

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses about the research background, statements of the problem, research purposes, research significances, clarification of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1. Research Background

In general, Language is the main tool in communication that has great expression and information power. Language is needed by humans because human language can find their needs by communicating with one another. As members of society who are active in everyday life, people rely heavily on language use. This is consistent with the statement that where there is a community there is a use of language. In other words, where activity occurs, that is where language activity occurs.

Language can be interpreted as a tool to convey something that crossed the heart to form good and appropriate communication. However, language is further a tool for interacting or a tool for communication, in the sense of a tool for conveying thoughts, ideas, concepts, or feelings. Language is an expression that is conveyed to other people with the intention that something is contained therein. Something that is expressed by the speaker can be conveyed and understood by the listener as an interlocutor for what he expresses.

Languages around the world have different purposes and use. In this connection, the language is used both to convey intentions, desires, and feelings. In ancient times, the only language is part of cultural science and philosophical studies. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, Language studies, or what we now know as linguistic studies are becoming popularly studied by several younger generations and experts.

Language is a system of symbols that have meaning and can also be articulated with arbitrary and conventional sounds (produced by tools)

which are then used to communicate as a tool by a group of people to carry their own feelings and thoughts. (Wibowo, 2001, p. 3) Humans need language to interact with each other. There are several kinds of language variations, however, but if the language variation is used among members of the community whose language is the same so they can interact and understand each other directly because they use language forms that are relatively the same.

In addition, language has an important role in human life, so that by speaking human beings can communicate well. Language is believed by people as the main tool for communicating and forming conversations which then produce several words. Without knowledge of the language, it is impossible for us to speak and convey what is on someone's mind.

The definition of a word is the smallest element in a language structure that can be written or spoken and a form of unity of thought or feeling that is used in language. In general, a word is a language element whose composition consists of a collection of letters or units that have a meaning so that they can function to form sentences, phrases, and clauses. This language element consists of one or more morphemes. The morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has a meaning and is used to distinguish plural, singular, past tense, and so on.

Otherwise, the word is the smallest unit in a language and it is with that word that humans can form a sentence, paragraph, text, and even discourse. According to (Keraf, 1991, p. 44) word is the smallest unit obtained after a sentence is divided into parts and contains an idea. The existence of words is learned based on the exact knowledge of how the word is formed based on word parts such as the root, morpheme, base, stem, syllable, prefix, and suffix. Part of the word is studied in a branch of linguistics that studies the arrangement of morphemes in word formation, namely morphology.

According to (Verhaar, 1984, p. 58) Morphology is a field of linguistics that studies the grammatical arrangement of parts of a word. Then (O'Grady, 1997) states that Morphology is the system of categories and roles involved in word formation and interpretation. Based on the two definitions according to the experts above, morphology is a language study that studies the structure of the formation of a word from the smallest unit to form a meaning.

Morphology or the science of word forms is the science that discusses the identification of the basic unit of language as a unit of grammar language. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the effects of changes on the form, meaning and class of words, to be precise, learns about the intricacies of how words are formed, besides that morphology also studies and discusses the function of changes in word form, both grammatically and semantically function.

In the science of morphology, there is a morpheme. The morpheme is the smallest part of the word. The morpheme is divided into two parts, namely free morpheme as a word that can stand alone and has the potential to form words. Then bound morpheme which is a word that cannot stand alone. The morpheme is the main discussion in word-formation itself because without morpheme words will not be formed.

In each language, the process of word formation is generally different. Word formation generally goes through several different processes according to various views of linguists. People today use tens of millions of terms. People are always learning new vocabulary without even realizing it. Furthermore, tenses have a strong connection to language. The process of word-forming has an effect on the sense of a new word. This is referred to as the word-formation method.

Word formation is the process whereby new words come into being in a language (Yule G. , 1985, p. 64) In linguistics, word formation is

included in the morphology field. Word formation in morphology learns about compound words. based on (Yule G. , 1985, p. 64) that "Blending, borrowing, clipping, compounding, back-formation, conversion, derivation, acronyms, and inflection are several forms of word formation."

One of the word-formation processes is compounding. According to (Yule G. , 1985, p. 54), Compounding is the process of combining two separate words to create a form. A compound word is a meeting of two separate or more words which are combined to form a new word and produce new meanings as well. The function of these words can determine the form of the compound word as a different sentence.

Compound words are one type of word formation or it can also be interpreted as a combination of two or more words that create new meaning. Words in English, especially adjectives and nouns can be combined in combined construction in various ways, and when the word combination is formed the new word that has been formed has a new meaning.

As said before that the formation of compound words produces new meanings then the writer found the example of compound words in morphology books by McCarthy such as silkworm, hair net, toy factory, etc.

According to (McCarthy, 2002) there are some types of compound words namely compound verbs, compound adjectives, and compound nouns.

Compound words can be found anywhere, either textually or in the form of sound media. However, most compound words are found in English-language texts such as magazines, newspapers, novels, and even in English translations of the Al-Qur'an. In this research, the writer found several compound words contained in the English translation of the Al-Quran.

The English translation of the Al-Qur'an is the work of a person's translation in translating the meaning of the Al-Qur'an by using English without changing the meaning contained in the Al-Qur'an. Translation of the Al-Qur'an is the most important thing in understanding Al-Qur'an,

because not everyone who reads the Al-Qur'an can know the meaning directly. For this reason, with the translation of the Al-Qur'an, people who do not know the meaning are not just reading the Al-Qur'an, but can understand its meaning by reading the available translation.

