CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The discussion covers about semantics in what kind of meaning in surah Ar-rahman especially lexical, sentential and discoursal meaning.

In structural linguistics, Francis's view that language, among others, as an arbritrary system of articulated sounds made use of by a group of human as a means of carrying on the affairs of their society (1958:13) this definition is derived from the notion that language is the spoken that is used for oral communication among the members of the speech community. Therefore the language has an important role in life, especially in making a connection between each other, with good communication we can understand and get suitable means for the what researcher want to communicate on translate surah *Ar-Rahman* by Semantics viewpoint, furthermore they will be discussed such as detail about some the theories to support the researcher data to analyses.

The holy qur'an

The Qur'an-at least in Wikipedia views that (spelling KBBI: Qur'an, Arabic is the sacred book of Islam. Muslim believe that the Qur'an is the revelation of god's culmination and the cover is reserved for humans, and part of the pillars of faith, which was delivered to the prophet Muhammad *sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam*, through the intercession of the angel Gabriel. And as the first revelation received by the Prophet Muhammad is as contained in the surah of *Al-Alaq*,verse 1-5. In term of language, the Quran comes from Arabic word meaning "reading" or "something that is read over and over again". Word of the Qur'an is

the noun from Qara'a verb, it is meaning to read. The concept of the use of this word can also be found on one surah of the Qur'an it self that in paragraph 17 and 18 of surah *Al-qiyamah* which means: "Actually collecting the Qur'an (in the chest) and (set) reading (on your tongue) that is dependent us. Therefore, if we have read it, you shall follow) (resume practicing his reading. "(75:17-75:18).

Subhi al salih views Al-Qur'an defines as follows: "kalam is a miracle that Allah revealed to the prophet Muhammad the seal of the prophets and Apostles, through the Gabriel as it was written in Manuscripts are then passed on to us by mutawatir, as well as reading and study is worship, that starts with surah *Al-fattihah* and closed with a surah of *An-Nas* With the above definition, as Muslims believes the qur'an is prophet Muhammad, the Quran is not named as the Torah which was revealed to Prophet Moses' people or the Gospels that Jesus was revealed to the people of the United States. Similarly, the word of God revealed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. Who reads it and it is not considered as worship, as Hadith qudsi not including Qur'an.The Qur'an does not go down well.

Al-Qur'an down gradually over 22 years 2 months 22 days into two periods, namely the period of Mecca and Medina period. Mecca period lasted for 12 years of prophet hood of the Prophet Muhammad and the surah were dropped at this time Makkiyyah, it is classified as surah makkiyyah. While the Medina period that dates back to the emigration lasted for 10 years and a surah fell during this period is called a surah Madaniyah. The writing (recording in text form) of the Qur'an has been started since the time of Prophet Muhammad SAW. Then transformation into text found today completed at the time of Caliph Uthman ibn Affan while the prophet Muhammad was still alive.

There are some people who are appointed to write the Qur'an Zaid bin Thabit, 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, Muawiyah ibn Abu Sufyan and Ubay ibn Ka'b. Another friends who also often write these revelations, though not ordered. Media at the time of writing used a palm frond, stone slabs, palm leaves, bark or leaf wood, saddles, animal bones pieces. In addition many friends instantly memorize the verses of the Qur'an as revelation revealed .Collection of the Qur'an during the Khulafaur Rasyidin.

2.2 Semantics

According to Prof. Dr. Kem Soekemi, M.A in semantics (2000:17) that Based on the distinction between sense and reference, then there are two kinds of semantics:

(1) The first deals with semantics structure

(2) The other kind deals with meaning in terms of the experience outside language I addition J.J Katz and J.A. Fodor, through their paper called "The structure of a semantic theory"(1963), presented their theory which is based upon word meaning.

In addition, Yule in Iin Baroroh, Semantics, the study of meaning is concerned with the aspect of meaning in language. Generally, works of semantics deal with the description of word and sentence meaning (1987:91) furthermore to supports the data above David Crystal (1997:343) states that semantics is a mayor ranch of linguistic devoted of the study of meaning in language and then In addition Prof. Dr. D. Wagiman Adisutrisno, MA in semantics (2008:1) semantics is study of language.

