

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Linguistic and Semantic

A semantic study is a systematic study of meaning. Then, Identifying significant components of particular language is the focus of linguistics. The meanings expressed by voice modulation are another focus of linguistic study as well as how readers and listeners connect a new knowledge with the information what they previously know. Thus, linguistic-semantic study is concerned with how language organize and express meaning in writing or speaking, Then, the people receiving the senses by reading and listening from the language. (Anandakumar, 2014, p. 16)

B. Lexical Relations

Lexical relations are often identified to clarify the links between particularly words. Following the preceding explanation, It is reasonable to draw a conclusion that lexical relations are a subset of semantic relations that describe the meaning or connection of words. (Stringer, 2019, p. 184)

The kinds of lexical relation are Homonyms (unrelated sense), Polysemy (multiple sense), Synonymy (similar sense), Antonymy (Opposite in sense), Hyponymy (relation of inclusion), Meronymy (Part-whole meaning), Member-collection (relation word of unit and a collection of units), Portion-mass (relation of unit of measurement or division). (Saeed, 2016, p. 59)

1. Homonymy

Homonyms are different meanings of an identical phonological word.. Besides, Homonyms are similar pronunciation (homophones) in speech, but homonyms have unrelated meanings of words. It creates lexical ambiguity in that a single form has two or more different meanings. In addition, homonymy has two parts are homophones and homographs. (Kreidler, 2002, p. 52)

Homonyms are distinct meanings of an identical phonological word. Besides, some of writers distinguish between *homophones* which means similar pronunciation in speech, and *homographs* have unrelated meanings of words. The homonym creates lexical ambiguity in that a single form has two or more different meanings. In order to distinguish different types depending on their syntactic behaviour, and spelling so that these are the categories; (Saeed, 2016, p. 60)

- 1) Lexemes of the same syntactic category, and with the same spelling.
Example, the word Lap "part of the body when sit" and lap "circuit of a race".
- 2) Lexemes of the same category, but with different spelling. Example, the same category in verbs, the word *ring* and *wring*.
- 3) Lexemes of different categories, but with same spelling. Example, the verb *cup* and the noun *cup*;
- 4) Lexemes of different categories, and with different spelling, Example, *not*, *knot*.

In conclusion, the homonymy can be found by seeing the homographs and practicing the homophones. Homonymy is more unrelated meaning for another example is *nail*, *nail* defines as a work to use nail (verb) or *nail* defines as part in the finger (noun). It has lexeme in different categories, but with same spelling.

2. Polysemy

Polysemy are indexed under the identical lexical form, but the polysemy's meaning has different contexts. There is a traditional distinction made in lexicology between homonymy and polysemy. Both deal with multiple senses of the same phonological word, but polysemy is invoked if the senses are judged to be related. This is an important distinction for lexicographers in the design of their dictionaries, because polysemous senses are listed under the same lexical entry, while homonymous senses are given separate entries. Lexicographers tend to use criteria of "relatedness" to identify polysemy. These criteria include speakers' intuitions, and what is known about the historical development of the items (Saeed, 2016, p. 61)

For the example is the word hook in oxford dictionary, it considered a polysemous word as it is defined in a variety of terms, as follows:

- a. A curving piece of cable, polymer, or metal used for suspending objects when catching fish.
- b. An elbow strike that is brief and forceful..
- c. A technique of hitting the ball.
- d. Something that calls attention or is meant to do an attraction

3. Synonymy

The similarity of meaning in morpheme, word, phrase, or sentence usually called synonymy or it called meaning identity. The words can be synonymous form if both of word have identical semantic compositions. Then, the last thing that happened was the synonym between the original word and the word absorption, the word absorption and the form of loan translation.

Additionally, Synonymy is an identity or similarity of sense. Synonymy occurs because of the similarities of two or more words that have meaning are identical. The synonymy also has a function as one part of metalinguistic for treasury words in trade of common speakers. (Riemer, 2010, p. 151)

It means the synonymy is a relation of meaning between words (phrases or sentences) whose meaning is very similar. In a language it is very rare to find two words with absolute synonymy. There are several things that cause the appearance of synonymous words, such as words derived from regional, national, or foreign language. Besides, synonyms have the differences for some aspect such as level, style of language, colloquial, formal, literary, and etc, belong to different situation. Synonyms also shows the positive and negative of the speakers. Thus *wife* or *spouse* is more formal than *old lady* or *missus*. Synonyms may also portray positive or negative attitudes of the speaker: for example *naive* or *gullible* seem more critical than *ingenuous*. (Saeed, 2016, p. 62)

These are the examples of synonymy with the meaning from Oxford Dictionary are :

a. Hear and Listen

Hear:

- 1) Use having a good ears to detect sounds.
- 2) Pay attention about something
- 3) Be told about.
- 4) Listen and judge a case in law court used for (Hear! Hear! Hear!)
expression agreement at a meeting.

