, and thereon they attributed the art of novel to themselves! This is a brief analysis of the contents concerning the elements of novel as depicted by some stories of the Glorious Quran. The method of content analysis is used in order to see to what extent the stories of the Holy Quran depict the elements of novel in the light of the targetedthree stories.

Section Two

4.2.0 Introduction

This section includes the results of the research's hypotheses, it's discussion, interpretations of it's indicators according to the statistical indicators of the calculated means, averages, standard deviations and the values of the sample and the level of it's significance. Thus and for testing hypotheses of this research the researcher adopts the following procedures:

According to Abu Hatab et al 1991G:112(cited in Othman, A:2016G :92): the descriptive analytic methodology is:

"The method deals with phenomenon or an event or a cause existing at present, from which the researcher can gather information to answer the questions of the research without the interference of the researcher. It is considered as the simplest scientific approach". The researcher from this origin adds this approach, i.e. seeking more authentic, strong and neutral results.

4.2.1 First. Determining the (means) of the items of the research's Questionnaire

1. To determine the level of the sample's responses, the researcher betakes the means (averages) of the known tripartite measurement(Yes= 3, Neutral =2, No =1). So with calculating the range of the measurement which equals (biggest value- smallest value) = (3-1

=2), then divided by the biggest value, the result is 2÷ 3= 0.66. So according to this distribution of the categories of the measurement of means of the responses of the research's sample(yes, neutral or no) as follows:

Table (4.1) Answer averages Interval distribution

Average Range	Percentages	Decision
1 to 1.66	33% to 55%	No
1.67 to 2.33	56% to 77%	Neutral
2.34 to 3	78% to 100%	Yes

This means:

-Any phrase takes the mean between (1-1.66) shows the rejection (No) of the phrase's content, from the sample's point of view.

- Any phrase takes the mean between (1.67- 2.33), that means the neutrality(neutral) of the content towards the phrase, from the respondents of the sample of the research.

- Any phrase's content take the mean between (2,34-3) means the agreement(Yes) of the respondents of the sample.

4.2.2Second, the steps of the research's Reponses of thehypotheses of the research

*For responses of the research's hypotheses, the researcher adopts the following calculation of statistical indicators:

-The calculation of mean for each phrase'scontent.

- The standard deviation for each content of the phrase of the hypotheses

- The (T) value for each phrase to test the significance of responses ofthe research's sample.

- The calculation of the level of statistical function, for testing the significance of responses of the research's sample towards each phrase of items of hypotheses.

4.2.3 Thirdly. First hypothesis result

*the tool of rejecting the research hypothesis.

1. H0: Null hypothesis: We reject the claim of the hypothesis if and only if the P. value > 0.05
2. H1: Alternative hypothesis: We accept the claim of the hypothesis if the P.value > 0.05
   For claiming the first hypothesis, the researcher adopts the mean, standard deviation, the T value and the level of it's

indication for any phrase of the first hypothesis, and the results are included in table (2).

Table (4.2) averages, standard deviation, T values, P. values

Item	Items Ranking	Yes %	Neutral %	No %	Average	S. D	T. value	P. Value	Result
Q1	3	86.0	9.3	4.7	2.81	0.50	10.67	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
Q4	2	93.0	7.0	0	2.93	0.26	23.66	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
Q5	6	74.4	16.3	9.3	2.65	0.65	6.57	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
Q6	1	95.3	4.7	0	2.95	0.21	29.34	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
Q8	4	76.7	20.9	2.3	2.74	0.49	9.91	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
Q9	5	79.1	9.3	11.6	2.67	0.68	6.50	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
	General average	84.1	11.3	4.7	2.79	0.47	14.44	0.000<0.05	Accept H1

