

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

For Muslims and even all humans, the Holy Quran is regarded as a source of knowledge in every branch of science. In Mecca and Madina, Muhammad is the messenger who given by Allah miracle that is the Quran. The Holy Quran consists of 30 chapters, 114 surahs, and 6236 verses. The Holy Quran was written in Arabic script, the Holy Quran as messages from Allah to humans in written form as a part of language. Language in Holy Quran is very authentic and it consists of many knowledges there, in order to be understood by all people in the world. A different language actually is a wise of Allah to the prophet that they speak to their people based on their understanding. This is a verse related to this research, in surah Ibrahim verse 4. Allah said in the Holy Quran Surah Ibrahim verse 4:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ ۗ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمْ فَيُضِلُّ اللَّهُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ ۗ وَهُوَ

الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ

In order to explain and convey Allah's revelations through the prophets to their people, language is a tool for communication, according to Surah Ibrahim verse 4 above. Allah does not want His servants deep into misguided because the limitation of language.

So, Allah creates the language so that people can be understood each other.

Nowadays, many translators translate Holy Quran into other languages including translating into English version to deliver the meaning to the world, because today the unitary language is English. The transferring language of Quran makes people are easy to understand the meaning of The Holy Quran, the researcher intrested to do research about Semantics in Holy Quran that learn about how to express the meaning which can be understood by others.

One part of semantics is lexical relations. Lexical relations have meaning as the link of words that connecting one word to another word. The lexeme prioritizes word grouping based on their use by certain fields such as education, religion, health, or in the economic sector which are the places have different meanings for several words. There are some parts of the lexical relations are Homonymy (unrelated meaning in the same phonological), Polysemy (multiple meaning in the same phonological with relatedness), Synonymy (similarity meaning relation in different phonological), Antonymy (in contrast meaning relation), Hyponymy (the inclusion of meaning), Meronymy (part-whole meaning), Member-collection (meaning relation of common words collection), Portion-mass (meaning relation of mass noun). (Saeed, 2016, p. 60)

The researcher interests with the lexical relations and diction of Surah Saba in the Holy Quran translation which translated by Muhammad Abdel Haleem based on three reasons;

The first, According to M. Quraish Shihab “the people who are given knowledge are all scientists are studying Allah’s revelation anytime and anywhere and they will be objective (Shihab, 2017, p. 569). The statement of M. Quraish Shihab in his Tafsir book above is an interpretation of the 6th verse of the Surah Saba. It means, in Surah Saba there is the urgency of knowledge as mentioned that calls on people to explore and study about the Quran and make it a source of knowledge in all majors of knowledge, one of them is linguistics. As foreign students in Islamic University, there is a limited materials in English for Islamic studies. Thus, this research will use the english translation book of Surah Saba verses 1 till 54 because the urgency of knowledge in Surah Saba which can be applied as authentic material in English for Islamic studies.

Besides, the researcher uses translation of Surah Saba to search lexical relations and diction in it to integrate with history of Saba which contains the knowledge of the development of agricultural technology in Saba, the knowledge of gratitude to the God, and the knowledge of the welfare of the Saba folk that can be inspiration in the present to form of leadership in accordance with the condition of society. It relates with kind of the text in English learning which is recount text, it expected to increase knowledge about history of Saba as a historical learning from Quran and it can be improved the treasure of English vocabularies in lexical relation and diction.

The second, The Abdel Haleem’s Quran translation translated with standard idiom considered to be the standard language for translating religious scriptures, its

translations are easily understood by modern readers. This translation modern and unpretentious, such as mentioned in the title with the word 'New' which has meaning the language will change with time and he always opts for modern usage and sentence structures, avoiding incoherent phrases. (Shah, 2010, p. 4)

The major characteristic of his translation is the briefness exercised by the translator of this translation. Usage minimum words and exegetical notes. This translation also using footnotes for the extreme need of clarification or explanation. Which are the footnotes referring to Arabic grammar and lexicography. Because of that the researcher choose Abdel Haleem's work in translation of the Holy Quran as a unique work.

Third, the researcher wants The Holy Quran become as an authentic materials for linguistics. The Linguistics method can confirm linguistic significance as introduction to understanding revelation because the revelation is not a history scared, unique, personal or reality events but are revelations which written, read, heard, and composed of human language certain is Arabic. The revelations is *Kalam* contain meaning conceived by words. In this part is the significance of *kalam* and words in linguistics. (As'ad & Shaleh, 2019, p. 369)

Therefore, the researcher do a research with the title **“ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATION AND DICTION IN MUHAMMAD ABDEL HALEEM'S TRANSLATION OF SURAH SABA IN THE HOLY QURAN”** . The researcher believe the study can help reader learn about linguistics, especially lexical relationships and diction in semantics.

