CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the introduction of this study. They are background of the study, focuses of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation of the study and operational definition.

1.1. Background of The Study

Holy Quran is the holy scripture of Islam. Muhammad Ali ash-Shabuni said that Holy Quran is the one and only of God’s word, revealed to the Prophet Muhammad through the angel Gabriel. It is written on being periodic. The mankind who recites and learns the Holy Quran continuously is worship. Holy Quran is one of the law sources of Islam. Holy Quran has 30 sections. Abdul Djalal said that Holy Quran consists of 114 surah and 6236 verses (Tim Penyusun MKD IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2012: 3, 109-110).

The excellences of Holy Quran as follows: the prophet Muhammad said in the muttafaqalaih that mankind who usually recites the Holy Quran will get the reward inhereafter. (At – Tuwajry, 2007: 2). In addition, there are twovirtues to mankind who recites continuously the Holy Quran, thefirst is virtue cause of reading and the second is rewardforhardreading. (Al-Utsaimin, 2012: 6). There was a story about the obligation of reciting Holy Quran. Once upon a time, there was a man named Thalhah asked to Rasulullah about the obligation about Holy Quran. Then, he answered for always recite the Holy Quran (Kitabullah). That is one of his commands to mankind (Muttafaq Alaih in At Tuwajry, 2007: 2).
As explained above about the verses of Holy Quran, it has 114 surah by their different title and meaning. Some of them explain about woman. And one of them is Surah An – Nisa’.

In this research, the writer uses Surah An – Nisa’. It is one of surah which tells about the woman. It consists of 176 verses which are Madaniyah surah. The writer is interested in analyzing Surah An – Nisa’ because the writer wants to show the reader that Surah An – Nisa’ is one of the evidences of Allah and Islam that very glorifying of the woman. The evidences as follows:

“If ye fear that ye shall not be able to deal justly with the orphans, Marry women of your choice, Two or three or four; but if ye fear that ye shall not be able to deal justly (with them), then only one, or (a captive) that your right hands possess, that will be more suitable, to prevent you from doing injustice”. (Surah An – Nisa’: 3)

There are some the main ideas of Surah An – Nisa’: Islam secures the privilege of men and women, some regulations household, obligations towards God and fellow human beings, the holiness of the inner and outer in prayer, people who are not sacred inner and threat for them, the basic rule of government, tactics objectives and methods of warfare, according to Islam, must be ready to face the enemy, the attitude of the hypocrites in the face of war, liabilities to war and somehow, how to face the hypocrites, law about extinguish fellow Muslims, must carefully take action, the differences who strive and that is not struggle or to exhaust one’s effort to please God because obstacle, and that is not do it, the obligation emigrated in the way of Allah and its payback, liabilities the pray, shall maintain justice and righteousness, shirk ugliness and influence incubus retaliation in accordance with the act, granting of rights to the weak and how to
resolve the case of households, must be cautious and religious unity of God. (Akhun, Naf’an, 2007: 111-148).

The Holy Quran was written in Arabic. But the world has many countries and languages. It was translated in many languages, includes English. Thereby, the people can easily understand the meaning and the content of Holy Qur’an. In this research, the writer uses Holy Quran translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

Abdullah Yusuf Ali was born on 4 April 1872 in Surat, Gujarat in the western India. He always pounds of his father, Yusuf ali Allahbuksh. His education began in Anjuman school which majority Muslim people. In that time, the Islamic background is forceful his life. He continued his study in Wilson College and Bombay University obtaining a first class BA. His brilliant academic record made it possible for him to get a government scholarship to read law at Cambridge. It was here that he sat for the legendary Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination and succeeded. (Thajudeen, Sanofer 2013: 1-4).

Abdullah Yusuf Ali is best known for his English translation of the Quran which is used in the English-speaking Muslim world. He was actively involved in public services advocating British rule, contributing seriously to the field of education and Islamic scholarship. His works are: *The Times Literary Supplement*, it explained about how important for him to act. *The Holy Quran, The Holy Qur’an – Text, Translation and Commentary, The Meaning of The Holy Qur’an, etc.*. (Sherif, 1994: 173-179).