Figure No (4.3) Representing items averages graphically
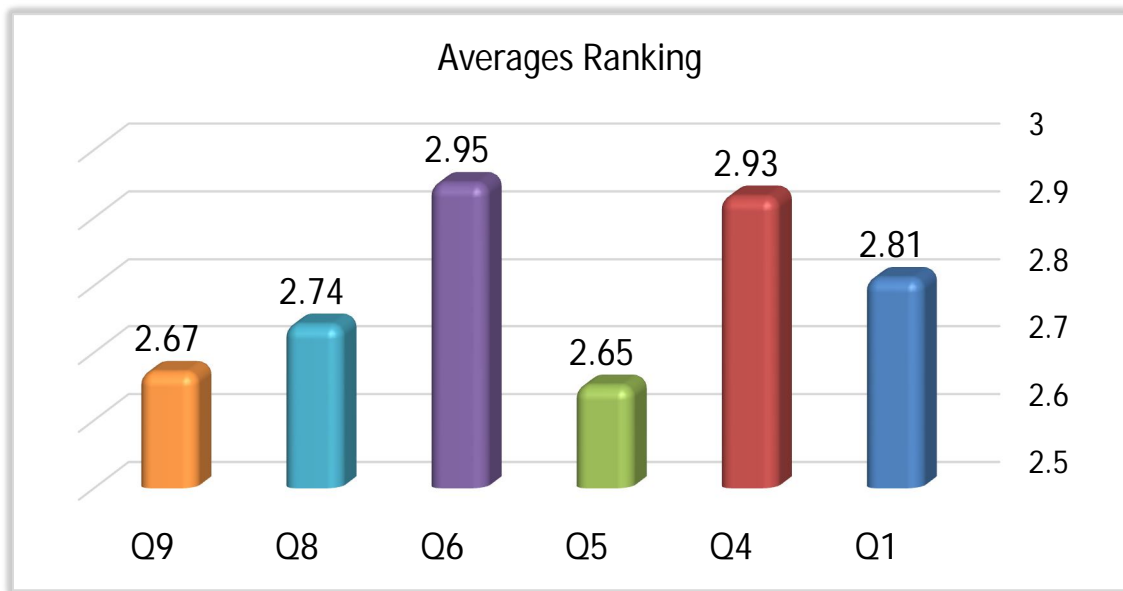
1. class one: The content of phrase number (q6), takes the first class.(Point of views in these stories i.e. Prophets Ibrahim, Musa and Yusuf, peace be upon them (styles and type of narration, such as first person narrator, third person narrator and

omniscient,) representnarration of novel stories..), with an average equals (2.95 from 3), standard deviation (0. 21), the majority of respondents (95.3) respond with (yes), however the (T) value = (29.34), all these results are positive indicators at level of significance = (0. 01), verily the sample of the research agree to the content of the phrase at (99)%.

2. class two: The content of the phrase number four(q4).Conflicts in the three stories i.e. Prophets Ibrahim, Musa and Yusuf (peace be upon them) are prominent (clear), and generate an encouraging feeling to follow the incidents so as to see the final results of that struggle. For instance, the conflict between Ibrahim and Nimrod! Yusuf and the antagonists (enemies) his brothers, Musa and Pharaoh, or Khaddar(Al-Khadr) et….", at the average (2.93 from 3), standard deviation (0.26), and the percentage of those who agree with the content of the phrase is (93 %) and the (T) value is (23. 66), that is statistical indication= (0.01), verily the sample of the research agree with the content of the phrase at percentage (99 %).

3. Class three: comes the content of phrase one (q 1),"The themes (ideas or messages)، in the stories of prophets Ibrahim, Musa and Yusuf convey serious social messages to the people on the earth, to be their everlasting reference for the similar casual cases during their lives. So that represents a theme ofnovel" ,at the average (2.93 from 3), standard deviation (0,.26), and (86 %) agree with the with the content of phrase (1), the T value at (23.66), and

it is statistically indicator (0. 1), so the sample of the research agree with it at percentage (99)%.

4. class 4, comes the content of phrase (q8), "The forms or structures of these stories i.e. Prophets Ibrahim, Musa and Yusuf (peace be upon them) are likely to distinguish them as structures of novel rather than other types of stories" ,at the average (2.74), standard deviation (0.49), those who agree (76.7%) and the T value is (9.91), it is statistically indicates significance at (o. 01) with the level of agreement at (99%) of the sample respondents.

5. Class 5: Comes phrase 9, "The above eight elements of novel can be noticed in the stories of he holy Quran Ibrahim's, Musa's and Yusuf's peace be upon them all, and in other stories. " The average is(2. 97 from 3),standard deviation (0. 68), those who agree are (79.1), T value (0, 50), that indicates a level of significance (0. 01) at level of trust (99%) that shows a big rate of the sample's agreement.

6.class six. With an average (2.65 from 3), standard deviation (0,65), those who respond with(Yes) are (74.4), however the T. value is (6.57), which functions at level of significance (0.01) and limit of trust (99%), ensuring the agreement of research's sample with the majority of the content of hypothesis one.

7. The general average; equals (2. 79 from 3), standard deviation (0. 47), those who agree are (84.1 %), they generally agree with the contents of hypothesis (1), the T value is (0.01) and

percentage of trust at (99)%, ensuring the agreement of the sample with the majority of contents of hypothesis no (1).