Listen:

- 1) Pay attention to the something.
- 2) Take notice or believe what other says.
- 3) Prepare to hear a particular sound.

From the definition above, the word “Hear” and “Listen” have the similarity in meaning about paying attention to the something with the ears. So, the word of “Hear” and “Listen” can be included to the synonyms. However, This similarity is not entirely identical, though the word ‘Hear’ is a more has a condition which is not deliberate, then the word ‘Listen’ is more intensively with deliberate purpose.

4. Antonymy

Antonymy is the characteristic of antonyms’ word are opposite in meaning which are related in the meaning yet incompatible, this lexical

relation divided into some kinds which are complementary antonymy, gradable antonymy, reverses, converses, taxonomic sisters . (Saeed, 2016, p. 63).

Thus, the word oppositeness can be defined as a connection of incompatibility with regard to some given dimension of contrast.. The example of the antonym words based on the those categories are.

a. Complementary Antonymys

As a result of this relationship between words, the positive of one term suggests the negative of the other. Contradictory, binary, and simple antonyms are other names for the pairs. The words basically create a two-term classification which have no middle ground.

Pass/fail (a test)

Bad/good (character)

Passed away/alive (living things)

Thus, when these words are used literally, the idea of passed away indicates that something is not alive, and so on.

b. Gradable Antonymys

This is a relationship between opposites, such as rich/poor, fast/slow, young/old, beautiful/ugly, when the positive of one term does not always imply the negative of the other. This association often involves adjectives and has two important unique properties: firstly,

there are usually gradable antonyms between the terms hot and cold, therefore we can find:

1) Hot (warm tepid cool) cold

Naturally, this implies that something may not be hot or cold. Second, the phrases are typically relative; for example, "a thick" pencil is likely to be "thinner" than a thin girl, and an early Elvis album is older than a late dinosaur fossil. Thirdly, in some pairs, one term is more basic and prevalent than the other such as long and short.

c. Reverses

The expressions push and pull on a swing door, which instruct you in which direction to apply force, are examples of terms that describe movement in a distinctive reverse relation, where one term indicates movement in one direction, and the other the same action in the opposite direction. The words "come/go", "go/return", and "ascend/descend" are further examples of these pairs. The following movement can be referred to as reverses: (go) up/down, (go) in/out, and (turn) right/left.

d. Converses

As in the following pairings, these phrases describe a relationship between two entities from different point of view, such as;

Own/belong , above/below , employer/employee

e. Taxonomic sisters

When two words are classified at the same level in a taxonomy, the word antonymy is occasionally used to characterize them. Taxonomies are hierarchical classification schemes; as an example, let's look at the English language's color adjectives. Here are some choices at one level of the taxonomy:

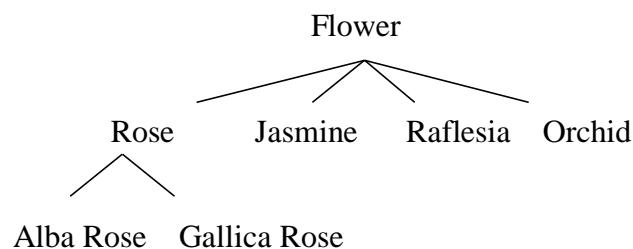
Blue, green, black, grey, yellow

We can say that the words "green" and "yellow" are sister-members of the same taxonomy and therefore incompatible with each other, such as another example like the taxonomies in the name of month "january, february, march, and so on."

5. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is presented with words which include to the type or kind of word that is more general, the words defined with a factor hierarchy. A general identification procedure for hyponym is primarily based on the ideas of class-inclusion: X is a hyponym of Y if every X is certainly Y, but not every Y is certainly an X. (Riemer, 2010, p. 142)

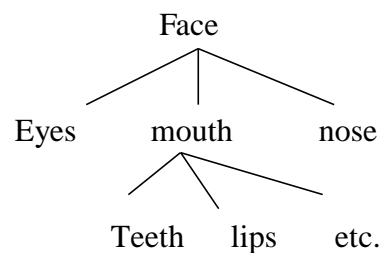
There is a taxonomies reflect with line in the network (John, 2016, p. 69)



It can be concluded, that the specific words which have a general classification are defined as hyponym. The hyponymy mentions the members of group, as known if anyone says Rose, then another can imagine rose (hyponymy or X) is a flower (superordinate or Y). The more general definition would be superordinate or hypernym. Furthermore, the hyponym's example of every X is not necessarily an Y that is Every flower is a rose.