There are some previous studies which are relevant with this topic of study to support and being the referral of the analysis. It is explained in the following:
Sutadi (2013) in his research of UIN Sunan Kalijaga entitled: “An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Abdullah Yusuf Ali’s Translation of Surah Ya-sin of the Holy Qur’an”. He analyzed the lexical relations in surah Ya-sin translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. He analyzed the types and the dominant type of lexical relation theory by Saeed, John (1997) in surah Ya-Sin. The methodologies were qualitative quantitative approach in his analysis. And the techniques of data analysis used descriptive analysis. Descriptive qualitative approach was used by giving the description of lexical relation types. And descriptive quantitative was used by counting the dominant type. The final result of data analysis was 543 cases of lexical relation. They were 217 cases antonymy (39.90%), 212 cases of synonymy (39.00%), 86 cases of homonymy (15.80%), 10 cases of member collection (1.82%), 9 cases of meronymy (1.65%), 9 cases of polysem (1.65%), 1 case of portion mass (0.18%), and 0 case of hyponymy (0%).

The second previous researcher was Surianto (2009) in his research of Universitas Sumatra Utara entitled: An Analysis of Lexical Relation in Selected Surah of 30th section of Holy Qur’an translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. He was also analyzing the types and the dominant type of lexical relation in the 30th section of holy Quran. He followed the lexical relation theory by Saeed (1997). The methodology was library research, those were collecting the data and categorizing the type of lexical relation that relation with surah in 30th section of holy Quran. His final result were: homonymy (7.1%), synonymy 20 cases (35.7%), opposites (antonymy) 24 cases (42.9%), hyponymy 5 cases (8.9%).
meronymy 1 case (1.8%), member collection 1 case (1.8%), portion mass 1 case (1.8%).

The third researcher was Aginta, Windy (2009) in her research of Universitas Sumatera Utara entitled: An Analysis of Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Articles in The Jakarta Post Daily Newspaper. She analyzed the types of lexical relation and meaning properties and also the type most occurs in the articles in the Jakarta Post daily newspaper. She followed the lexical relation theory by F.R. Palmer (1976) and Geoffrey Leech (1981). She also used library study methodology that is collecting the data about lexical relation and meaning properties in the Jakarta Post daily newspaper. And her final result was: There were 18 Lexical Relations that include 8 antonyms (44.4%), 8 synonyms (44.4%), 2 hyponyms (11.1%), 0 homonyms (0%), 0 meronyms (0%) and 321 Meaning Properties that include 319 meaningfulness (99.3%), 1 contradictory (0.31%), 1 anomaly (0.31%), 0 ambiguity (0%), 0 redundancy (0%).

The fourth previous researcher was Riantika, Nelvira (2009) in her thesis of Andalas University entitled: An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Sidney Sheldon’s “Memories of Midnight”. She analyzed lexical relations theory by George Yule in the novel “Memories of Midnight” by Sidney Sheldon. She used qualitative and distributional identity method. It meant, the writer tried to find out and to take a not the aspect of lexical relation. She used types of lexical relation as follow: Synonymy, antonym, Hyponym, Homophony, Homonymy, and polysemy. And her result: the majority type of lexical relation was found in the
novel was synonym. She concluded that it made the readers will not bore with the same words in the next sentences, that way the author used synonymy.

By the explanation above, majority of the previous researchers have been analyzed in the types of lexical relation and its dominant type. In the following explanation, the writer examines the differences between those previous studies and this present study.

The first and the second previous research have not been explaining about another theory in their analyses. The third previous research has been explaining the second another problem and its theory, but she did not explain the relationship between the two theories. And the fourth previous research also has been explaining the second another problem, but she did not include the theory. In this research, the writer continuous the study of lexical relation in surah An – Nisa’ translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali by add the problem and its theory. It is the meaning relation theory by Eugene Albert Nida (1975).

Those are the gaps of this research with the previous studies. The writer focuses on the types of lexical relation and those relation meanings. The first problem of the research is the type of lexical relation, the writer chooses in the recent lexical relation theory. The writer is going to explain about the reasons of using lexical relations theory by John Saeed (2016) by describing a leftover and a shortage to each author: Frank Robert Palmer theory was in the 1976 year. But his theory had leftover, he included types that were not included by other, they were: rational opposites and component types. The next other author was George Yule
in 2006 year. His theory also had leftover, he included types that were not included by other, and they were: homophony, collocation and prototypes.