8, the final result of this hypothesis. However the all level of the (P value) from the sample point of view> (0. 05), we reject the hypothesis (H 0) and accept hypothesis (H 1) the alternative one, so verily the claim of (H1) is quite right.

4.2.4.The results of hypothesis two:

The researcher uses the same steps he adopts in the previous hypotheses.

-The calculation of mean for each phrase's content of hypothesis 2.

- The standard deviation for each content of the phrase of the hypotheses 2

- The (T) value for each phrase of hypothesis 2, to test the significance of responses of the research's sample.

- The calculation of the level of statistical function, for testing the significance of responses of the research's sample towards each phrase of items of hypotheses 2.

*The tool of acceptance or rejection of the research's hypothesis 2

1. **H0: Null hypothesis**: We reject the claim of the hypothesis if and only if the P .value > 0.05

H1: Alternative hypothesis: We accept the claim of the hypothesis if the P. value < 0.05. And for the testing of the claimof hypothesis 2, the researcher betakes the average, standard deviation, the T value and the level f it\s indication for each phrase of the hypothesis 2. The results as they are included in following

table(3):

Table (4.4) averages, standard deviation, T values, P. values

Item	Items Ranking	Yes %	Neutral %	No %	Average	S. D	T. value	P. Value	Result
Q2	2	72.1	18.6	9.3	2.63	0.66	6.28	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
Q11	1	67.4	30.2	2.3	2.65	0.53	8.07	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
Q13	3	69.8	18.6	11.6	2.58	0.70	5.46	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
	General average	69.77	22.47	7.73	2.62	0.63	6.60	0.000<0.05	Accept H1

Figure No (4.5) Representing items averages graphically
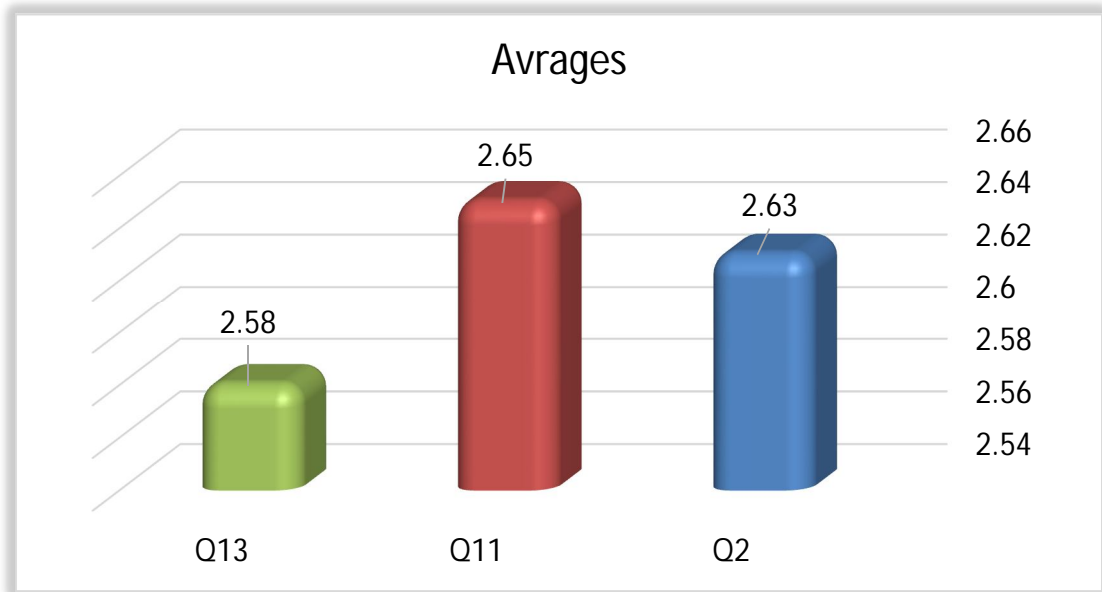
Avrages

Table (3) and diagram (2) clarify the following results for hypothesis 2:

a. Class One. The content of the phrase of (q 11), "It not important to form the novel in too long form. That May lead the reader to bore or miss the incidents. Novel can be of a considerable length, without aiming to a meaningless length"!. With an average (2. 65 from 3) , standard deviation (0.53) and the majority who say (yes) are (67.4), however, the T value is (8 .07). These also are positive indicators at a level of significance (0, 01). Verily the sample agree with the content of phrase 11 at p(99 %).