Can be concluded that semantics is the science which studies a language that communicated the terms of meaning that can be connected to each other, so we can found from some of the theories above, it can be inferred that a language has its own meaning, without meaning it is highly unlikely that we can establish good communication that perhaps the language is useless, for that it has an important significance in the study of semantics that can be easily understood language , in the grammar we should at least knows and understand the meaning of a language are orally and in writing. It is be founded that semantics is a branch of the linguistics who learn the meaning of a sentence either the language or the spoken and writing, so that the semantics is expected to occur balanced communication to establish a relation with another. Can be added also that the study of semantics usually referred to as semantics. Semantics is from Greek "sema" which mean sign or signal, and from the verb "Semaino" or signal in English. The term semantisc appeared, was in 1894. According to M Breal that the term semantique from the greek in 1883.

2.3 Meaning

Meaning is the thing or ideas that somebody wishes to communicate to you by what they say or do (oxford 2005:951) in addition David crystal (1997:236) view's meaning the basic notion is used in linguistics as a datum of analysis: linguistic study meaning, also use meaning as a criterion for studying other aspects of languages (especially through such nations as contrastively and distinctiveness). Therefore to understand language we need to know the meaning of words and the morphemes that compose them. We also have to know how the meaning of words combines into phrase and sentence meanings. It means that we

must interpret the meaning of utterances in the context in which they are made. Meaning has its own unique the language that must be understood in order to achieves a successful communication thus established a strong relationship between, with the right understanding of course we will get goals and objectives in accordance with what is desired, this is a process of interpretation and this always depends on the context.

This is the effect of the context that helps us towards a particular interpretation of a word, the context of meaningful relationships words for other things - for example, in other words - surroundings: but also the social situation surrounding their use, even as we know what it is not (ie we understand the 'cowardly' term more because we hold a 'hero' in such high terms not because the meaning of 'cowardly' contains the word itself.) it is very important to understand the meaning in a language, because without a sense, language is not will be important, because it greatly affects the meaning of an action, after the understanding of the meaning of it's own.

From that we knows that meaning is the crucial point in language study, some of philosophers have done observation about it and thinking deeply, it means meaning has biggest influence in our language and then meaning should be related to the terms of scientific knowledge. As a behaviorist, he believes that meaning should be treated as a stimulus-response relationship between a speech-form and objective aspects of the speaker's world. Leech in Iin Baroroh (2003:7) writes that Ogden and Richard had written for about twenty two definitions of meaning, some of them are:

1. Something that has intrinsic characteristics.

2. Another word that related to other words in the dictionary.

3. Connotation word.

4. A place of something in system.

5. Practical consequences of something inside the experiences for the future.

By showing the list of meanings of 'meaning', Ogden and Richard try to show how confusion and misunderstanding may occur here, because there is no concord concept of meaning. Besides, David crystal (1997:236) states that meaning the basic notion is used in linguistics both as a datum as a criterion of analysis: linguistic study meaning, also use meaning as a criterion for studying other aspects of languages (especially through such nations as contrastively and distinctiveness). In addition Bloomfield in Iin Baroroh (1993:139) writes:

"We can define the meaning of a speech-form accurately when this meaning has to do with some matter of which we possess scientific knowledge. We can define the names of minerals, for example, in terms of chemistry and mineralogy, as when we say that the ordinary meaning of English word 'salt' is 'sodium chloride (NaCI)', and we can define the names of plants and animals by means of technical terms of botany and zoology, but we have no precise way of defining words like 'love' and 'hate', which concern situations that have not been accurately classified."

Therefore, meaning has crucial point in language and to the make relations, so that, to knowing the meaning and comprehending languages we must learn step by step what languages is use.

2.4 Kinds of Meanings

The Study about semantics is including about morphemes, phrases, and sentences by point of meaning. Semantics always focused with some aspect especially here we discuss about meaning in language. Semantics description of

word and sentence meaning. There are certain kinds of meaning or certain aspects of meaning in linguistics, (Lyon in Iin Barororh 1981: 139). So, that meaning can be categorized into three levels, they are: lexical meaning, sentential meaning and discoursal meaning.

2.4.1 Lexical Meaning

Semantic certainly not free from learning about the various terms associated with meanings, one of which is about lexical meaning, many people argue that an understanding of the lexical meaning of the sentence based on the words or terms that can be referred to the dictionary meaning but some linguists who said that Lexical is adjective form of nouns lexicon, derived from lexeme. In the study of morphology lexeme commonly defined as the basic form after suffering grammatically (Kridalaksana, 1989). Furthermore in oxford dictionary that lexical meaning is the meaning of word, without paying attention to the way that is used or to the word that occur with it, it can be concluded that the lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary whose words stand alone, not in the context of, or in spite of context.

