

**TRANSLATION OF SURAH AL A'LAA VERSION OF DR. MUSTAFA KHATTAB
AND ABDULLAH YUSUF ALI: A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS**

THESIS

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain Strata One (S1) Degree*



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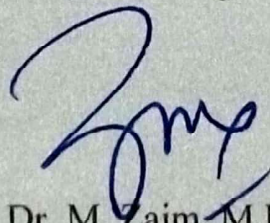
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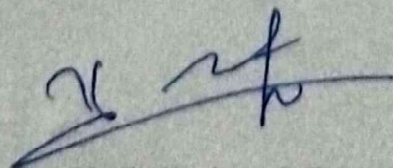


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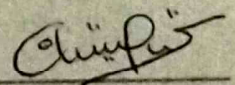
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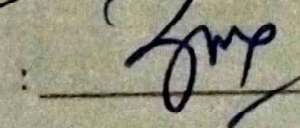
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In the end, the author hopes that this thesis can be useful and helpful for all of us. The researcher is aware that this thesis also has some errors and is not completely perfect. Therefore, the researcher hopes for suggestions and critiques from all those who read, so that this thesis can be a writing that contains teaching materials that are very useful in the world of education, especially English.

Padang, August 2024
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ABSTRACT

Zalwi, Ikram Abdullah. (2024). Semantic Analysis: Translation of Surah Al-A'laa Version of Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Thesis. Padang: English Language and Literature Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Semantic analysis and translation are two interrelated studies in which the translation is analyzed in terms of meaning from the source language to the target language so that it can be ensured that no message or meaning of the words conveyed by the speakers of the source language is changed. The aim of this research are to analyze the types of meaning and types of lexical relations contained in the English translation of surah Al-A'laa translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The data in this research were the words including noun (isim), verb (fi'il) and preposition (huruf) as well as phrases, and sentences contained in the English translation of surah Al-A'laa from verses 1-19. The data were analyzed based on the explanation from the book of Kareem (2023) and Saeed (2016). This research used descriptive research. Based on the data analysis, the researcher found six types of meaning and 3 types of lexical relations. The types of meaning were conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflective, and thematic meanings. the dominant type of meaning appeared was conceptual meaning. The types of lexical relations were synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. The dominant type of lexical relations appeared was synonymy. The research found that the words used by the two translators do not contain significant differences and many of the words used have the same meaning as the original meaning or the one in the dictionary.

Key words: Semantic Analysis, Meaning, Lexical Relation, Translation.

ABSTRAK

Zalwi, Ikram Abdullah. (2024). Analisis Semantik: Terjemahan Surah Al-A'laa versi dari Dr. Mustafa Khattab dan Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Skripsi. Padang: Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Analisis semantik dan penerjemahan merupakan dua kajian yang saling berkaitan dimana penerjemahan dianalisis pada segi makna dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran sehingga dapat dipastikan bahwa tidak ada pesan atau makna kata yang disampaikan oleh penutur bahasa sumber yang berubah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis makna dan jenis-jenis relasi leksikal yang terdapat pada terjemahan bahasa Inggris surah Al-A'laa yang diterjemahkan oleh Dr. Mustafa Khattab dan Abdullah Yusuf. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah kata-kata termasuk kata benda (isim), kata kerja (fi'il) dan kata hubung (huruf) maupun frasa dan kalimat yang terkandung dalam terjemahan bahasa Inggris surah Al-A'laa dari ayat 1-19. Data dianalisis berdasarkan penjelasan dari buku Kareem (2023) dan Saeed (2016). Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif. Berdasarkan analisis data, peneliti menemukan enam jenis makna dan tiga jenis relasi leksikal. Jenis-jenis makna tersebut adalah makna konseptual, konotatif, sosial, afektif, reflektif, dan tematik dengan jenis makna yang paling dominan muncul adalah makna konseptual. Serta jenis relasi leksikal adalah sinonim, antonim, dan hiponim dengan jenis relasi leksikal yang paling dominan muncul adalah sinonim. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kata-kata yang digunakan oleh kedua penerjemah tidak memiliki perbedaan yang signifikan dan banyak kata yang digunakan memiliki makna yang sama dengan makna asli atau makna yang ada dalam kamus.

