

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains introduction of the research. It consists of background of the research, statement of the problems, research objectives, research significances, definitions of key terms, and organization of paper. The following is the description of them.

Background of the Research

Translation is a process of transferring a text from source language into target language. This translation process is a part of language. Language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of particular country. According to Wardhaugh (2006: 3), language is a system of verbal symbol which is used by the member of certain society, speak to convey their messages to others. As it is known, one of the important functions of language is for communication. The process of communicating or delivering the message by using language. It also can be a tool for sharing our knowledge and information with others.

On the one hand, language has very important role of communication in human life. The language can be used as a tool to express ideas, feelings and to build relationship with other people. People cannot utilize their activities well without language. By using language, we can describe our feelings and emotions easier than using other elements. People cannot respond or react if they do not understand what other people say, write or signal. Without language, everything will never been known in this world because there are not communication with other people.

Actually, communication is a social process. It is not only spoken and written but also various actions. Communication is an activity by expressing ideas and feeling or giving people information (Oxford 2008: 84). Sometimes, people convey their feeling not only by direct communication or direct language, but it

can be communicated by song, poem, and etc. However in this research, the researcher discusses the language of Quran. it can be said that Quran is a tool of communication between God and human.

It is not an easy process or activity especially if the text is about the translation of Quran. It must be careful in translating because it will affect the meaning. Therefore, the translator should have strategies to solve some problems when they were translating in order to make the meaning of that translation sense.

Moreover, translation is the communication of meaning from one language (the source) to another language (the target). Translation refers to written information. The translation has been used by humans for centuries beginning after the appearance of written literature. Nowadays, translation has become an important part of life. The act of transferring text, information, and message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) has developed in many countries around the world. The main purpose of translating is to enable the readers to understand the message of the source language without any significant obstacle.

The role of translation is certainly important for individuals, group of people, or even the country to access lots of beneficial information from the other language around the world. Furthermore, a translation activity has always been interesting to conduct because we can get much knowledge from anything we translate. This activity is clearly seen from the existence of translated books of various fields such as technology, economics, and literary books.

The Holy Quran is the most widely read book in the history of mankind, a source of immense inspiration, guidance and wisdom for millions of Muslims all over the world. It is the pivotal point of *imaan*, faith, and integral to the foundations of Islamic society being the basis of its *shariah*, Islamic legal injunctions and law. As such one of the aims of Minhaj-ul-Qurán is to ensure a continuous link remains between the body of the Islamic community, the ummah and its heart, the Holy Quran. It is a book not just to be read, but to be studied, understood and ultimately revered. (Qadri, 2007: 2)

The Noble Quran is the final testament of Allah revealed for the whole of humanity, until the Day of Judgment. It has 114 Surahs. Some scholars like Kidwai (2015) and Wild (2012) argued that Quran is untranslatable and translators can only translate the meanings of this Holy Book. Translation of this Holy Book has many challenges. Therefore, there are definitely some strategies to translate Holy Quran into another languages in addition to get the point of meaning.

Then, translation studies is the new academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation. “By its nature it is multilingual and also it is multidisciplinary, encompassing language, linguistics, communication studies, philosophy and a range of types of cultural studies” (Munday, 2004: 5). “The term ‘translation’ has several meanings in translation studies: It can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translation)”. Briefly, translation is an activity to change the text of source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

One of translation strategies is shift or transposition. Newmark (1988: 84) said that “a shift or transposition is a translation strategy involving a change in the grammar from the SL to the TL.” On the other hand, Catford (1965: 76) mentioned “there are four kinds of category shifts: structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. Specifically, grand theory of this research is Catford’s shift, and the translation shift or transposition by Newmark becomes the supporting theory for this research.

Furthermore, language can be understood by means of meaning. Everyone knowing a language can understand what people say, and can produce string of words that conveys meaning. People are necessarily interested in meaning. People wonder about the meaning of a new words. Sometimes, people are not sure about the message should get from something read or hear, and are concerned about getting our own messages across to others. Therefore, it is needed to know about the meaning not only lexically but also contextually.

