

## 2. Data Source

The data source here consists of 2 sources. They are primary and secondary data. The primary data is a main data source. Al-Qur'an is the primary data in this study. The secondary data is the second data source, they are book of *balaghah* : *al-Balaghah al-Wadihah: al-Bayan Wa al-Ma'ani Wa al-Badi'* by Aliyal-Jaim and Mustafa Amin, *Siri Balaghah al-Arabiyah Ilmu al-Ma'ani* by Abdul Wahid Saleh, *Min Balaghat al-Qur'an* by Ahmad badawi, *Ilmu al-Balaghah Baina al-Asalah Wa al-Ma'ashirah* by Umar Abdul Hadi al-Atiq, and etc, the books of *tafsir* are *Ruh al-Ma'ani Tafsir al-Qur'an al-azim wa Aqsab al-Matani* by al-Alusi, *Tafsir Ibnu Kathir*, *Tafsir al-Ayat al-Ahkam min al-Qur'an*, *Tafsir Fi Zilal al-Qur'an*, and etc. The books of figurative language style like *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* by Gorys Keraf, *Gaya Bahasa Kiasan Penggunaan dan Keberkesanannya dalam Sajak* by Muniyamin Bin Haji Ibrahim, *Al-Amin: Riwayat Hidup Rasulullha s.a.w. dalam Puisi* by A. Samad Said. As a complement in this study, it takes from the books of da'wah like *al-Da'wah al-Islamiyyah: Usuluhu Wa Wasailuhu* by al-Ghalusy, *al-Madkhal ila'Ilmi al-Da'wat* by al-Bayanuniyy, *Usulu al-Da'wah* by Abdul Karim Zaidan, and the previous researches which are relevant to *tashbih*, Malay figurative language style and da'wah as a complement data source in this study. (Lexy Moleong, 2000). Therefore, the primary and secondary data here as a complement in finding the objective, factual, honesty, and opened research.

For the significance of data accumulated in facilitating the research to get the relevant result is documentary method. As Burhan Bungin said that the documentary of data accumulation is accumulating data and information through searching and finding some proofs qualitatively.(Burhan Bungin, 2007). By accumulating all the primary data that consists of Qur'an verses and all the secondary data from books, proceedings, and journals as the basis to analyze data of *tashbih* and Malay figurative language. In this side, the researcher also refers to some famous books of *tafsir* but focused to *tafsir* on *fiqh* books and supported with *tafsir al-ma'thur* books. Abd al-Hayy al-Farmawiy said that *tafsir* on *fiqh* defined as a theorem was given to the interpreter to issues Islamic law. (Abd al-Hayy al-Farmawiy, 1977). While Ibnu Taymiyyah (1986) said that *Tafsir bi al-Ma'thur* is the interpretation of Qur'an verses, right hadith of Rasulullah, prophet's friend (*sahabat*) opinion or what *tabi'in* said because they receive it from *sahabat*. (Ibn Taymiyah, Ahmad Ibn Abd. al-Halim, 1988). After reading, writing the details of the documents and interpretation (*tafsir*), and the relevant ideas with its study, then analyze as a medium of adding the output research. Furthermore, hadith books also use to answer and analyze the research problems by declaring interpreter and theologian opinion, which related to guideline and the law which is related to verses of *tashbih* as a medium of da'wah in order to be the same way with the objective study by answering qualitatively.

## 3. Data Analysis

The data analysis is descriptive. It is a method which illustrates the research objects or illustrates an exact condition, and it's hoped to be able to answer many research problems. Arif Furchan said that the procedure which uses descriptive data from words orally or writing and appeared behavior