CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the beginning of the whole paper. It consists of background of research, statement of problems, research objective and research significance, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background

Religion is one of the most important parts of human's life. There are religions in this world. In Indonesia, there is six recognized religion including Islam as the largest religion which is embraced by three-quarters Indonesians. Each religion has its own doctrine of scripture. Islamic scripture is The Holy Al-Qur'an Al-Kareem.

Al-Qur'an revealed to the prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) through the angel Jibril (Gabriel) from Allah. It has 30 Juz, 114 surah, and 6666 verses. It begins with Al-Fatiha (the opening chapter) and terminated by Al-Nass (mankind). Al-Qur'an revealed regularly for 22 years, 2 months, 22 days. It is originally written in Arabic because the prophet Muhammad himself came from the Arab peninsula. Starting from the Arab peninsula, Prophet Muhammad spreads Islam to the world through preaching and war for the sake of expanding Islam's territory at that time. By the success of Prophet Muhammad's preach, Islam becomes the largest religion all over the world. In addition, as well as Islam becoming a universal religion, English language is also a universal language.

Therefore, the translation of the content of Al-Qur'an into English absolutely necessary for the sake of conveying the message of Allah can be understood by His people around the world. One of the famous translators of Al-Qur'an into English is Yusuf Ali. His translation still used today.

Yusuf Ali is known as a respected Muslim scholar in Asia and Europe. Born from a family with an academic and religious background, Yusuf Ali became a memorizer of Al-Qur'an since young and has studied hadiths. Yususf Ali had visited many countries as a student and eventually became a highly respected Muslim scholar in India until he finally decided to move to England and continue his preaching there until he died. His fluency in English and Arabic makes his translation of Al-Qur'an as one of the most widely used as a reference.

There are 114 Surahs in Al-Qur'an that have been translated by Yusuf Ali. All of the Surahs discusses anything related to the whole aspects of human's life. Al-Qur'an is one of the main sources of Islamic law. The position of Al-Qur'an in Islam is very high, it can be seen from the seventy-nine verse of Surah Al-Waqi'ah لايمسه الاالمطهرون which means "Which none shall touch but those who are clean". This piece of the verse shows how special Al-Qur'an for Muslims and it is not allowed for other people who are not in that conditions. Every Surah in Al-Qur'an has different content and has its own features. The researcher has chosen one unique Surah to analyze the mood system built between addresser and addresses contained in the Surah. The chosen surah is Surah Al-Rahman.

It is very important to know how the text conveys the message to be conveyed by the addresser to the addressee, especially in the case of the holy Al-Qur'an. Muslims are obliged to know the message that Allah wants to convey to them through the verses in the Al-Qur'an.

Unlike the other surah in Al-Qur'an this Surah is revealed all at once and counted as *Makiyyah* Surah because revealed before *Hijrah*. The first verse in this Surah mentions one of ninety-nine names of Allah usually called as *Asmaul Husna* "Al-Rahman" which means the beneficent. This name represents one attribute of Allah toward His people. However, the content of this Surah is mention some graces that Allah gave to His people. The biggest grace that Allah gave to His people through prophet Muhammad as His messenger is the grace of Al-Qur'an. Allah said that He was taught Muhammad the Qur'an (Al-Qur'an, 55: 2). Then Muhammad delivers what was Allah taught him to the people as reminder and guidance of life to don't forget that Allah is the most gracious, no one is obliged to worship other than Allah.

If traced deeper then there will be other features of this Surah. Such as Surah Al-Fatiha has the role as the opener of all the Surah in the Al-Qur'an, Al-Nass as the closing of the Al-Qur'an, Yaasin as the heart of the Al-Qur'an, and this Surah also has its own role. In a hadith, Prophet Muhammad said that everything has a bride and Al-Qur'an's bride is Surah Al-Rahman. This analogy used because of the content of the surah shows some aspects, the elements of Allah's creation which are different in pairs, for example, there is a verse mentions that Allah is the Lord

of two Easts and two Wests (Al-Qur'an, 55:17). It is one of the pairs that Allah mention in this Surah.

Al-Qur'an is the medium of Allah talks to His people. He extends His promises, threats, good and bad news through it. The revealing of every surah in Al-Qur'an is suited to the situation and condition at that time (Prophet Muhammad period). Every Surah and verses in the Al-Qur'an is the answer from Allah for the problems that Muhammad faced in front of his people, especially they are who doubt with the prophet Muhammad and the rightness he brings from Allah through Islam in the Al-Qur'an. In this Surah itself, Allah gave an evidence of Al-Qur'an's genuineness to support prophet Muhammad in front of people who doubt him by the second verse of this Surah. As the explanation above, the researcher has considered analyzing the translation text of this Surah by using mood system analysis from systemic functional linguistics.