Sometimes people wonder the meaning of words that are spoken by other people or that are in magazine or news. People find some jokes from their friends and get angry because they do not understand the meaning of those words. Investigating language is not only seen from the phoneme, morpheme, and grammatical, but also from the meaning. When people use language to communicate with others, it contains several meanings that need to be interpreted. The error of interpreting meaning can make misunderstanding. The meaning of words is not only seen from the lexical meaning, but also from the contextual meaning.

One of the branches that examine the meaning of language is semantics. Semantics is one of linguistics field that has important role. If phonology examines the sounds of language and morphology examines the word formation, semantics therefore analyses meaning of language. Kreidler (1998:3) states that "semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meaning". It means that semantics does not only study about meaning, but also how to interpret the meaning of language. However, semantics is interesting to be learned and it has important role in linguistics. According to Chaer (2012:284), semantics is a linguistic study which concentrates on the research of meaning in the words or sentences.

According to Kreidler (1998: 3), Semantics is the systematic study of meanings, and Linguistic semantic is the study of how language organizes and express meanings. In addition, semantics focuses on the meaning of words, phrases or sentences in the language. The meaning of phrases or sentences depends on the meaning of the words and the structure. Semantics is quite important not only for those who want to communicate but also for better communication in the society. Semantics also can be used to understand a literary work like Quran. In addition to Kreidler (1998:41), the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning.

Contextual meaning is one of studies about meaning and it is one of semantic field. It has been known that semantics is a part of linguistics that deals with the study of meaning. The contextual meaning can be defined as the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. Context is a situation occurred depends on whether phrase or sentence appears. According to Pateda (2010: 116), “contextual meaning can be regarded as a situational meaning. It appears as a result of the relation between speech and context.” In other words, it can be said that the contextual meaning is the meaning based on the context.

Tafsir of Qur’an is an explanation about the contextual meaning of the Qur’an which is using some methods and appropriated with the capability of Mufassir. Shihab (2012) states that tafsir of Qur’an is the explanation about the aims or the contextual meaning there is in Allah’s decree appropriated with the human capability.

Tafsir al- Jalalaynis is the tafsir written by Jalaluddin al- Mahally and Jalaluddin al- Suyuty. Because of that, this tafsir is named by Al- Jalalayn that means two Jalal. According to Nashruddin (2002), tafsir Al- Jalalayn is usually categorized as a Tafsir bil- Ma’tsur that Isa ‘commentary based upon transmitted knowledge’ (usually from the Hadith, the first Tafsirs and early Islamic history books). It is being the primary category of perhaps six or seven traditional categories of Tafsir. This, however, is deceptive.

In fact, in addition to the materials handed down from the time of the Prophet Muhammad, the Tafsir al- Jalalayn uses a number of different approaches to explain the Qur’anic text, not all of can be attributed only to transmit tradition or tafsir bil-ma’tsur. These include precisely ‘linguistic commentary’, ‘legal or shari’ah commentary’ and tafsir bil- tafsir as mentioned below (as different categories of commentaries), from the statement above, it is clear that Tafsir al- Jalalayn can not be categorized as Tafsir bil- Ma’tsur but it is categorized as Tafsir bil- ra’yi because Al- Jalalayn interpreting the Qur’an using the result of *ijtihad* from the *Mufassir*.

Then, because the object of this research is Al- Quran, it becomes necessary to know about the Quran itself. The language of the Holy Qur'an is very communicative and can be accepted by man throughout the ages, though between God as a speaker of revelation and man as the speaker has a position in which is very different. Uniqueness and the features of the Qur'an in terms of language is the ultimate miracle shown to the Arab community since 15 centuries ago and continue to be studied until now. Miracles are not merely seen in terms of scientific cues and preaching magical but from the beauty of the excellence literary and rhetorical. Al- Qur'an is the Glorious book of Moeslems that always relevant in all ages. It is a collection of Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala revelation that were brought down by Jibril to Muhammad with the certain ways gradually for about 23 years old. Al- Qur'an is a universal Holy book. It is revealed by Allah and it is not created by human beings.