Learn about the lexical meaning is not as easy as thought by many people because we do not just focus on the dictionary meaning, but there are various types of meaning contained there in suppose to focus on denotation, connotation, synonymy, antonymy, ambiguity, polisemy, hyponymy, homophony, and homonymy. Yule in Iin Baroroh (1985: 95) has described that there is a kind of procedure that concern with the relationship to another words that been used in semantic description of languages, which is called relation which are appealed to, are defined below:

a. Denotation and Connotation

Denotation is a term used in semantics as part of a classification of type of meaning; opposed to connotation 'denotative meaning' involves the relationship between a linguistic unit (especially a lexical item) and the non linguistic entities to which it refers- it is thus equivalent to referential meaning (David crystal 1997:109) furthermore, Chaer (2012:292) states that denotative *adalah makna asli, makna asal atau makna sebenarnya yang dimiliki oleh sebuah leksem*. It be concluded that denotation is the true meaning it almost with lexical meaning or dictionary meaning or denotation meaning is true meaning of the lexeme for instance the denotation of "car" is a vehicle that moves by using the power of the engine, said it appears by itself according to their own experience by car. Besides a "chicken" is another word for the animal, "House" is another word for building this sense of meaning seems more appropriate, as it has been discussed that the meaning of denotation is the literal meaning.

Connotations are related to real word experience that associates with a word and they will therefore vary (unlike denotative meanings) from individual, and community to community. Chaers *view konotatif adalah makna lain yang "ditambahkan" pada makna denotative yang berhubungan dengan nilai rasa dari orang atau kelompok orang yang menggunakan kata tersebut* (2012:292).According to Anikmatus (2007) states that connotation can be divided into three kinds it can be neutral connotative meaning, positive and negative. For instance, the word '*pig*' the denotative meaning means the kind of animal. Moreover, in Moslem society the word '*pig*' has negative connotation, Moslem usually feel uncomfortable when they hear this word. It can be concluded that

connotations is word that different meaning between someone to other, between region to region and between period to period depends on places and time. So, that like is 'pig' it has negative meaning for moeslem but it usual to non moeslem.

b. Synonym and Antonym

In this part we will be discuss about Synonym, in Wikipedia's view that synonym come from Greek 'syn" means (with) and "Onoma" means "name", it means Synonym is different sentence or phrase that same meaning. The examples in Indonesia, *kredit = mencicil, berdusta = berbohong* and the example in the sentences are (*Mobil pak Tono dibeli dengan cara kredit, karena ia lebih suka mencicil dari pada membayar penuh. sinonim dari kredit = mencicil, Semoga saja bu Sinta itu tidak berdusta, karena organisasi tidak menyukai orang yang suka berbohong. sinonim dari berdusta = berbohong*. In addition, Yule in Anikmatus states that synonyms are two more forms, with every closely related meaning, which are often, but not always, intersubstitutable in sentences. Two points should be attention about those definitions. First it does not limit the relation of synonymy. To Lexemes; it allows for the possibility that lexically simple expressions may have the same meaning as lexically complex expressions. Second, it makes identity, not only similarity of meaning. According to Kridaleksana in Iin Baroroh (2007: 16), Synonym is the form of language or resemble Similar roommate has meaning with the other form; it can be in the form of words, phrases or sentences, in addition David Crystal (1997:376) Synonym A term used in semantics to refer to major type of sense relations between lexical items: lexical items have the same meanings roommates are synonyms, and the

relation between them is one of synonym, Prof. Dr. D. Wagiman Adisutrisno, MA in semantics (2008:27)

Synonymy sameness of meaning which is not concerned with the conceptual meaning of word but relations of words which have more or less the same conceptual meaning. Synonymous words exactly the same conceptual meaning, like elevator and lift, gala and festivity (palmer, 1982:88 semantic 31) Furthermore Abdul Chaers views in linguistik umum (2012:297) *that sinonim atau sinonimi adalah hubungan semantic yang menyatakan adanya kesamaan makna antara satu satuan ujaran denagan satu ujaran lainnya. Misalnya,antara kata betul dengan kata benar atau contoh dalam bahasa inggris antara kata freedom dan kata* liberty.