Likewise with the English translation of the Al-Qur'an which helps Muslims out there who cannot speak Indonesian. Even though they cannot speak Indonesian, they can understand the beauty of the contents of the Al-Qur'an through the English translation of the Al-Qur'an. In addition, with the English translation of the Al-Quran, we can find out some vocabulary that we didn't know before and we can learn the structure of the English language, starting from the formation of the word itself, one example is the formation of compound words.

Talking about compound words, it has been proven that several studies have been conducted by Arbideen Samaae (2015) by the title *An Analysis of Compound Words Found in English Translation of Sahih Al-Bukhari*, There are 102 data of compound words which are divided into three forms, they are Noun compound (66 data), Verb Compound (22 data) and Adjective Compound (14 data).

In addition, there is also another study that discusses compound words, namely research by Nepi Upiah (2018) entitled *An Analysis of Compound Words in Three Articles of The Jakarta Post* which also produces some data from the analysis of compound words, namely There are 71 compound words and four types of the compound found that are 54 data of nominal compound, 9 data of adjectival compound, 4 of the verbal compound and 4 of the neoclassical compound.

Through the results of previous research that has been there, on this occasion the writer has studied compound words with objects that are different from before. The writer used Compound words as the theme because compound words are a combination of two or more words that form new words and new meanings, the existence of compound words analysis will enrich vocabulary that we didn't know before. Besides that, we can

know the position of the word in English, whether it is a verb, noun, pronoun, and so on.

The object to be examined by the writer is in English translation of surah Al-Kahf translated by Talal Itani. The writer takes this object because as we know that surah Al-Kahf is one of the surahs in the Holy Quran. This surah is a famous surah and known to everyone, surah that is sunah to always be read on Friday. Therefore, Allah SWT encourages his servants to read this surah Al-Kahf because apart from having a worship value when reading it, this surah has more features than other surahs. The writer did not take other well-known surah such as Yasin because the surah was already in the previous studies.

After reading some research on compound words, the writer have never found this surah Al-Kahf in any other analysis as the object of compound words. Besides that, there are many compound words contained in English translation of surah Al-Kahf and this is certainly interesting to research.

Based on the explanation above so the writer conduct research with the title “A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND WORDS IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF SURAH AL-KAHF TRANSLATED BY TALAL ITANI”.

1.2. Statements of Problem

Several types of compound words have been found in the English translation of surah Al-Kahf. The writer has analyzed two problems in this study. From the background in this research above, the writer promotes that there are two questions on this research, they are:

1. What are the types of compound words found in English translation of Surah Al-Kahf translated by Talal Itani ?
2. How to understand the categories of meanings of compound words are derived in English translation of Surah Al-Kahf translated by Talal Itani?

1.3. Research Purposes

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the research purposes are as follows:

1. To describe the types of compound words found in English translation of Surah Al-Kahf translated by Talal Itani.
2. To analyze the categories of meanings of compound words derived in English Translation of Surah Al-Kahf translated by Talal Itani.

1.4. Research Significances

By conducting this research, the writer expects that this research can contribute to giving some advantages, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the writer hopes that this research can become additional reference material for the future writer who wants to develop and conduct the same research on the topic of compound words that has been discussed in this study. Practically, the writer hopes that this research can show the types of compound words and the meaning of those compound words which are contained in the English translation of surah Al-Kahf translated by Talal Itani.

1.5. Clarification of Key Terms

The clarification of key terms as follows:

- Morphology: According to (Booij, 2005, p. 4) said in his book entitled "The Grammar of Words" that Morphology is a branch of linguistics concerned with patterns.
- Compound Words: Compound words are formed by combining two bases, which may be the words themselves, to form a new lexical item. Katamba (2005: 49),
- Surah Al-Kahf: Surah Al-Kahf is the 18th surah which consists of 110 verses and belongs to the Makkiyah surah group. This Surah can also be called Ashabul Kahfi which means the Companions of the Cave.
- Type of Compound: According to McCarthy (McCarthy, 2002, p. 60) there are three types of compound. They are compound verbs, compound adjectives, and compound nouns.

1.6. Organization of Writing

In this paper the writer divides it into several chapters, namely:

Chapter I: Introduction, in this chapter discussed about the logic of several reasons, why this research was done. Research reasoning ideas are formed based on the research problems that have been listed along with the answers to these problems theoretically and practically by observation and analysis. In this chapter consists of research background, statements of the problem, research purposes, and research significances.

Chapter II: Theoretical Framework, in this chapter, the writer wrote several theories related to research such as the theory of morphology, the theory of word formation and its processes, the theory of derivation, and its derivatives. Then the writer also explained the theory of compound words as a core theory in this study based on the types and how compound words can be formed. In

addition, the writer describes the theory of the meaning of compound words deriving and the writer also writes about those related to the English translation of Surah Al-Kahf.

Chapter III: Research Methodology, in this chapter, the writer describes the research methodology taken and how to solve statements of the problem and deliver the results in a relevant and sustainable manner based on statements of the problem. This chapter consists of the research design, data, data of source, the technique of collecting data, and the technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV: Findings and Discussions, in this chapter focuses on the analysis of all data found and then determines the research results from the data. This section consists of data presentation analysis, analysis based on theory which is used as a reference for the types of compound words in English translation of Surah Al-Kahf.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion, there are two-part of things written by the writer in this chapter, namely conclusion, and suggestions. Firstly, is the conclusion which includes a brief summary of the entire contents of the paper including the results of data analysis and the results of the study. Secondly, is the suggestion, in this suggestion section. The writer provides input that can be used as a reference by future writers who will discuss the same theme. Then the writer hopes that the results of this paper can be useful for many people.