CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Analysis

Semantics is the study of meaning. This definition can be found in some books written by some linguists. Here are some definitions of semantics according to some linguists. “Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language” (Saeed, 1997: 3). “Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Based on the definition, we may be tempted to think that once we understand the semantics of a language, we completely understand that language. Meaning, however, involves more than just the semantics interpretation of an utterance.” (Hurford and Heasly, 1983:1).

Meaning does not only include the meaning of symbol, but also the meaning of word. Every word is considered has meaning. The study of meaning of words, even, has developed. There are some linguists talking about meaning of words in their books, some of them are Stephen Ullman, in his book, ‘Semantics, an Introduction to the science of meaning’ and John I. Saeed, in his book, ‘Semantics’.

One of topic which is studied in semantics is lexical relation. “Lexical relations are relationship of the meanings of a word to other words” (Bolinger, 1968:11). Lexical relations are classified as homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonymy), hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion-mass. (Saeed, 1997: 63-71)

The definition of each classification has been described by Saeed in his book, ‘Semantics’. Homonyms are unrelated senses of the same phonological
word. Some authors distinguish between homographs, sense of the same written word, and homophones, sense of the same spoken word. Polysemy deals with multiple senses of the same phonological word, but it’s invoked if the senses are judge to be related. Synonyms are different phonological words which have the same or very similar meanings. And antonyms are defined as words which are opposite in meaning. (Saeed, 1997: 63-66).

Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion. A hyponym includes the meaning a more general word. Meronymy is the term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. Member-collection is a relationship between the word for a unit and the usual word for a collection of a unit. Portion-mass is a relation between a mass noun and the usual unit of measurement or division. (Saeed, 1997:68-71).

“Alqur’an adalah kitab yang telah diturunkan oleh Allah SWT melalui malaikut jibril yang disampaikan kepada Nabi Muhammad SAW untuk kemudian disebarluaskan kepada seluruh umat manusia tanpa pandang agama, ras, umur, jenis kelamin, negara, bahkan warna kulit” (Al-Hasany, 2007:79).

Al Qur’an is consist of 30th sections, 114 surahs and 6666 verses. Some of them are revealed to the prophet Muhammad in Mecca and the other in Medina.

Holy Qur’an was written in Arabic transcript. In order to be understood by the Moslems around the world, it was translated into many languages, incl ude English. One of the famous translators (holy Qur’an into English) is Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

Abdullah Yusuf Ali (14 April 1872 – 10 December 1953) was a South Asian Islamic scholar who translated Qur’an into English. Ali was born in
Bombay, India to a wealthy merchant family with a Dawoodi Bohra as a father. In his childhood, Ali received a religious education and, eventually, could recite the entire Qur’an from memory. He spoke both Arabic and English fluently. He studied English Literature and studied at several European universities, including the University of Leeds. He concentrated his effort on the Qur’an and studied the Qur’anic commentaries beginning with those written in the early days of Islamic history.

The writer is interested to talk about lexical relations found in 30th section of Holy Qur’an translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali based on three reasons. Firstly, lexical relation is the study which discuss about the relationship of meaning of word to the other word. It is challenging the writer to analyze the meanings of the words and to show the relationship of a word to the others. Next, the writer is interesting to the translation of Qur’an because the writer hope he will find the words in Qur’an which have relation meaning with the other words, so it will ease the student in understanding the qur’an. And the last, Abdullah Yusuf Ali is an interesting figure, where he could recite the entire Qur’an from memory in his childhood. And he used his potential for the growing of religion.

Here are some examples of the lexical relations found in Selected Surah of 30th Section of Holy Qur’an Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali:

1. Hyponymy

For example:

By the Fig and the Olive, (Surah 95th (At-Tin)).
The words fig and olive have a hyponym relation. Fig is tree with a soft sweet fruit of small seeds. Olive is tree of S Europe with a small fruit, eaten raw or used for making cooking oil. Both of them (fig and Olive) are kinds of fruit. So fig and olive are as hyponym and fruit as hypernym.