Can be concluded that the synonym is a form of the word, sentence, phrase by writing different but have the same meaning, so the language is important to learn due to experiences other forms of appropriate changes in times, otherwise if we know the equation of a word or a synonym of course there is also a little-known opponents said the term antonym. According to David Crystal (1997) that antonym a term used in semantics as part of the study of oppositeness of meaning. "Antonymy" is one of sets of sense relations in some analyzes of meaning, along with Synonym, hyponym, incompatibility and others. In its most general sense, it refers to all types of Collectively oppositeness semantics, with various subdivision then being made (e.g. between graded antonyms, such as big-small, where are degree difference, and upgraded antonyms, such as single - married, where there is an either / or contrast). Some linguist (e.g. the British linguist John Lyons

(b.1932)) have reserved the term for particular type of oppositeness: graded antonyms are referred to as "antonyms", the other type being illustrated just referred to as complementaries. In addition, Wagiman Adisutrisno, in semantics (2008:27)
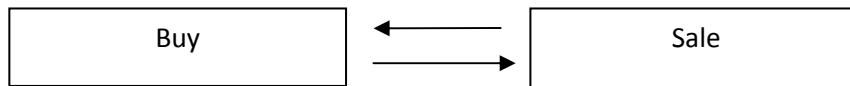
Antonymy is oppositeness of meaning, like synonym, antonymy is also a relation of word meaning. It called a sense relation. Sense is the meaning of word, especially the conceptual meaning. Furthermore, Palmer in Wagiman (semantic, 32:1982:94-100). States that three kinds of antonymy, those are: Gradable antonymy, Complementarity and relational opposites.

In gradable antonymy, the meaning of each word is relative: it also can be put in graded scale which is not fixed. For instance: narrow/wide, Young/old, small/big. In complementarities, the meaning of the word is absolute not relative; there is only one possibility of meaning which is fixed for instance male/female, single/married. In relational opposites, the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words. For instance buy/sell, lend/borrow, rent/let. So, Antonym is word have different meaning or opposites.

There are statements to supported above that antonym is the words has different meaning or the words has opposite meaning for instance the husband opposite the wife, the young opposite the old. According the forms there are kinds of antonym, they are twin, gradual and compound antonym.

Twins Antonym, opposite word meaning, limited to only two elements alone. For instances male x female, deep x close, antonyms Compound, truggling as the meaning of a few words for instances Red x is not red (such as white, green,

blue). Gradual antonyms, resistance to the levels of meaning for instances less fat X Fat, is not fat X fat, In addition Abdul Chaer view's in common linguistic semantic relation between two units of speech whose meaning stated opposite, opposition, or contrast of one another. The examples to supports the statements above are 'bad X kind'. The relationship between the two sets of speech is a two-buy sell, buy X sell, so it can be concluded that the antonym is two direction relations are bound together despite the differences in writing or words.

Buy		Sale

C. Ambiguity

The ambiguity of the general sense of the term refers to the word or phrase that expresses more than one meaning, which is found in linguistics, but the ambiguity of some types are recognized. The most widely discussed in recent years is the grammar (or structural) ambiguity. Ambiguity in the sentence-structure, constituent structure can be assigned to a new alternative (houses and shops) (i.e. both are new) or (a new home) and shops (i.e. only new houses). Besides that ambiguity is the general sense of this term, referring to a word or sentence roommates expresses more than one meaning.

David Crystal (1997:17) in A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics many people have an error in communicating in a language that is because a lot of different interpretation making it very difficult to understand a word or phrase that has meaning ambiguity, in addition, Abdul Chaer in general linguistics (2012:307) shows that ambiguity is symptomatic due to the duality of meaning interpretation

grammatical different. This argument is also reinforced by Fromkin in Iin Baroroh stated that some sentences are ambiguous because they have both the literal and metaphorical literal and non-literal, (1981: 171) furthermore, M.Dahlan Y.Al-barry (2003:32) "ambiguous is meaning has double taxa of possible to prayer. The Ambiguous circumstances, have the possibility of the two senses or understanding; ambiguity.

Can be concluded that the phrases are ambiguous if has more than one meaning which is more intensive to understanding in speech and writing to comprehends it is overall content.

D. Homonymy

In linguistic the term is such as utterance, phrases, sentences has same forms but different meaning .For instance in Indonesia *"Genting" and "Jarak"*.

a.   Genting

(1) Karena perang, kota itu tampak sangat genting (genting = gawat)

(2) Kakak sedang memperbaiki genting yang bocor (genting = atap)

b.   Jarak

(1) Ayah sedang menanam pohon jarak dibelakang rumah (jarak= pohon)

(2) *Jarak dari rumah ke sekolah cukup jauh (jarak= ukuran)*

The statements above are supported by some theories in follows here, acase of homonymy is one of an ambiguous word, whose different senses are far apart from each and not obviously releted to each other in any way (Kem Soekkemi, 2000:60)

Example: *hak: (a)* Wright

                    (b) Heel

Jamu:(a) guest

(b) Medicine

In addition, Yule in anikmatus (1985:96) has described homophone as two or more different (written) forms, which have the same pronunciation, as the words, bear-bare, meat- meet. For homonym he has described as one form (written and spoken) which has two or more unrelated meanings, as the words, *bank* (of the river), *bank* (financial institution).