6. Meronymy

Meronymy is a relation of meaning that bear a resemblance to hyponymy, because relation has a hierarchical meaning, but does not imply direct engagement, it is a part-whole of meaning. Meronymy can be analyzed with the formula A is a part of B. Which is the A is meronymy and the B is Holonym of A. there is the typical system of meronymy (Saeed, 2016, p. 70)



The examples for meronymy is “mouth” with “a head”. The meronyms can be identified with the links. Then, the meronymy can be distinguished from the hyponymy by the transitivity. Hyponymy always being transitive and meronymy may can be intransitive. The example of

intransitive meronymy is “a tie” is a part of “collar”, and collar of shirt, but it not could be means every shirt has tie.

7. Member Collection

The relationship between words for a unit and words for a collection of specific objects such as persons, animals, or things. The member collection represents each object into a scope using collective words. (Saeed, 2016, p. 67)

The example of member collection:

Note – Book

Book – Library

Star – Galaxy

So, the words above are indicated as the member collection. The word note which means a recording that has written separately in the papers. Then, when the notes are collecting in one collection, it can be a book. Likewise, the word book in collection can be a library. Then, a collective of the star can be a galaxy.

8. Portion Mass

In general, the portion mass defines as a relation the portion with its noun, the noun is named mass noun. The mass noun have a relation with measurement word to make a nominal counting. (Saeed, 2016, p. 67)

Grain of gold

Piece of cake

Bar of soap

Clove of garlic

The phrases above constructed by the count nouns and their mass nouns. the word of “Grain” is a count mass and “gold” is a noun which has mass. Next, “piece” is a count mass with his mass noun which is “cake”. Then, the word “bar” is count mass followed with his mass noun which is “soap”. The last, the word “clove” is the count mass with the word “garlic” is its mass noun that constructing a new phrase.

Thus, those phrases are categorized as portion-mass because the each count mass word that contain in those phrases is completing each other with their mass noun.

C. Diction

Diction refers to a writer's writing style or the words which writer chooses. The choice of word have a big impact on the quality of writing or speech. The diction helps the writer to deliver a message clearly and easily. Gorsy Keraf mentions in his book the components of the diction that 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 are used for the diction can be accepted and adjusted the sense for the audiences. And the last, the

diction will be more easily adapted if the user of diction has mastery with the capacity of words in the target language. (Keraf, 1994, p. 24)

The choice of words divided into some categorize (Abrams, 2014, p. 62-65), they are :

A. Connotation

The Connotation word appends the feeling and emotional in another words. Besides, the connotation used by the writer to express a word with another figurative word that containing sense value in a particular context as an individual perception. Thus, the connotative word become an alternative in a widespread literary usage.

B. Denotation

Denotation means the words that have meaning as written in dictionary, these words are defined based on literal meaning.

C. Concrete

Concrete word leads to the words that can describe a human being or things that are felt by the senses such as hearing, touch, smell, taste, and sight.

D. Abstract

Abstract word can be define as a no sensuous word or can not be observed by the senses that requires the users of abstract word to use their imagination or belief for describing the meaning. The example of abstract word such as “sad”, the user of this diction can explain the meaning with the emotion, but the function of this word as an attribute of particular person.

D. Surah Saba

Saba is the name of a person, this statement delivered by Ibnu Ishak who scholars in science of Nasab and history, that the real name of Saba actually is Abdusy Syams bin Yasjab bin Ya’rub bin Qahtan. Abdusy Syams likes to give his wealth to other people, because of that he named Ar-ra’isy. In the terminology meaning of Saba is to go (separate), because he is Arabian who went firstly into exile so that area visited to live there ascribed to his name, it is the land of Saba. (Dumair, 2016, p. 15)

Surah Saba is a Makiyah surah decided to name the Sheba people, they received blessings before being condemned for being unthankful as explained in verses 15 till 21. The Prophet had previously was inspired by reference to Dawud and Sulaiman and how them blessed by Allah. The justification for the suffering meted out to unbelievers in Mecca on the Day of Revival serves as a warning to them. They accuse the Prophet of being insane twice (in verses 8 and 46), but this accusation is absolutely denied by them. (Haleem, 2004, p. 272)