As it is known, Al- Qur'an is the complete code of living and the book of guidance. In order to implement its command, people need to read it carefully and understand the meaning of its verses and surahs. Many people, however, do not bother to try to understand it, but read it like parrots, particularly people who do not read or understand Arabic. Many are in the habit of reading surahs or verses at particular times and days. For example, surah Maryam. That is a surah of the Holy Qur'an.

In this study, the researcher intends to only know the translation shift strategies used by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Pickthall in translating the Holy Qur'an into English and to analyze the meaning that is contextually bound in translating Maryam story in surah Maryam. Surah Maryam itself is the 19th surah of the Qur'an. It consists of 98 verses. This surah called as the Makkiyah surah because almost all of the verses were revealed before the Prophet Muhammad moved to Medina, even before his friends moved to the country of Habsyi.

Later, this surah is called Maryam, because it contains the story of Maryam (or Mary in Christianity), mother of Prophet Isa A.S. (Jesus). This surah recounts the miraculous birth, in which he gave birth to Isa AS while he had never been associated with a man before. The birth of Jesus without father, is a testament to the power of Allah SWT. The narrative of Mary's story as an extraordinary and miraculous event in this surah, begins with the story of another miraculous event, namely the granting of the prayer of the prophet Zakaria AS by Allah SWT, where he wants to be awarded a son as heir and successor to his ideals and beliefs, his age is very old and his wife is a barren woman.

The researcher chooses this surah because it is one of surahs in the Qur'an that is full of prophet stories. This surah tells the stories of some prophets in Islam who get help from Allah. It can prove the power of God. In addition, this surah give the moral messages for people who read it and want to understand the meaning. The story of the surah narrate in form of dialogue so that it is significant to be analyzed.

Moreover, the object of this research is the English translation of Maryam story in surah Maryam by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Pickthall. Muhammad Marmaduke William Pickthall (1875-1936) was a Western Muslim intellectual, famous for his poetic and accurate translation of the Qur'an in English. He published his translation of the Qur'an (The meaning of the Holy Qur'an), when he became an official under the administration of Nizam from Hyderabad. This translation became the first English translation conducted by a Muslim and was recognized by Al Azhar University (Egypt).

Besides that, Dr. Mustafa Khattab is a Canadian-Egyptian authority on interpreting the Quran. He memorized the entire Quran at a young age, and later obtained a professional ijâzah in the Ḥafṣ style of recitation with a chain of narrators going all the way to Prophet Muḥammad (peace be upon him). In this case, the researcher just chooses a part of verses in the surah Maryam by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Pickthall which tells about the story of Maryam (Mary). The reason of choosing them is because the story of Maryam dominate the surah.

Therefore, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative analysis to commit English translation strategies of surah Maryam in the Noble Qur'an. The analyzing is about translation strategies and the contextual meaning of the surah. There are some previous studies which are similar in conducting this research. First is Ruhiatna's thesis (2007) which discusses English translation of short surahs in the Qur'an. He focuses on the translation from Arabic into English, and the object is the short surah of the Qur'an.

Second is Nurmayasari's thesis (2015) which analyzes English translation of surah Al- Waqi'ah based on Shakir translation. Her research focuses on the translation, especially about lexical and contextual meaning. Although the research before, especially the research conducted by Ruhiatna and Nurmayasari, were analyzing about contextual meaning which will also be discussed in this latest research, one thing they did not conduct is about translation strategies. Thus, this research tries to analyze something did not be analyzed in the previous research. Third is Sa'adiyah's thesis (2016) which focus on translation strategies. This research is the further study from the research conducted by Sa'adiyah which analyzed about translation strategies in a short story. It is different from this research which is not only analyzed about translation strategies, but also analyzed about contextual meaning.