Kata kunci: Analisis Semantik, Makna, Hubungan Leksikal, Terjemahan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research Problem

Translating is a very important activity to connect many languages around the world. Differences in language and culture in this world become a barrier in connecting the understanding of one society with another. According to Sumarni (2016), without translating activities in this globalized world, it would be difficult to imagine cultural isolation. So, translation has a big role in cross-cultural or linguistic interpretation when communicating with each other.

Based on the explanation of Akan et.al (2019), translation must be able to be read by readers or speakers of the target language with the same understanding as the source language or the previous language. The act of translation does not only focus on changing the language but also transferring the meaning within it, so that speakers in the target language can understand the message within it. Thus, translation will have a significant effect in linking the source language to the target language by looking at the meaning contained in the sentences used.

Translation in a language cannot be said to be good if it has an inaccurate meaning. According to Moneus (2022), translation and semantics have a strong relationship because translation cannot stand alone without analyzing outside the word or interpreting the meaning contained. A good translation must have the appropriate meaning or content of what is conveyed in the original language. Analysis related to the meaning of a word is included in semantic analysis, one example is lexical relations analysis which discusses word or lexical relationships

related to other words based on their form and meaning. According to Siregar et.al (2021), lexical relations describe how the relationship between words or lexical items with how the vocabulary is organized. Thus, translation involves understanding and interpreting the meaning of the corresponding source language and also by looking at the word relationship or meaning in the translated sentence of the target language related to interconnected words in order to avoid misunderstanding.

Changing word by word and interpreting texts that contain meaning are translation activities. Khotaba and Tarawneh (2015) state that lexis and speech have a significant role in disseminating lexis and mediating it between lexical meaning and translation in one language to another language critically. Certain languages have certain punctuation marks that distinguish one word from another such as Arabic. Therefore, lexical translation becomes a very important process to understand the meaning of each word used.

The Qur'an has been translated from Arabic into many languages to reach many Muslims in the world and provide better understanding. It has been translated by many experts into many languages, including English with some of the translators are Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Each translator has different style or way of writing according to the knowledge and understanding of each translator, which can be seen in the translation done by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali in the 87th surah of the Qur'an, namely surah Al-A'laa. In the translation of surah Al-A'laa translated by both translators, there are differences in the use of words, word forms and sentence structure in each verse.

There are several researchers who have conducted research in the same field. First, Siregar et.al (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Lexical Relation in English Translation of Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Kahf", in this study researchers discussed the lexical relation that exists in the English translation of the Al-Qur'an surah Al-Kahf verses 9 to 26. Second, Pardianti et.al (2022) entitled "Types of Semantic Meaning in The Book 'King Arthur'", researchers analyzed the types of meanings contained in the storybook. Third, Swarniti (2021) entitled "The Analysis of Semantic Meanings Found in Comments of Instagram Account of Info Denpasar", The researcher analyzed the types of semantic meanings contained in social media comment sections. Fourth, Guntar (2022) entitled "Lexical Relations in Kelly Clarkson's Songs", this study identifies types of lexical relations in songs with Saeed's theory. Last, Sari (2023) entitled "The Analysis of Semantics Meaning Found in Comments of Instagram Account of Infosumbar Based on Leech' Theories". This research focused on identifying the types of semantic meaning found in social media, especially in the comments column of Infosumbar's Instagram account. But in this study, the researcher more specifically analyzes the types of meaning and lexical relationships contained in the translation of the surah of the Qur'an with two different translations.

Based on some previous studies, linguistic research related to semantics were still important to be studied from various sides. Especially the lack of research in the field of types of meaning and lexical relations that the researcher sees in the previous research., one of which is translation in the surah of Qur'an. Moreover, there were still few studies that examine the comparison of Qur'anic translations from two translators. Based on the phenomenon of gaps, the

researcher conducted an analysis related to the types of meaning and types of lexical relations contained in the translation of Surah Al-A'laa from Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali to see the differences in meaning and lexical relations that exist in the translation.

Surah Al A'laa was chosen in this study because, according to Mariska et.al (2022), Surah Al A'laa in several verses contains messages in the form of commands from Allah swt for his servants. On the other hand, the researcher found the use of different words in both translations. Therefore, with those things, the researcher analyzed more deeply related to the meaning and lexical relationships contained in the two translations of surah Al-A'laa.