2. Synonyms

For example:

*Who will enter the Great Fire.* (Surah 87th (Al-A'la)).

*Those who reject (Truth), among the People of the Book and among the Polytheists, will be in Hell-Fire, to dwell therein (for aye). They are the worst of creatures.* (Surah 98th (Al-Bayyina)).

Both of these verses have the synonym relations because the word great fire and hell fire have the same meaning. *Great fire* means hell and *hell fire* is too. *Great fire* in this verse means the place where the unfortunate ones will be punished because of their rejection of the truth from Allah. *Hell fire* is also the place prepared for those who reject the truth.
3. Opposites (Antonym)

For example:

*Those who reject (Truth), among the People of the Book and among the Polytheists, will be in Hell-Fire, to dwell therein (for aye). They are the worst of creatures.* (Surah 98th (Al-Bayyina)).

*Those who have faith and do righteous deeds, - they are the best of creatures.* (Surah 98th (Al-Bayyina)).

The words *the best* and *the worst* refer to antonyms because they have opposite in meaning. *The best* means there is nothing to be better than it anymore. *The worst* means there is nothing to be bad than it anymore.

4. Homonymy

*Then, when it is His Will, He will raise him up (again).* (Surah 80th (‘Abasa))

The words *will* in Surah ‘Abasa above are homonym since they have different meaning even though they are same in pronunciation. The first *will* in this verse means desire of God. And the other *will* be a modal of future tense (used for talking about or predicting the future).

5. Meronymy

*Have We not made for him a pair of eyes?* - (Surah 90th (Al Balad))

*And a tongue, and a pair of lips?* - (Surah 90th (Al Balad))
Some faces that Day will be beaming, (Surah 80th (‘Abasa))

In this verse we find that eyes, tongue, and lips are meronyms of face. Suppose eyes, tongue, and lips as X and face as Y, we can identify the meronymy relationship X (eyes, tongue, and lips) is part of Y (face) or Y (face) has X (eyes, tongue, and lips).

6. Member Collection

(It is) the Star of piercing brightness (Surah 86th (At-Taariq))

By the sky, (displaying) the Zodiacal Signs; (Surah 85th (Al-Buruuj))

Star - Zodiacal

The words star and zodiacal above have the member collection relationship. The word star, when it is stand alone means any large ball in outer space that is composed of gases and produces light, eg the sun. But when the stars make in a collection, it is named as zodiacal.

7. Portion Mass

From a sperm-drop: He hath created him, and then mouldeth him in due proportions; (Surah 80th (‘Abasa))
The underlined word above (sperm-drop) shows portion mass relationship. The word drop as a count noun is added to the mass noun (sperm) and it make a phrase drop of sperm.

1.2 The Problems of Analysis

Based on the background of analysis, some problems have been identified as follows:

1. What are the types of lexical relations found in Selected Surah of 30th Section of Holy Qur’an Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali?

2. Which kind of lexical relation is the most dominant found in Selected Surah of 30th Section of Holy Qur’an Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali?

1.3 The Objectives of Analysis

The objectives deals with the problems of analysis above are

1. To find out the types of lexical relations in selected Surah of 30th Section of Holy Qur’an Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

2. To find out the most dominant type of lexical relations in selected Surah of 30th Section of Holy Qur’an Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

1.4 Significances of Analysis

Theoretically, this thesis will enrich the study of semantics that can be used for further reference, especially dealing with lexical relation.

Practically, this thesis can be used as an additional reference for teaching semantics and translation.
1.5 The Scope of Analysis

It is very important to limit the analysis and the object of analysis in order to get a clear and satisfactory result. Therefore, in this thesis, the writer would like to focus only on lexical relations in selected 19 surahs out of 37 surahs in 30th section of holy Qur’an translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

1.6 Method of Analysis

According to Nawawi (1991:30) that if it is seen from the place a research is done, research consists of three parts, i.e. Laboratory Research, Library Research, and Field Research. In this thesis, the writer tends to use library research.