According to Halliday (1960) "systemic functional linguistics is an approach to language developed mainly". It is more concern with the function of language rather than the structure of language, and this opinion is reinforced by Gerot and Wignell (1995) who said that functional linguistics focus on the purposes and uses of language. In functional linguistics, it no longer deals with the structure of a language or text but has become more distinguished about how the text constructs its own meaning and when it is related to the social state between addresser and addressee. In the functional linguistics, there are three systems which can be used as media to find meaning built from a text. One of the systems is mood system which will be used by the researcher in this research. Mood system is the

realization of a clause as an exchange to explore meaning in which social relations are created and maintained. The researcher chose the mood system to be a tool to analyze the translation text of Surah Al-Rahman. The researcher chose this theory to achieve the purpose of this research to find the mood type and speech role contained in this Surah.

The previous study by Ulfah (2016) discusses the interpersonal meaning built by tweets of the mayor of Bandung city, Ridwan Kamil on twitter. This research has two concerns; the first concern is to identify the mood types and clause constituent of tweets constructed by Ridwan Kamil in his tweets. The second concern is to examine how the mood system in Ridwan Kamil's tweets indicate his interpersonal relationship with the readers.

The other previous study by Yuliati (2013) discusses interpersonal meaning aimed to reveal the relationship among the teacher and the students of Senior High School 4 Semarang Year XII and the way the teacher negotiate her interpersonal relation to students.

Based on the previous studies above, the researcher decides to take the interpersonal meaning as the theme of the research and focus on finding the mood types and the speech role of the text which built a mood in the translation text of Surah Al-Rahman. Although, the use of the mood system as a theory in textual analysis is not a new thing but until now the researcher has not found the use of this theory to the translation text of the surahs in Al-Qur'an, especially surah Al-Rahman in the region Islamic State University of Sunan Gunung Djati, so that the researcher was inspired to do this research with the title "Mood in the Translation Text of

Surah Al-Rahman by Yusuf Ali". Hopefully, this research will help the Muslims to more understand what Allah conveyed through this surah and raises their enthusiasm to recite this surah every day.

1.2 Statement of Problem

This research aims to find out the mood system built from the translation text of Surah Al-Rahman by Yusuf Ali. Therefore, the researcher formulates some statement of problems as follows:

1. What mood types are available in the translation text of Surah Al-Rahman by Yusuf Ali?
2. What speech role occured in the translation text of Surah Al-Rahman by Yusuf Ali?

1.3 Objectives of Research

This research has a purpose adjusted with the statement of problems above, the purposes are:

1. To identify the mood type which is found in the translation text of Surah Al-Rahman.
2. To examine the speech role contained in this translation text of Surah Al-Rahman.

1.4 Significance of Research

The significance of research divided into two parts those are theoretically and practically. To ascertain it clearly, the followings are important to be understood.

Theoretically, this research recommended for the student of English Department in order that they can study more about the application of the systemic functional linguistics analysis theory, in this case, mood system theory to find out the mood types and speech roles in the text with translation text of Surah Al-Rahman as the object of the analysis. This research is also made as a reference for studying the application of one of systemic functional linguistics theory, mood system theory.

Practically, this research is pointed to those who excited to the topic above. The researcher also desiderates to people who read this research to comprehend it and apply it when will analysis a text to get some new understanding of what the text said. Besides it, the researcher tries to persuade the reader to recognize the importance of using systemic functional linguistics analysis to get meaning more deeply from a text.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In this subchapter, the researcher will write about some terms that will often be found or used in this study. The researcher writes some of these terms with a view to facilitating the reader in understanding this research.

1. Systemic functional linguistics: Systemically refers to the view of language as a network of a system, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning. Functional refers to Halliday's view that language is as it is because of what it has involved doing.

2. Tenor: it refers to the social relation existing between the interactants in a speech situation. It includes relations of formality, power, and affect

(manager/clerk, father/son). Tenor influences interpersonal choices in the linguistic system, and thereby it affects role the structures and the strategies chosen to activate the linguistic exchange.

3. Mood and Modality: Clause as Exchange: It is involving more than one participant with the social relationship as an object involving more than one people produce an interpersonal meaning. It is about who speaks to whom.

4. Subject: The subject is the pivotal participant in the clause, the person or thing that the proposition is concerned with and without whose presence there could be no argument or negotiations.

5. Finite: The finite expresses the process that makes it possible to argue about the subject participant (Eggins & Slade, 1997, p.77).

6. Predicator: The predicator encodes the action or process involved in the clause. It gives content to the verbal element of the proposition, telling listeners (or reader) what was happening (English & Slde, 1997, p.79).

7. Complement: A Complement is an element within the residue that has the potential of being the subject but is not (Halliday, 1994, p.80).

8. Residue: It is made up of the predicator (the rest of the verbal group after the Finite), Complement and Adjunct (which commonly is adjunct circumstantial information).

9. Adjunct: Adjuncts are, as the label suggests, elements which are additional, rather than essential, to the proposition. They function to add extra information about events expressed in the core of the proposition (Eggins & Slade, 1997, p.81).

10. Modality: Modality refers to a complex area of English grammar which concerns the different ways in which a language user can intrude on his/her message, expressing attitudes and judgements of various kinds (Eggins & Slde, 1994, p.179).