Abdul chaer (2012:302) also stated that *homonimi adalah dua buah kta atau satuan ujaran yang bentuknya "kebetulan" sama; maknanya tentu saja berbeda, karena masing-masing merupakan kata atau bentuk ujaran yang berlainan. Umpamanya, antara kata pacar yang bermakna 'inai' dan kata 'pacar' yang bermakna 'kekasih'.*

Homonym is two words or utterances unit that looks "coincidence" the same; meaning of course is different, because each is a word or a different form of speech. For example, the word meaningful pacar 'henna' and the word 'pacar, it means 'lover'. Further more in Wagiman. A (2008:34) states that Homonymy is a term to refers to one form, which is the same in both written and spoken, with two or more unrelated meanings.

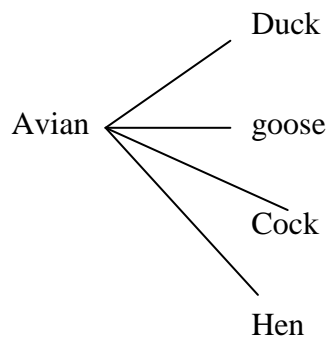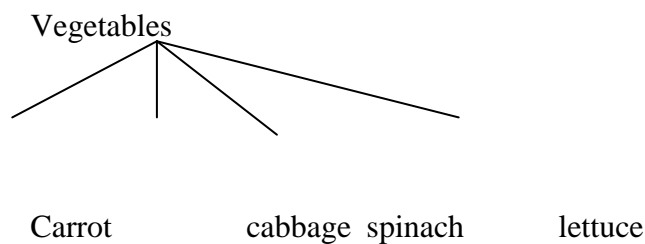Bank   (of a river)

Bank   (of financial institution)

Pupil   (student)

Pupil   (in the eye)

Can be concluded that Homonymy is such as words which form and intonation has similarly but different meaning, so that all of we know it by comprehension context to get truth the interpretation.
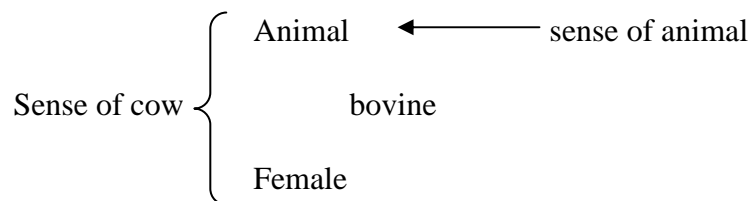
E. Hyponym

Hyponymy another sense relation is hyponymy. Hyponymy involves the notion of inclusion. Hyponym is term to refer to a set or a group of words that are included in higher term or word. The higher or upper term or word is called a super ordinate, and the lower term is called a hyponym Wagiman. A (2008:36) some examples of hyponym are:

Vegetables

Carrot   cabbage spinach   lettuce

Duck

Avian   goose

Cock

Hen

In addition, Chaer (2012:305) views *hiponimi adalah hubungan semantik antara sebuah bentuk ujaran yang maknanya tercakup dalam bentuk ujaran yang lain.* Hyponym is a word whose meaning contains the entire meaning of other words, known as the super ordinate. Hyponym - meaning of red, blue, black etc. Super ordinate - meaning of color. For example: swan and a duck are hyponym of

the super ordinate "bird". Beside that hyponym is a sense relation between predicate (or phrase) such that the meaning of one predicate (or phrase) is include in the meaning of the other. Kem Soekemi (2000:51)

For example: The meaning of red is included in the meaning of scarlet red is the super ordinate term; scarlet is hyponymy of red. The meaning of flower is included in the meaning of tulip. Flower is the super ordinate term; tulip is a hyponymy of flower. Furthermore, Kem soekemi (2000:52) states that hyponymy is defined in terms of the inclusion of the sense of one item in the sense of another for instance the sense of animal is included in the sense of cow.

Sense of cow
{
  Animal ⟵ sense of animal
  bovine
  Female
}

But all of meaning can change suitable with human being's thought. Because human beings thought provide always. The change of meaning have several possibilities, as states by Oka, Isnawati in In Baroroh (2005: 14):

1. There is moving from one word to other word.
2. There are the new concepts providing, which its need a word as it place.
3. The condition of psychologies speaker (taboo word)
4. The change of society environment in using word.
5. The change or different using fields.
6. `There is a metaphor.