Thus, the researcher conducted research related to the translation of surah Al-A'laa by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali from the semantic side, namely the types of meaning and types of lexical relations. The researcher used an explanation from Kareem (2023) which based on Leech's (1981) theory to identified and discuss the types of meaning, then used the explanation from Saeed's book (2016) which based on Palmer's theory (1976) to discuss the types of lexical relations and identified the relationship between words in the translation of surah Al-A'laa.

1.2 Identification of Research Problem

Based on the background of the problem, several problems are identified in the translation of surah Al-A'laa. First, the difference in word usage in the translation of Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Second, there are differences in sentence structure between the two translations. Lastly, there are

some lexical relations between the words used by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

1.3 Limitation of Research Problem

Based on the problem identification above, this research focuses on the identification of words including noun (isim), verb (fi'il) and preposition (huruf) as well as phrases, and sentences contained in the English translation of surah Al-A'laa translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali. By identifying types of meanings contained in the translation of surah Al-A'laa by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali using the explanation from Kareem's book (2023) and the explanation from Saeed's book (2016) in analyzing the lexical relations between the two translations.

1.4 Formulation of Research Problem

Based on the limitation of the research problem above, the formulation of the problem in this study was "How do the types of meanings and lexical relations differ between the translations of surah Al-A'laa translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali?"

1.5 Research Questions

There were two research questions of this research.

1. What are the types of meanings contained in the English translation of surah Al-A'laa translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali?
2. What are the types of lexical relations found between Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of surah Al-A'laa?

1.6 Purposes of The Research

The objectives of this study by looking at the formulation of the research questions above were:

1. To find out the types of meanings contained in the English translation of surah Al-A'laa translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali.
2. To find out the types of lexical relations exist in the translation of surah Al-A'laa in the translations of Dr. Mustafa Khattab and Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

1.7 The Significance of Research

This research was expected to have some significances which includes:

1. Theoretical Significance

The researcher hopes that this study can add to the understanding and knowledge of linguistic studies that focus on semantics, especially the types of meaning and lexical relations in translation.

2. Practical Significance

- a. For readers, this research can be a good reference to analyze the types of meaning and types of lexical relations in translation.
- b. For lecturer, this research can be useful by being a material for explaining semantics that analyzed types of meaning and types of lexical relations especially in the holy book.
- c. For further researcher, this research can be a reference for making other scientific works by referring to the gaps and shortcomings that exist in this research.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

To clarify the key terms that are widely used in this research so that they do not spread to other understandings, some definitions were explained as follows.

1. Semantic Analysis: Meaning in language by deducing the syntactic structure and meaning of each word in the sentence.
2. Meaning: The thought or element contained in language that can be transferred and processed by the speaker to the listener in other language forms.
3. Types of Meaning: The types of meaning are the discussion proposed by Geoffrey Leech (1981) including Conceptual, Social, Connotative, Affective, Reflected, Collocative, and Thematic.
4. Lexical Relations: The relationship between meaning and words in a language is based on its structural form.
5. Types of Lexical Relations: The types of lexical relations are the discussion proposed by Palmer (1976) including Homonymy, Polysemy, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Meronymy, Member-collection and Portion-mass.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Semantic Analysis

Semantic analysis is a study that focuses on identifying meaning. Chen and Du (2022) explain that the definition of semantic analysis is a term that summarizes the syntactic structure used by a phrase or words in a sentence to represent the true meaning of the sentence. When communication occurs both orally and in writing, each sentence or word used will have its own meaning, so semantic analysis has an important role to simplify, summarize, or clarify what the original meaning of a sentence is. Therefore, semantic analysis functions in examining and clarifying the meaning or what the speaker actually wants to convey in the words that used.

Semantic analysis does not only look at the meaning of words but also from other aspects. According to Rajani and Hanumanthappa (2016), semantic analysis has the main objectives of minimizing structure syntax, finding synonyms, disambiguating word meanings, and providing meaning to translations from one natural language to another to fill knowledge. Therefore, semantic analysis is not only about what the word or sentence means but also leads to analysis related to synonyms and words that have ambiguous meanings, especially in the translation system from one language to another.

According to Suprpto in Heriyawati and Febriyanti (2019), Semantics has principles where meaning will be different if it is formed by different writing.