Besides, the difference can also be seen in the object and the topic. Actually, the object of this research is english translation of surah Maryam and the topic is about translation strategies and the contextual meaning of the differences between two english translation versions, they are Pickthall's version and Dr. Mustafa Khattab's version. Hence, the researcher decides to entitle this research as **“Shift Strategy on Jalalayn of Maryam Story by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Pickthall”**.

Statement of the Problems

There are various translations of surah Maryam translated by people into English. It has been known that the language of Qur'an is Arabic, but not all of

people understand about Arabic language. However, in Islamic religion, Moeslems must not only read but also understand what Qur'an said in addition to practice what is taught by Allah in everyday life as a guidance.

Moreover for this research,, the researcher takes the object for this research from the Noble Qur'an which is in Google. Some English translations from all of surah are available there. Those are also completed by the name of translators. Then, their translations are different each others.

Therefore, the researcher is intended to know the differences guided by the following research questions:

1. What translation shift is used by Pickthall and Dr. Mustafa Khattab in translating the story of Maryam in surah Maryam?
2. What meaning is contextually bound in the English translation of surah Maryam by Pickthall and Dr. Mustafa Khattab?

Research Objectives

Based on the research questions, the researcher will find two purposes of this research, they are:

1. To know the kinds of translation shift used by Pickthall and Dr. Mustafa Khattab in translating the story of Maryam in surah Maryam.
2. To analyze the contextual meaning of the differences in the English translation of surah Maryam by Pickthall and Dr. Mustafa Khattab.

Research Significances

The significance of the research are as follows:

Theoritically, this research is expected to give a description about translation strategies, especially, shift strategy used by translators in translating the Holy Qur'an. Then, to give the information for the next researchers who want to analyze about the contextual meaning in the case of translation of Holy Qur'an.

Practically, for the researcher, the benefit of this research is to solve and improve the researcher knowledge in the case of translation strategies and contextual meaning English translation of surah Maryam. For the reader, the result of this research is expected to assist for understanding the meaning of English translation of surah Maryam. For student of the faculty of linguistic at UIN SGD, this research is expected to be significant as additional reference in conducting a related research.

Defintion of Key Terms

1. Translation used in this study refers to rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988: 5)
2. Shift or transposition in this study is used as a translation strategy that involves replacing the source language elements into the target language without changing the meaning (Catford, 1965: 76)
3. Contextual meaning is used to show that the translation of Maryam story by Pickthall and Khattab has a contextual meaning.
4. Tafsir al- Jalalayn is used to be a primary resource in analyzing contextual meaning. It is the tafsir written by Jalaluddin al- Mahally and Jalaluddin al- Suyuty.
5. Maryam story is a narration about Maryam in surah Maryam.
6. Pickthall is a Western Muslim intellectual who becomes the first translator of Qur'an into English.
7. Dr. Mustafa Khattab is a Canadian-Egyptian authority on interpreting the Qur'an
8. SL is source language. The language that is translated to another language.
9. TL is target language. The language into which a text written in another language is to be translated.
10. KW is Key Word. A word or phrases that is associated with a particular document or that describes the content of a particular document.

Organization of Paper

This paper is organized into five chapters. Each chapter has its own function to elaborate a particular content in detail. Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consists of background of the research, research questions, research objectives, research significance, definition of key terms, and organization of writing. Chapter II is theoretical framework. This chapter presents review of theories relevant to the topic of the study. It covers theories about translation, translation strategies, as well as translation difficulty. Chapter III consists of research methodology used in this research. It comprises research design, sample of data, source of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data. Chapter IV contains data analysis and discussion that relate to research question. Chapter V contains the result of this research and the suggestion for the further research.