b. class Two, the content phrase (No q2), " Time and place (the setting) function properly in the story of prophet Ibrahim, Musa and Yusuf peace be upon them all. That is to say, times

and places provide these stories with a setting, which qualify them, so that they are merely novels." . with an average (2.63 from 3), standard deviation (0.66), those who respond with (Yes) are (72.1) and the T value = (6.28). All these indicators sow that the sample of the research agree with the content of phrase two at (99 %).

c. Class Three. The content of phrase No(q 13), comes at the third class with an average (2.58), standard deviation (0.70), those who respond with (Yes) (69.89) and the T value (6.46),all these indicators function a level of significance (0.01). That shows the sample agree with this content of the phrase at (99%).

d. the general average. The average of it equals(2.62), the standard deviation is (0. 63) those who respond with (Yes) are (60, 77) and the T value equals (6. 60), function at significance (0.01), and limits of trust (99%) , that ensures the agreement of he sample with the content of the majority of hypothesis 2.

E, The final result, however the P value from the sample's point o view is <(0.05). we reject the (H0)hypothesis(0), and

weaccept (H1), the alternative hypothesis; and consequently the hypothesis(2) is quite right.

4.2. 5.The Results of the Third Hypothesis

The researcher uses the same steps he adopted in the previous hypotheses.

-The calculation of mean for each phrase's content of hypothesis 3.

- The standard deviation for each content of the phrase of the hypotheses 3

- The (T) value for each phrase of hypothesis three, to test the significance of responses of the research's sample.

- The calculation of the level of statistical function, for testing the significance of responses of the research's sample towards each phrase of items of hypotheses 3.

4.2.6. The tool of acceptance or rejection of the research's hypothesis 3

**Null hypothesis**: We reject the claim of the hypothesis if and only if the P.value> 0.05.

H1: Alternative hypothesis: We accept the claim of the hypothesis if the P.value <0.05.

And for testing the claim of hypothesis (3), the researcher betakes the average, standard deviation, the T. value and it's function for each phrase in hypothesis (3). The following table includes the results:

Table (4.6) averages, standard deviation, T values, P. values

Item	Items Ranking	Yes %	Neutral %	No %	Average	S. D	T. value	P. Value	Result
Q3	2	83.7	14.0	2.3	2.81	0.45	11.86	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
Q12	1	83.7	16.3	0	2.84	0.37	14.70	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
General average		83.7	15.15	1.15	2.83	0.41	13.28	0.000<0.05	Accept H1

Figure No (4.7) Representing items averages graphically
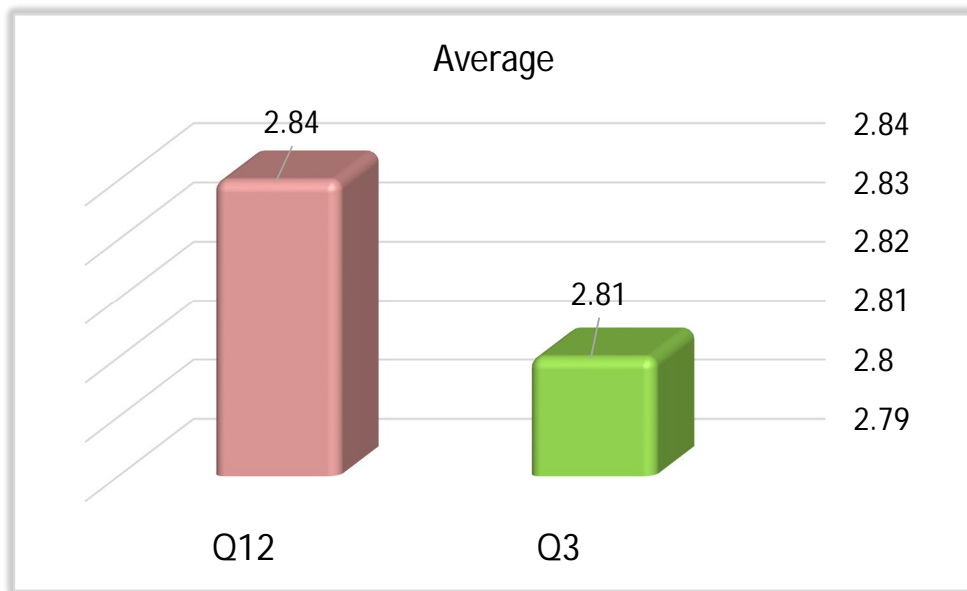
The statistical results indicators of table (4) and the figure (3),

Show the following results:

1. Class One: the content of the phrase no q12"Stories of the holy Quran

arethe richest literary material for dramatization" with the average (2.84)

Standard deviation (0.37),those who say (Yes) are (83.7) and T

value at (14. 70). Also these are statistical indicators at level of

significance (0.01), that means the sample of the research agree

with the content of the phrase at (99%).