2.4.2 Sentential Meaning

Sentential meaning is mostly a group of words that form a statement, command, exclamation or question containing objects and predicates in it, the writing usually starts with a capital letter and end mark (.,!,?) In addition, Lyon and Isnawati in Iin Baroroh (2005: 18) that the common definition of the

sentences as a group of words containing subject and a predicate 'sets up two of them'; it requires that a sentence be of more than one word, and that it be a structure of predication.

According to Chaer (2003:240) *kalimat adalah satuan sintaksis yang disusun dari konstituen dasar, yang biasanya berupa klausa, dilengkapi dengan konjugsi bila diperlukan,serta disertai dengan intonasi final*. Sentence is syntactic unit formed based on the basic constituent, which is usually in the form of clause, completed with conjunction, if it is necessary, than followed by final intonation.

And there are some of types in final intonation that is give characteristic to the sentences. They are declarative intonation, in language symbolized by full stop (.); interrogative intonation, symbolized by question mark (?); and exclamation intonation, symbolized by exclamation mark (!) Furthermore, Fromkin in Iin Baroroh (2001) states that explain that the meaning of a phrase or sentence depends on both the meaning of its words and how these words are structurally combined or what is called as idioms. Therefore, can be concluded if we want understanding and comprehend the sentences or foreign language we must know about the meaning individual to getting truth interpretation and relation in our language such as written or spoken.

Analytic and Synthetic sentences

David Crystal (1997:19) explain that analytic is A type of language established by comparative linguistic using structural (as opposed to diachronic) criteria, and focusing on the characteristic of the word. Furthermore, Analytic sentence as one that is necessarily true as a result of the word in it. (parker in Hanifah, 2002:24) for instance, the old girl is unmarried and a bachelor is

unmarried boy, based on the our background knowledge in English the word "old girl" means someone is unmarried women and the word "bachelor" means " an unmarried boy". So it does not need to check on the outside of the world to prove whether it is true or not of this sentence.

Synthetic sentence is not true or false sentence because of the words which comprise them; they, however, do or not accurately describe some state of affairs in the world. For instance, the sentence "my next door neighbor, Aldrid, is married" is synthetic sentence. We cannot judge its truth or falsity by examining the words in the sentence but we must investigate the truth or falsity of this sentence empirically.

Entailment

Entailment A proposition X entails a Proposition Y if the truth of Y follows necessarily from the truth of X. A sentence expressing proposition X entails a sentence expressing proposition Y if the truth of Y follows necessarily the truth of X.

Examples:

1. The second millennium ended last night (X) entails

   The third millennium has just begun (Y)

2. The terrorist killed the prime minister (X) entails

   The prime minister died (Y)

3. Gus Dur telah dilantik sebagai Presiden (X) entails

   Ny. Abdurahman wahid menjadi ibu Negara (Y).

Entailment is a relationship applied between two sentences in which the truth of one sentence implies the truth of the other because the meanings of the words involved. The relation of entailment is said to hold between two sentences, S1 and S2; when S1 is true S2 must be true: in other words S2 is necessary conditions for the truth of S1. The test of entailment can be done as follows: sentence (a) entails sentence (b) if the truth of sentence (a) insures the truth of sentence (b) and if the falsity of sentence (b) insures the falsity of sentence (a). For instance: (a) Bill is a bachelor (b) Bill has been unmarried In this example, sentence (a) entails sentence (b) because the truth of sentence (a) insures the truth of sentence (b), "if Bill is a bachelor, he is automatically unmarried", and the falsity of sentence (b) insures the falsity of sentence (a), "if Bill is married, he is not bachelor".

Grammaticality, Acceptability, Meaningfulness

Communicated in a language that is spoken or will be very easy to understand if the language has an arrangement structured so that will be easily understood language in all circles, a grammar will affect interpretation of each person so we need to know the structure of a language, a sentence, a phrase that is grammatically, acceptability and meaningful to establish good communication.

Some sentences or utterances, actual or potential are both grammatical and meaningfulness; however, others thoughtfully grammatical and may be also, are, for various reason, unacceptable. (Lyons in In Baroroh Pg;29). Therefore Sentences are, by definition, grammatically well- formed. There is no such thing, therefore, as an ungrammatical sentence. Sentences however may be either meaningful (semantically well-formed) or meaning less (semantically ill-formed).

Utterances, in contrast with sentences, may be either grammatical or ungrammatical.