E. Muhammad Abdel Haleem

Muhammad Abdel Haleem began learning the Qur'an as a young child, the place of birth of him is Egypt. He received his educations at Cambridge, Cairo, and Al-Azhar Universities before for teaching Arabic course at Cambridge and London Universities from 1966, where He tutored students in the Quran and advanced practical for the translation. Currently, he also lectures Islamic education in the major of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. The most update works he has published are *Understanding the Qur'an; Themes and style* (2001) and *English Translation of The Holy Qur'an: The Making of an Image* (2004). El-Said Badawi and Abdel Haleem are also cooperating together on *An Arabic-English Dictionary of Qur'anic Usage*. He works as an editor for *Journal of Qur'anic Studies* and *London Qur'anic Studies* series.

F. Review of Previous Studies

Based on the study which conducted by the researcher, this study is capable to find a new knowledge of lexical relation and diction in Surah Saba, but the research can not be sparated by prior studies.

The research like this ever researched by Nurlaila Ridwan in her thesis with the name "An Analysis to Diction and Lexical Relation Toward Editorial in Jakarta Globe", the objective of her work is knowing the type diction and lexical relations written in understanding the context of Jakarta Globe's editorials. To find the result she use qualitative method and doesn't apply any statistically figures. The writer of that research needs to selecting, reading, and finding the result from her data

collection. She has chosen randomly from the Jakarta Globe newspaper's August 2014 edition. Besides, the kinds of lexical relations she investigates from the data are paraphrase, entailment or implication, inclusion, contradiction, anomaly, lexical ambiguity, denotation or connotation, polysemy, homonymy, meronymy, and presupposition. From the types of lexical relation she found synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, meronymys, and retronymys. But the lexical relations that often used by the editor were synonyms. (Ridwan, 2015)

The second, this study is from Winda Puspita Febriasari in her study for getting a bachelor degree with the title “An Analysis of Lexical Relation in *Amnesia* Song Taken from *5 Second of Summer* Album” has explained that her thesis in analyze the material, she must identify, analyze, clarify, categorize, and make conclusions of word relation on its song. Besides, she applied qualitative method to analyze the main data are the lyrics of *Amnesia* song which consist of all of the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In this case, she explained the data with descriptive data for finding the kinds of lexical meaning relations in her research. Furthermore her research found 243 lexical devices, 99 synonymy, 75 antonymy, 61 polysemy, 7 homonymy, and 1 hyponymy. She realized that the lexical relationship in the song's lyrics can make the lyric more aesthetically pleasing and can influence the listener to pay attention to the song because the lyrics were beautifully told. (Febriasari, *An Analysis of Lexical Relation in Amnesia Song Taken from 5 Second of Summer Edition: The Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree*, 2018)

The third, the next previous researcher about lexical relation is from Wardatuz Zakiyah in her thesis as a requirement for getting bachelor degree which is “Lexical Relation and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal”. She conducted work to determine the various lexical relationships and senses attributes searched in the Lingua Journal of UIN Malang,. This writer uses qualitative way to find the result of her research and does triangulation in order to improve the probability that findings and interpretation could be found credible. In the conclusions she writes that In Lingua Journal, she discovered three kinds of lexical relations: hyponymy, synonymy, and antonymy. (Zakiyah, 2018)

Fourth, Sutadi in his thesis “An Analysis of Lexical Relation in Abdullah Yusuf Ali’s Translation of Surah Ya-Siin of the Holy Qur’an” has explained for finding the result of lexical word in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Ya-Siin, the writer must identifying, classifying, interpreting, and calculating the data. He also used qualitative and quantitative methods. method to analyze the main data are verses surah Ya-Siin which consist of all of the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In this case, he calculates the data with formula for finding the dominant lexical word of his research. Furthermore, the result of his research indicate that there are 217 cases of antonymy and 212 cases of synonymy for the dominant lexical relation. In contrast, hyponymy is the lowest lexical founded in this finding. (Sutadi, 2013).

Thus, this study which has the title ‘Analysis Of Lexical Relation And Diction In Muhammad Abdel Haleem’s Translation Of Surah Saba In The Holy Quran’ and

the previous studies are have sim`ilarities and differences. Which is these researches will complement each other in knowledge and new findings in the future.