2. Class Two : The content of phrase no q(3)"Characters in the stories of

prophets Ibrahim, Musa and yusuf peace be upon them represent novel ones. In other

words characters in these stories give them characterization of novels. (memorize and consider the

characters of each story and , with an average(2.81 from 3), standard

deviation (0.45), those who say (Yes) are(83.7%) and the T value

is (0. 01). That means the sample of thestudy agree with phrase

contentat (99%).

**3. The general average:** Itequals (2.83from3), standard deviation

(0.41), so verily the majority at(83.7%)agree with the general

contents 0f the hypothesis (3), however the T value equals(13.28),

that function at level of significance (0.01). and limits of trust

(99%). This indicates the agreement of the sample with the

majority of contents of hypothesis (3).

4. **The final result,** however the level of function (P. value) from

the sample point of view>0. 05, we reject Ho and accept H1(the

alternative hypothesis, verily the claim of hypothesis (3) from the

sample's point of view is quite right.

Table (4.8)Hypothesis Acceptance Ranking according to
(averages& standard deviation values)

Hypothesis	Ranking	Yes %	Neutral %	No %	Average	S. D	T. value	P. Value	Result
Hypothesis -1	Second	84.1	11.3	4.7	2.79	0.47	14.44	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
Hypothesis - 2	Third	69.77	22.47	7.73	2.62	0.63	6.60	0.000<0.05	Accept H1
Hypothesis - 3	First	83.7	15.15	1.15	2.83	0.41	13.28	0.000<0.05	Accept H1

Figure No (4.9)Hypothesis Acceptance Ranking graphically

Averages

	First Hypothesis - 3	Third Hypothesis - 2	Second Hypothesis -1
	2.83	2.62	2.79
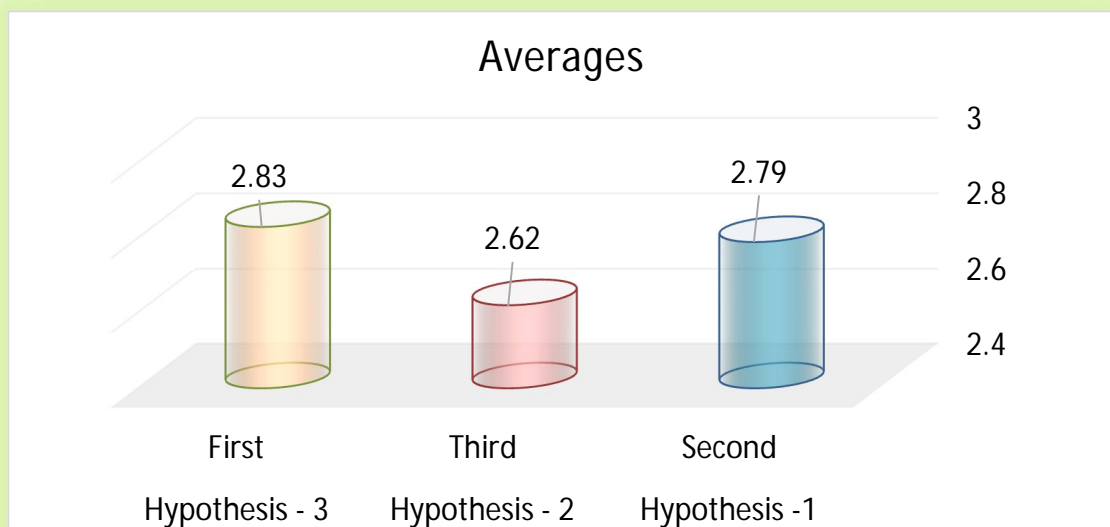
It is clear from statistical indicators in table (5) and figure (4) for the gradation and classification of the importance of the research's hypotheses. According to the averages of the research population's responses that:

-The third hypothesis takes class one, with an average (2.83 from 3), and weighted average equals (94.3%), that shows (41) respondents from (43), which verify the validity of the third hypothesis.