Many of such utterances and sentences are unacceptable for socio cultural reasons. The utterance 'my friend died last night', in some culture might be unacceptable for a social inferior to address a social superior with a second person pronoun (meaning 'you'), while it would be perfectly acceptable for a superior to address an inferior or an equal with the pronoun in question; this is the case (though the sociolinguistic condition are often more complex than what is indicated here) in many cultures (Lyons in In baroroh, 2002: 20). Utterance is divided into grammatical and ungrammatical, and sentence is divided into meaningful (semantically well formed) and meaningless (semantically ill-formed). Sentence or utterance can be grammatical but acceptable, for instance: "I am understand what he said", that sentence does not fulfill the requirement of grammaticality, however, it is acceptable since the listener or reader can understand what is meant by that sentence. Moreover, that case is often found in the form of utterance in conversation. On the contrary, sentence can be acceptable, for instance: "the table eats the chair", that sentence grammaticality is correct but unacceptable since it is meaningless.

2.5 Discoursal meaning

Discourse is the use of language in speech and writing in order to produces meaning; language that is studied, usually in order to see how the different part of a text are connected: spoken/written discourse, oxford (2005:434) in addition, Knowing a language also to permits combining sentences together to express complex thought and ideas. The linguistics ability makes language an excellent

medium for communication. These larger linguistics units are call discourse, (Ahmadin in Iin baroroh 2007: 30).

Furthermore, David Crystal (1997:118) discourse a term used in linguistic to refers to a continuous stretch of language larger than a sentence. Usually language is a combination of a few sentences that make up a meaning that is an idea or minding. There are two important issues that affect the discourse coherence and cohesion. Coherence is relationship, which was taken by something outside the text. Cohesion is generated when the connection interpretation of textual elements depends on other elements in the text. There are several they cohesions types: substitution, ellipsis, reference (anaphora and anaphora)

2.6 Message

A message in its most general meaning is an object of communication. It is a vessel which provides information message is a written or spoken piece of information, etc. that you send to somebody or leaves for somebody when you cannot speak to them yourself, Oxford (2005:962) in addition, Message is a spoken or written communication sent from one person to another. In Thesaurus mentioned that message is: a note, letter, report, bulletin, cable, word, news, information. The function of message is to understand or to transmit something by signaling. Furthermore, message is something that the author wants to convey to the readers. In Longman dictionary of English Literature in Hanifiyah (2003) said that message is communication in writing, in speech, or by signal or it was an important theme and idea intended to inspire, urge, warn, advice, and so on.

Besides that, message is important to learn to comprehend language such as communication tools, and there are some of messages according to the situation

for instances, moral message, religious message, and social message, message is part of communication, it cannot be separated to understanding and comprehend the language of communication.

Moral Message

Moral concerned with principle of right and wrong behavior or talk about good and bad character (oxford, 2005: 990) in addition, moral is relating to principles or considerations of right and wrong or good and bad character Oxford in In baroroh (1995: 755). The type of moral message includes the unlimited problem. It can include all live and life conflict. All conflict which includes the human values and status, therefore, the moral message can be conveyed by suggestion, advice or idea of the author to the readers and any of a language must have the message contained therein is therefore a lot of things you need to know from a communication that can affect a person's attitude and character, every message that can change someone's character of course it could be called a moral message as it could be advice, or a warning for the better.

Religious Message

Religious message is relating to particular religious faith or suggestion from the author to the readers about the religion as human conviction and not only religion as law.

Social Message

Social message is spoken or written message that related to human society. The form of social life can be more interesting, actual and relevant to be applied in modern life. Social life aspects are authentic, eternal and universal and they are

unlimited by the time and place. So, the messages are the author's wishes in giving the information and lesson to the readers.

2.7 Translation

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. In addition translation comes from word 'translate', translation is the process of transferring consists of reproducing in the receptor language into the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and second in the term of style. (Suryawinata in Iin baroroh 1989:1) furthermore, oxford (2005: 1631) states that translate is to express the meaning of speech or writing in a different language or the process of changing something that is written or spoken into an other language.