Purposive sampling is applied in choosing the numbers of surahs. There are thirty seven surahs in 30th section in holy Qur’an. As Arikunto (2006:139) says:

“Sample bertujuan atau purposive sample dilakukan dengan cara mengambil subjek bukan didasarkan atas strata, random atau daerah tetapi didasarkan adanya tujuan tertentu. Teknik ini biasanya dilakukan karena beberapa pertimbangan, misalnya alasan keterbatasan waktu, tenaga dan dana sehingga tidak dapat mengambil sampel yang besar atau jauh.”

Descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods will be used in analyzing the data. Descriptive qualitative method is applied by giving a description of lexical relations. Quantitative means a research is done by using a formula to count the data which means here to count the categories of lexical relations.

In counting the percentage of the data, Nawawi’s social analysis method (1991:150) is applied to find the lexical relations that occur mostly in 19th
Selected Surah of 30th Section of Holy Qur’an Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

Here is the formula:

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\frac{X}{Y} \times 100\% = N
\]

X: Number of subcategories of lexical relations
Y: Total number of all data
N: Percentage of lexical relations

The procedures in conducting the analysis are as follows:

1) Reading the data carefully.
2) Identifying the words and sentences which belong to lexical relations by underlining them.
3) Classifying the lexical relations into the most specific categories, i.e. hyponyms, meronyms, homonyms, synonyms and antonyms and all the data will be analyzed based on Saeed theory.
4) Calculating the data in percentage that occur mostly in the 19th selected surahs of 30th Section of Holy Qur’an Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.
5) Drawing some conclusions based on the result of analysis.

1.7 Review of Related Literature

In analyzing the lexical relations in this thesis, the writer has consulted and read some information from some research made before. They are some thesis which are relevant to the topic to support the idea of the analysis. Some of them are quoted as follows:
Simbolon (2003) in her thesis entitled “An Analysis of Meaning Properties and Relations on Westlife’s Songs” found that there are 51 cases for meaning properties: 24 cases (47, 05%) for meaningfulness, 8 cases (15, 6) for anomaly, 4 cases (7, 84) for contradictory, 10 cases (19, 8%) for ambiguity, and 5 cases (9, 8%) for redundancy. There are also 43 cases for meaning relations: 7 cases (16, 27%) for homonyms, 13 cases (30, 23%) for synonyms, and 23 cases (41, 85%) for antonyms.

Usni (2002) in her thesis entitled “A semantic Analysis of Meaning Properties and Meaning Relations in Technical Terms used in PT. Unilever Indonesia, Tbk” found that there are 74 cases for meaning properties: 22 cases (29, 73%) for meaningfulness, 20 cases (27, 03%) for anomaly, 10 cases (13, 51%) for contradictory, 12 cases (16, 22%) for ambiguity, and 10 cases (13, 51%) for redundancy. There are also 110 cases for meaning relations: 18 cases (16, 36%) for hyponymy, 2 cases (1, 81%) for homonymy, 31 cases (28, 18%) for polysemy, 36 cases (32, 73%) for synonymy, and 23 cases (20, 91%) for antonymy.

Sofiana (2008) in her thesis entitled “The Analysis of Meaning Properties and Meaning Relations in Saul Bellow’s short story Looking for Mr. Green” found that there are 136 cases for meaning properties: 112 cases (82, 3%) for meaningfulness, 12 cases (8, 8%) for ambiguity, 6 cases (4, 4%) for anomaly, 4 cases (2, 9%) for contradictory, and 2 cases (1, 4%) for redundancy. There are also 34 cases for meaning relations: 13 cases (38, 2%) for antonyms, 11 cases (32, 3%) for homonyms, and 10 cases (29, 4%) for synonyms.
Margareth (2003) in her thesis entitled “An Analysis of Meaning Properties and Meaning Relations in Sydney Sheldon’s Novel Nothing Last Forever” found that there are 20 cases of meaningfulness (50%), 6 cases of contradictory (15%), 7 cases of lexical ambiguity (17, 5%). Meanwhile in Meaning Relations found that there are 16 cases of homonyms (16, 3%), 39 cases of synonyms (39, 8%), and 43 cases of antonyms (43, 88%). The most dominant is cases of antonyms.