- The first hypothesis comes in class two position, with an average (2.79 from 3) and weighted average (93%), that means (40) respondents from 43 validate hypothesis one.

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- Hypothesis two takes class three (the last one), with an average (2.62 from 3), and weighted average (87.3 %),and that informs 38 from 43 respondents verify the validity of hypothesis three.

So far the researcher sees that,   according to the statistical indicators in the table (4) and the figure (4) the three hypotheses of the research are valid, and consequently they achieve the objectives of the study.

4.2.7. The sample of skeletal structure for the final sample of the three hypotheses.

Chi-square = 34.542 (29 df)
p=.220
GFI=.881
AGFI=.730
IFI=.941
TLI=.844
CFI=.918
RMSEA=.067
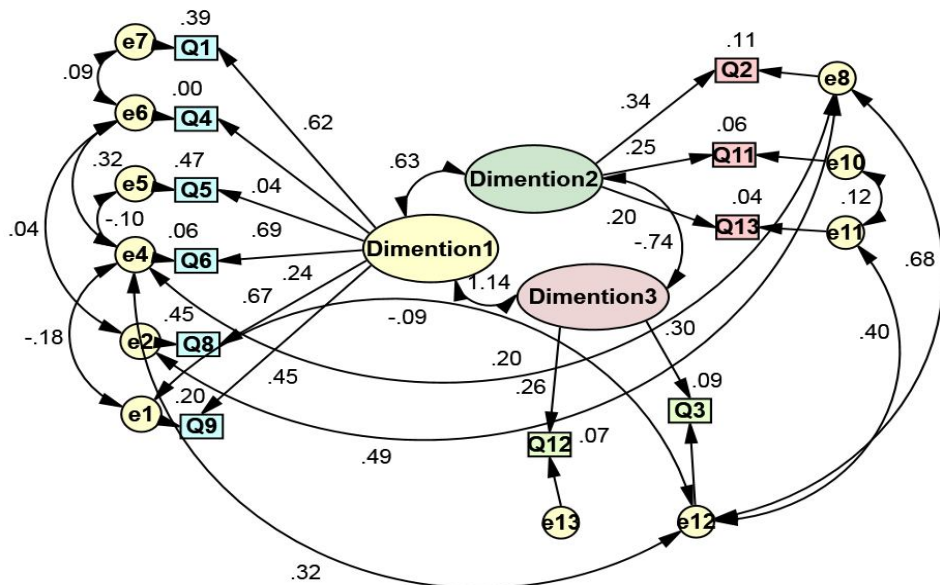
Shape No (3.2)The sample of the skeletal structure for the final sample of the three hypotheses.

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The statisticalindicators of the quality of matching sample between the phrases of the research's questionnaire and the verifications of the three hypothesis. Verily all indicators for the sample of the skeletal structure verify the matching and validity of the research questionnaire for claiming the three hypotheses from the research's sample point of view, and from those indicators which ensure the quality of the final sample, many positive results emerge:

the K value, which equals (34.54) does not statistically indicative, where as the level of indication equals (0.o220 > 0.05), that means the quite verificationof the first condition for the quality of matching of skeletal structure.

the ratio of K$2 \div 29 = 1.91$, which is more less than the standard ratio (5).

the matching comparative indicator (C.F. I.)= 0.981> 0.90.

the indicator of goodness of fit 0.881, is nearer to 0.90.

the indicator of adjusted goodness of fit(AGFI)= 0.731> 0.90.it is an excellent indicator.

the indicator of Tucker& Lewis(1973)=0.844, and it is near from the limit of the upper indication 0.90.

the incremental fit index indicator= 0.94> 0.90.

the approximate root mean square of error(REMSEA) = 0.67, quite exists in the range of standard matching (0.5- 0,08).

4.2.8.Summary of chapter Four

Chapter four includes content analysis in section one. Three stories are analyzed through their consents to investigate in what sense they depict the elements of novel!. This method enables the researcher to analyze the contents an give clear proofs supporting the study objectives. Moreover in section two(4.2) descriptive and analytical method is used to discus the findings in terms of statistical figures, that may avoid subjectivity, and serve the study withneutral results. The tool of collecting data is a questionnaire. the researcher distributes the questionnaire to specialist of different specializations concerning the topic of the research, they were all on work. He collects the data, and the statistical package for social studies(SPSS) is used for analyzing the collected data. The results of these tools were demonstrated in terms of means, standard deviation, and the T-value. These findings derive to resultsof the whole study will be given in chapter five, the following chapter.