Translation comes from the word 'translate'. Nida and Taber in Suryawinata (1989: 1) state that translation is the process of transferring language from the source/origin language into the target language. Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language into the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and second in the term of style. In addition, Catford in Suryawinata (1989:1) states that translation is a craft consisting of the attempts to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language. In other word, Brislin (in Suryawinata, 1989: 1) proposes the definition of translation as the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source language) into the other (target language), whether the language are in written or in oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or

do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

Type of Translation

Savory in Suryawinata (1989:1-2) categorizes translation into four types, they are:

a. Perfect translation. It includes all purely informative statements such as: what are encountered the traveler or used by the advertisers.

b. Adequate translation. It is categorized into very large number of almost characters of translation made for the general reader who may use them without giving a thought to the fact that what he is reading is not originally written in his own language, for example English pop novel translated into Indonesian language. In the process of translating from English into Indonesian, the translator may omit words, or even whole sentences which he finds obscure. He can freely paraphrase the original meaning whenever it suits him to do so.

c. Composite translation. This includes the translation of poetry into poetry, prose into prose, poetry into prose and prose into poetry.

d. Scientific translation. In this translation, the aims are for attaining the clearness, accuracy and the precisions of the concepts.

The Process of Translation

Suryawinata and Effendi in Iin baroroh (1999: 4) state that there are some steps in the process of translation, they are:

a. Understanding the meaning and message of the text in the source language.

b. Looking for the equivalent meaning or message in the target language.

c. Restructuring the equivalent meaning or message in the target language into an accepted form of text in the target language. It means the process of translation is not simply translating sentence from source language into the target language but we have to finds the equivalence of meaning or message in the source language to be transferred into the target language.

2.8 Surah Ar-rahman

Surah *Ar-Rahman* is chapters Makkiyyah majority opinion ulama. There is history attributed to the companions of the Prophet Muhammad, Ibn 'Abbas, which excludes verse 29, but the story is undermined by many experts. There is also a history attributed to the companions of the Prophet Muhammad, Ibn Mas'ud, who stated that this surah Madaniyyah. Naming with ar-Rahman has been known since the time of the Prophet SAW. The name is taken from the beginning of this surah. It said this is the only surah that began - after Basmallah - the name / nature of God which is Ar-Rahman. While scholars have argued that the cause of the decline is the negative responses of the idolaters of Mecca when they were ordered to bow down to Allah Rahman. In Q.S. Al-Furqan [25]: 60 states: And when it is said unto them: "Bow down to the *ar-Rahman*," they replied: "Who is *ar-Rahman* that?"

If history is accepted will be more clear and precise when the surah is named after a popular name it. Surah ar-Rahman, also known as' Flow Qur'an. Imam al-Bayhaqi narrated that the Prophet SAW.bersabda: Everything has a bride, and the brides of the Qur'an is Surah ar-Rahman ". Naming it as the beauty of this chapter, and because it repeated many times the verse fa bi ayyi aalaa i

rabbikuma tukazdzibaan, and compared with various ornaments worn by the bride. The main theme of this chapter is a description of the favors of Allah, stems from his greatest pleasure and the greatest of the Qur'an. Tabatabaei found this chapter contains a hint of God's creation with many parts of the heavens and the earth , land, and sea, man and jinn, whom God set it all in one setting for the benefit of mankind and the jinn - useful for their life in this world will perish and the eternal hereafter.

Al-Baqa'i, experts commentator who turned his attention to the relationship between the verses and sura - Sura al-Qur'an, argues that the main theme of this chapter is the proof of what is described at the end of surah al-Qamar ago, which is about greatness power of God, the perfection of the settings as well as the breadth and breadth rahmatNya.itu all can be seen through the breadth of knowledge, which is appointed by the details of the wonders of science sentient creatures and harmony and the beauty of creation presented in this chapter reminds the road - it is to humans and jinn. Thus - wrote al-Baqa'i concluded - the main purpose of this chapter is to establish that Allah bears the nature of grace poured out to all without exception. It was proposed in order to usher in the joy of being grabbed avoid Him punishment. Name Ar-Rahman meaning includes breadth of grace and for all - as well as' current Al - Qur'an - are the names most appropriate to designate the purpose. So more or less al-Baqa'i. While scholars who considered that this sura Makkiyyah, argues that it is the 43rd sura received by the Prophet SAW, before and after surah surah al Fathir - Furqan. The numbers of verses as many as 77 verses after the manner of

calculation of scholars of Mecca and Medina, and 78 verses after the manner of calculation of scholars Sham and Kufa.

2.9 Previous Study

The following are the result of previous study which is relevant to semantics study.

The previous study from Anikatus Sholikhah (2007) under the title a semantic analysis on translation of surah al waqi'ah. She investigated the meanings involved in interpreting the verses of Glorious Qur'an from Arabic into English in his book entitled "The Meaning of The Glorious Koran". He found that there are three kinds of meaning in this translation, they are: lexical, sentential and discourse meaning.