The second problem is the principle of meaning relation theory. Because, after described the relation of words, the writer wants to continue describing about their meaning relation. In this theory, the writer follows the theory by Nida, Eugene. A. (1975). The principle of meaning relation is important to be the next analysis or discussion because it is to know the relationship of the types of lexical relation.

The topic theory which is chosen by the writer is lexical relation. It is the part of the semantics. Semantics is studying about meaning. The first pioneer of semantics is Aristoteles (384-322 BM). He was a first philosopher from Greek who using term ‘meaning’. Meaning is the part of language. And semantics is the part of linguistics. As like a sound and grammar, the meaning component also occupy in certain level. The first level of component is sound, the second level of component is grammar and the last level is meaning (Palmer, 1981: 5 in Aminuddin, 2015: 15).

Lexical relation describes the meaning of each word relationships. It includes phonetic relationship (such as rhyme or alliteration), the relationship morphology (such as inflectional variations), and morpho-syntactic relationships (such as co-membership in a grammatical category) (Murphy, 2003:9).

Talking about lexical relation, it is interesting to be learned because it has relation with Holy Quran. Lexical relation is the word that has relation meaning to other words. While in Holy Quran, each surah also has relation with another
surah, because Holy Quran was not sent down completely. They were sent down periodically. It is called *Asbabun Nuzul.* It is the reason of Holy Quran was sent down (Tim Penyusun MKD IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2012: 167). In this research, the writer uses one of surah which explains more about the obligation and human’s right of woman, it is surah An – Nisa’.

Therefore, the writer tries to find words in Surah An – Nisa’ that have the meaning of each word relationships which called lexical relation. And so, the writer tries to find the principles of those lexical relations. The types of lexical relation as follow: homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion mass (Saeed, John 2016). The principles of relation meaning are: included, overlap, complementation, and contiguity (Nida, 1975).

**1.2. Problems of Study**

1. What are the types of lexical relations that appear in Surah An-Nisa’ translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali?
2. How is one lexical meaning related to other that appear in Surah An-Nisa’ translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali?

**1.3. Objectives of Study**

1. The writer wants to describe the types of lexical relations that appear in Surah An-Nisa’ translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.
1.4. Significances of Study

The significances of this research are divided into two types. The first type is theoretically. The writer hopes that the explanation about lexical relation in this research will be useful for the reader. The reader will be easily to understand about that theory, especially for the students in English and linguistics program. And also, the writer hopes, people who read this research will understand about the content of surah An-Nisa’ easily.

The second significance is about practically. After the reader understands about the content, the writer hopes, the reader will practice to recite this surah and other of the Holy Quran.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of Study

In order to avoid the extended discussion, it is important the writer limits the discussion. Cause of many surah in the Holy Quran and many versions of Yusuf Ali’s Holy Quran translation, the limitation of this research is surah An – Nisa of Holy Quran translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali publisher in London published by “The Islamic Computing Centre, London”. And the writer focuses in the types and principles of lexical relations. The writer follows lexical relation theory by (Saeed, John 2016) and Nida, Eugene. A. (1975). The types are homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, meronymy, member-collections, and portion mass. The principles are included, overlap, complementation, and contiguity.

In this research, the writer also limits the type of lexical relation. The writer only discusses homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy and
meronymy. Because the aim of this research is to know which one the words and meanings that have relationship to the others. Whereas, member-collection and portion mass are not included in the principle of lexical relation.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

Semantics is the study about language meaning. In language, there are words, phrases and sentences. Beside, semantics also discusses about usual meaning or it called implicit meaning (Yule, 2010: 112).

Lexical relation explains each word having relation meaning to other words. In this research, the writer analyzes the verse and verse of words, phrases, and sentences (Yule, 2010: 116-117).

Meaning is the thing or idea that a word, sentence, etc represent. In this research, the writer uses “Oxford dictionary” to know the meaning of each words in translation of surah An – Nisa’ (Oxford, 2008: 273).

An – Nisa is one of the surah in the holy Quran that more explains about the woman (Akhun, Na’an, 2007: 109).