

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter comprises general outlines of present study. It begins with background of the study, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, and clarification of key terms.

1.1 Background of Research

Holy Quran is the important manuscript to all Moslems in the world. It is a Holy Scripture of Islam as a revelation of Allah consists is guidance for all human being. Holy Quran consists of 30 juz and 114 surah in different titles and meanings. The Holy Quran was written in Arabic. In order to be understood by all Moslems around the world, it is translated into many languages, including English.

In this research, the researcher chooses Ar-Rahman as the data to analyze. It is because Ar-rahman as one of the surah in Holy Quran which explains how the God as the creator that created the earth and all of creatures. In English translation, Ar-rahman means “The Most Beneficent”. It is the 55th surah of the Quran which consists of 78 verses.

Ar-rahman is a surah that consist of three matters, such as the first one is blessing of the God, it is located at the verses 1-30, the second one is the threat of the God to the lawlessness at the verse 31-45, and the last is about the reward from God to the human pieties. Besides, the differences of Surah Ar-Rahman and the other surah in Holy Qur’an there isrepeatedverses up to31 times. The translated of the verses is “Then which of your Lord’s favours will you both deny?”. This verses is the diction who ask the human about the favours which they are deny. Surah Ar-Rahman is categorized as surah of the Makkah period.

As explanation on the first paragraph, the Holy Qur’an is written in Arabic. Meanwhile the Holy Qur’an is guidance to all Moslems around the world. It makes the Holy Qur’an translated into many languages, including English. English is the International Language. So, there are plenty of the Holy Qur’an in English version.

There are some English translations of *Holy Qur'an*, such as *The Holy Qur'an: English Translation of Meanings and Commentary* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Meaning of Holy Quran* by Marmaduke Pickthall, *The message of the Quran* by Mohammed Asad, *The Noble Qur'an* by Muhammad Muhsin Khan and Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali, and many of the others. All of them are Holy Qur'an in English translation or English version. Every translation has different translation styles. The chosen English diction in the translations is different, but they translate its Holy Qur'an in English Version. In the research, the researcher has to choose the one of them. The researcher chooses the one of the Holy Qur'an English version that is *The Noble Qur'an* by Muhammad Muhsin Khan and Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali as the source of the data in this research refers to some reasons.

The Noble Qur'an is the translation of Holy Qur'an by Muhammad Muhsin Khan and Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali which published by Al-Huda *Kelompok GEMA INSANI*. The Noble Qur'an is translated by two language. First is in English and the second one is in Indonesian. The English translation is translated by Muhammad Muhsin Khan and Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali and the Indonesian one translated by *DEPAG RI* (Ministry of Religious Affairs of Republic Indonesia). This *Noble Qur'an* is supported by K.S.A Government. It is approved by University of Medina.

The researcher chooses the Noble Quran Translation by Muhammad Muhsin Khan and Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali because of some reason. First, this Holy Qur'an is easily to find out in near places at the city center such as in the *BAPUSIPDA* (Regional Library). Second, the words of this Qur'an are easy to understand and clearly. Third, This Qur'an translation is one of the Qur'an which Approved by University of Medina. It makes the researcher interest to analyze it. Fourth, this Qur'an also translated by *DEPAG RI* in Indonesian. It makes the researcher believes that the Noble Qur'an is great and authentic to be the data. The last is because the researcher looks at the biography of the translators.

The first translator is Muhammad Muhsin Khan. He is a doctor and the author in contemporary Islamic scholar of ethnic Afgan Origin, most notable in

translated the ahadith of the Book Sahih Al-Bukhari and the Book of the Al-Lulu wal Marjan and the translated the Holy Qur'an entitled The Nobel Qur'an, which completed along with Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali as his partner.

The second translator is Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali. He is a partner of Muhammad Muhsin Khan in translated the alhadith of the Book Sahih Al-Bukhari and the Book of the Al-Lulu wal Marjan and the translated the Holy Qur'an entitled The Nobel Qur'an. He is person endued with religious knowledge. He memorizes the Holy Qur'an while a boy of 12 years. Then, he studied Arabic grammar and Tajwid and other Arabic knowledge of Alhadith of the Prophet. Besides, he worked as a professor in the Islamic University, Al-Madinah or Saudi Arabia. The experience of him is has written many books and had done many religious and good deeds.

Thus, as the reason explains above, the researcher chooses this Nobel Qur'an translation as the object of this research. In this matter, the researcher discusses its semantic aspect mainly in terms of lexical relation in the selected surah. The surah which is selected from the Nobel Qur'an English translation is Surah Ar-Rahman which consists of 78 verses. Here, the lexical relation explains the relation between the words included in the types of lexical relation in the Surah Ar-Rahman.

Lexical relation is a part of word meaning. Saeed (1997) says, "that there are numbers of different types of lexical relation". A particular lexeme may be simultaneously in one of the numbers of these relations, so that it may be more accurate to think of the lexicon as a network, rather than listing the words as in a published dictionary. In Saeed semantic books, lexical relation consists of eight topics that is Homonymy, Polysemy, Synonymy, Opposites (Antonymy), Hyponymy, Meronymy, Member-collection, and Portion-mass.

Similarly, Riemer (2010) argues, "that lexical relation is the study meaning that involve the relation of one word and another". Knowing the meaning of an expression does not simply just looking from the definition. Relationship like synonym, antonym, meronym and so on is concern of paradigmatic relation of an

expression. The relation all of them will determine the choice of one lexical item over another.