## **B. Research Questions**

Based on the background analysis, the researcher intends to focus on following the research questions are:

1. What are the types of lexical relations found in Muhammad Abdel Haleem's translation of Surah Saba in The Holy Quran?
2. What are the types of diction found in Muhammad Abdel Haleem's translation of Surah Saba in The Holy Quran?

## **C. Objectives of Study**

According to those research questions above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the types of lexical relations in Muhammad Abdel Haleem's translation of Surah Saba in The Holy Quran.
2. To find out the type of diction used in Muhammad Abdel Haleem's translation of Surah Saba in The Holy Quran.

## **D. Significance of Study**

The finding of this study is expected having two advantages are:

1. Theoretically Benefits

The researcher wants this study contributes for semantics field in Surah Saba which focused on lexical relation and diction. This

research should be increased the understanding of lexical relation and diction, for analyzing the translation of The Holy Quran, especially for analyzing lexical relation and the diction in translation of Surah Saba.

## 2. Practically Benefits

Practically, this research expected to the readers in order to recite the translation of surah Saba or another surah in Holy Quran comprehensively with the whole reciting because there are many knowledge for guiding our lives in general knowledge or in religion knowledge. In order that, this research can be helpful for increasing the knowledge especially on English for Islamic studies. Besides, the researcher hopes for giving many information as a reference to individuals who evaluates lexical relation and diction in other subjects more deeply and clearly.

## E. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding toward the tittle, the researcher needs to explain some terms in the title as follows:

### 1. Lexeme

Lexeme is an abstract word, it is a root to build another word. Lexeme has correspondenceses in most of languages. (Saeed, 2016, p. 70)

The lexeme is a base word which taken by a single word, in this research lexemes is looking for to know the meaning of a lexicon which indicate to the lexical relation and diction in translation of S urah Saba.

## **2. Lexicon**

A lexicon consists of a list of lexemes accompanied by statements regarding the lexeme's pronunciation, grammatical status, meaning, and relationship to other lexemes. (Saeed, 2016, p. 56)

In this study, the lexicon refers to the vocabularies which indicated into the kinds of lexical relation and diction which conducted by the researcher after read a whole of translation of Surah Saba which translated by Abdel Haleem.

## **3. Lexical Relation**

lexical relation is a network of lexicon which is rather than a listing of word in dictionary. The types of lexical relations regards to John I. Saeed theory which are homonymy (unrelated meaning in the same phonological), polysemy (multiple meaning in the same phonological with relatedness), synonymy (similarity meaning relation in different phonological), antonymy (in contrast meaning relation), hyponymy (the inclusion of meaning), meronymy (part-whole meaning), member-collection (meaning relation of common words collection), portion-mass (meaning relation of mass noun). (Saeed, 2016, p. 60)

In this research, the researcher should pay attention to the kinds of lexical relation in Surah Saba verses 1 up to 54. The researcher explores the words which are indicated as lexical relation and divided into the kinds of lexical relation after identifying words based on the theory in order to find the lexical relation words which is the most often in M. A. S Abdul Haleem's translation of Surah Saba.

#### **4. Diction**

The writing style or the choice of words used by a writer are referred to definition of diction. The choice of words has a significant impact on the quality of a piece of writing or a speech. The diction help the writer to deliver a message clearly and easily. The diction must be considered when a writer or speaker uses diction. First, diction is used to convey the meaning of a words to another words. The next, the suitability of the words used for the diction can be accepted and adjusts the sense of the audiences. And the last, the diction is more easily adapted if the user of diction has mastery with the capacity of words in the target language. (Keraf, 1994, p. 24)

It means the translation is more meaningfulness if the translator uses diction to deliver the message with their styles. The researcher should pay attention to the types of dictions. Then, After identifying the words, the researcher needs to search for data regarding the kinds of dictions used by translators. the words will classify to the kinds of diction based on the



Abram's theories such as conotation, denotation, concrete, or abstract, and the last step is drawing conclusion.

## **5. Surah Saba**

Surah Saba is a Surah in Holy Quran which has position on 34th and it consists of 54 verses. Surah Saba including into surah Makiyyah, which was revealed to the prophet Muhammad in Mecca. Saba has some elements to say as the ideal country such as the location of geographic strategically, equipped with adequate, infrastructure, supported by strength of military, and the availability of abundant natural resources is processed with resources adequate human beings make the state of Saba as an ideal country.

## **6. Muhammad Abdel Haleem**

Muhammad Abdel Haleem is a *hafiz*, lecturer, and translator. He was translated The Holy Quran to English and it published by Oxford University Press. Besides, he also publishes another works were mostly about Islamic studies. As an appreciation of his contributions to Arabic civilization, literature, and interreligious harmony, Abdel Haleem received the Order of the British Empire (OBE) as an officer designation in the Queen's birthday honours.