In addition, in the lexical relation, one word and another have relations. The researcher has to use the other component analysis in semantics to analyze the relation of the words in the Surah Ar-Rahman. The component has to relate with the theory of lexical relation that analyze the relation of the words. In this study, the researcher uses the componential analysis related to the lexical relation. It is called semantic feature.

Furthermore, semantic feature analysis is a part of the instrument analysis in semantics. Semantic feature uses some features of its word to prove the data included in its lexical relation or not. These features are strung to form a sense of the word in each other. Thus, the features of meanings in the table semantic feature are part of the semantic characteristics words. This matter happens because every word in the language consists of a unique set of features meaning (Brinton, 2000).

In the same way, (Saeed, 1997) explains, “that componential analysis or semantic feature is one of the analysis to define the lexical relation or prove the words included in the one of types lexical relation”. The words in lexical relations are have the features. The features of its words are the characteristics or the values that related to the words. Here, the researcher use some dictionaries to get the features of the words in the lexical relation.

In this research, the researcher used three dictionaries to find out the definition of the words in literal meaning. It is the word that included the types of lexical relation and the analysis of semantic feature. The dictionaries use in this research are *Oxford Dictionary*, *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*, and *Cambridge Dictionary*. The researcher chooses three dictionaries in order to become the research in accurate way defining literal meaning. It helps the researcher analyzes the data.

Besides, the researcher also analyzes the data of lexical relation that refers to the verses of the words itself. The researcher analyzes the words related to the context of its verses to understand the words. It is because one word is not always referring to one meaning. Sometimes, one word has multiple meaning such as the

first meaning is referring to real meaning and the second one is referring to other or connotative meanings. Here, the lexical relation and semantic feature come as the instrument to analyze the relation of the words related to literal meaning and the context of the words itself.

There are some previous studies that discuss about lexical relation, such as those undertaken by Sutadi and Imrotun. Sutadi discuss about lexical relation in the English translation by Yusuf Ali's version specifically discuss about the dominant lexical relation on the surah Yasin. And Imroatun discuss about the types of the lexical relation and describe the relationship of those lexical meaning in Surah An-Nisa.

1.2 Research Question

Holy Qur'an is a manuscript to all Moslems in the world as the important guidance. Holy Qur'an writes in Arabic, but not all human understand it, because the Arabic word does not International Language. Here, the researcher finds out one of holy Qur'an in English Version from authentic International translator.

Holy Qur'an is not enough by just reading only. The words in Holy Qur'an have a relation one word and another. To understanding the meaning, in this research, the researcher analyzes The Nobel Qur'an English translation by Muhammad Muhsin Khan and Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali, specifically in Surah Ar-Rahman that consists of 78 verses.

Based on the explanation, the researcher formulated the research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of lexical relation found in the Noble Quran Translation by Muhammad Muhsin Khan and Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali?
2. What are the relations one word to another in its lexical relation based on semantics feature analysis?

1.3 Research Objectives

The research objectives are:

1. To find out the types of lexical relation in Surah Ar-Rahman in Nobel Quran English translation by Muhammad Muhsin Khan and Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali?
2. To find out the relations between one word to another in its lexical relation based on semantic features analysis.

1.4 Research Significance

The Significance of this research are expected to contribute as an additional knowledge about semantic analysis specifically in lexical relation, it will give explanation the branches of study semantics forms in the Clearly Holy Quran Translationby Muhammad Muhsin Khan and Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali. Hopefully the result of this research analysis will make the reader easier in understanding the Holy Qur'an especially in Surah Ar-Rahman and also have function as guidance for the next researcher who interest with this matter.

1.5 Clarification of Key Terms

- **Semantics** is the study of meaning that concerned with aspect of meaning in language. Generally, works of semantics deals with the description of word-and sentence-meaning (Yule, 1985).
- **Word meanings** states that word meaning or lexical semantics have been to represent the meaning of each word in the language and to show how the meanings of words in a language are interrelated (Saeed, 1997).
- **Lexicalrelations**is a part of word meaning that explains each word having relation meaning to other words (Yule, 2010).
- **Polysemy** is one of lexical relation that has multiple meaning in phonological level, just related with the lexeme but the meaning is different (Saeed, 1997).
- **Synonymy** is one of the types of lexical relation which different phonological words which have the same or very similar meaning (Saeed, 1997).

- **Antonymy** is one of the types of lexical relation that opposite in meaning (Saeed, 1997)
- **Hyponym** is one of the types of lexical relation that the relation of inclusion.
- **Semantic Features** Semantic feature is the meaning of semantic analysis of the components contained within the meaning of a word. These components are strung to form a sense of the word in each other (Brinton, 2000).
- **Ar-rahman** is one of the surah in Holy Quran. It is the 55th surah of the Quran comprises of 78 verses.
- **Holy Qur'an** is is a Holy Scripture of Islam as a revelation of Allah consists is guidance for all human being
- **The Nobel Qur'anis** the Holy Quran English translation by Muhammad Muhsin Khan and Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din al-Hilali.

1.6 Organization Paper

The paper consists of five chapter and it will be described as followed:

- Chapter I : The first chapter is introduction. This paper consists of background of the study, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, and clarification of key terms.
- Chapter II : The second chapter is theoretical foundation. This chapter consists of semantics as the study of meaning, the scope of semantic study, word meaning, lexical relation and semantic features.
- Chapter III : The third chapter is methodology of research. This chapter consists of method of the research, data, source of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.
- Chapter IV : The fourth is finding and discussion; It discuss the types of lexical relation based on the literal meaning in Oxford, Merriam-Webster, and Cambridge dictionary and analysis related to the context of its verse and describe the relation of the lexical relation based on the semantic features.

Chapter V : The fifth chapter is conclusion and suggestion.

