

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Human is a social being who in daily life always interacts with other human beings to achieve its goals. The goals of social being interactions are to express their intentions, influences, and understanding to other human beings. In the social interaction, every human should try to interact syntactically, in order to be understood and accepted by others. While syntactical is a branch of linguistics that studies about the relationships of word groups (phrase), in the syntax of the basic unit, called by the sentence (Vehaar, 1992: 70; see also in Keentjono, 1990: 53).

Some interesting discussions containing in the scope of syntax are clauses and sentences. A clause is a syntactic unit locating above the phrase unit and below the sentence unit in the form of a predictive constructed word sequence. In the construction, there is a component in the form of a word or phrase that serves as a predicate and the other serves as a subject, as an object, and so forth. While the sentence is a statement which is composed by grammatically from subject, verb, an object. It also stated that a suitable descriptive grammar of English will include the statement that will form a sentence pattern (subject-verb-object).

Based on the number of clauses, sentences are divided into two forms. They are single sentence and compound sentence. A single sentence is a sentence that consists of only one clause freely without bound (Keraf, 1980: 151). A compound sentence is a sentence that consists of several clauses. With regard to the nature of the relationship of clauses in a compound sentence structure, a compound sentence is divided into two forms, complex sentences, and compound sentences. There are two ways to connect clauses in a compound sentence, named by coordinating and subordinating (Alwi et al, 1998: 390). One of Arabic sentence construction forms, which is a compound sentence subordinating relationship, is */jumlat-un-un Sarthiyyat/* or conditional.

A grammarian (Djuhari, 2008: 303) said that there are two kinds of conditionals, they are the real (factual and habitual) and unreal (Contrary to the fact). The real conditional better known as Future Conditional that called as a conditional type 1. The Unreal conditionals have two variants, the first is a daydreaming, it contradicts with what will actually happen or happening now (Present conditional), it is called by a conditional type 2, and the second is conditional reverie that contradicting with what actually happening (Past conditional). It is called by a conditional type 3.

In Arabic, according to Haywood (1962: 290), he describes that the conditional sentence is a sentence containing a construction of *protasis* and *adopsis*. Protasis is a sentence containing a condition or */Syarth-u/* while Adopsis is a line that saying the answer or outcoming of a condition or

/jawaab-u al-syarth-i/, where these words will express something that would be caused by the condition (clause terms) of foregoing.

The Examples of Arabic conditional in Qur`an:

1. The use of a marker of the terms / *إِن* /

﴿فَسِفُوتَ مِنْهُمْ كَثِيرًا وَلَكِنَّ أَوْلِيَاءَ أَخَذُوا إِلَيْهِ مَا نُزِّلَ وَمَا وَالَّ نَبِيَّ بِاللَّهِ يُؤْمِنُونَ كَانُوا لَوْ



"And if they had believed in Allah and the Prophet and in what was revealed to him, they would not have taken them as allies; but many of them are defiantly disobedient." (QS. Al-Maidah 5: Verse 81)

2. The use of a marker of the terms / *إِذَا* /

﴿الَّذِينَ لَعَلِمَهُ مِنْهُمْ أَلَّا مَرَأُوا إِلَى وَالِي الرُّسُولِ إِلَى رُدُّوهُ وَلَوْ بِهِ إِذَا عُوا أَلْخَوْفِ أَلَّا مِنْ مِّنْ أَمْرٍ جَاءَهُمْ وَإِذَا قَلِيلًا إِلَّا أَلشَّيْطَنَ لَا تَبِعْتُمْ وَرَحْمَتُهُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَللَّهُ فَضْلٌ وَلَوْلَا مِنْهُمْ يَسْتَنْبِطُونَهُ

"And when there comes to them some matter touching [public] safety or fear, they divulge it. But they had only referred it to the Messenger or to those charge of authority among them, the proper investigators would have tasted it from them (direct). Were it not for the Grace and Mercy of Allah unto you, all but few of you would have fallen into the clutches of Satan." (QS. An-Nisaa 4: Verse 83)

3. The use of a marker of the terms / *إِن* /

﴿حَكِيمًا وَسِعًا أَللَّهُ وَكَانَ سَعْتِهِ مِنْ كَلَّا أَللَّهُ يُغْنِي يَتَفَرَّقَا وَإِن

"But if they separate [by divorce], Allah will enrich each [of them] from His abundance. And ever is Allah Encompassing and Wise." (QS. An-Nisaa 4: Verse 130)

Conditional structures, a verb (fi`il) on *protasis/if they separate [by divorce]/* and a verb on apodosis */Allah will enrich each [of them] from His abundance/,* both of them are a verb */mudhari/*.

From the variety information above, we can see that the conditional sentence is a sentence that discusses the implications of factual or hypothetical situations and their consequences, which can be obtained two kinds of relationships. They are hypothetical and imaginative conditional relationship. The hypothetical relationship in a proposition, the existence of a truth, is revealed by a certain condition (mundiri, 2010: 69).

Conditional sentences have been extensively noted as a difficult English area to acquire and few researchers have been able to state for certain why conditional sentences make L2 learners uncomfortable. Additionally, there are several related previous studies dealing with this issue. The first research was written by Sadam Haza' Al Rdaat and Sheena Gardner (2017). The title is "*English Conditional Sentences were analyzed by Arab Students*". They use the theory of (Teschner and Evans 2007; Fintel 2009) to analyze the use of conditional sentences by Arab students of English in semantics and syntactic situations and analyze about the use of type three conditionals and modality can be classified as the most difficult issues that students struggle to understand and use.

From the other perspective, a Syntactical, Dr. Mowafaq Mohhamad Momani and Abeer MuneerAltaher (2015) have analyzed "*A Contrastive Analysis of English and Arabic*". They use the theory of contrastive

analysis to find the similarities and the differences between to language in comparison, English, and Arabic. In addition, Kharma and Hajjaj (1989), provided a wide *Analysis of the errors and mistakes that Arab students of English make in conditional sentences.*” These errors and mistakes are representative of the meaning and form of conditional sentences. They also added that Arab students often cannot understand the meaning when speech acts are used in conditionals. Furthermore, they indicated that the difference between two clauses may create a big difficulty.

This research is different from the previous studies before. The researcher analyzes the research specifically not only analyze by using *إِنْ*, *لَوْ* and *إِذَا* in conditional clause between English and Arabic but also the researcher analyzes the similarities and the differences with a different objective than previous studies.

Arabic is the language that used by God in the Al-Qur`an, it is as a guideline for all mankind to serve, submissive, docile, and obedient to God that means of worship and devoted to him. God chose the Arabic language for the last holy book that his servant would be more in love with the Arabic language, Al-Qur`an is as a noble goal and becoming more in love with the one of the supreme wisdom.

After reading and analyzing the Holy Qur`an, the writer found some problems on the verse which have to be understood, it is a conditional clause. In addition, it is seldom to find in the verse of Qur`an, so it was

drawing the attention of the writer to analyze exhaustively by comparing it with a conditional clause in English. Based on the above explanation, the writer is interested to compare conditional clause, which found in the context of Quranic Translation by Yusuf Ali. Therefore, the writer conducts the research with the title “*Comparative Study between English and Arabic Conditional Clause(Analysis in Quranic Translation by Yusuf Ali).*”

B. Limitation of the study

In this study, the researcher limits the scope of the study in order to avoid unwanted problems spreading namely taken by a conditional sentence in Al-Qur`an thus it is synchronized by Quranic Translation of Yusuf Ali, it is as the data according to need of researcher. The analysis of conditional sentence is restricted by the researcher with a marker of **لَوْ** **الشَّرْطُ** , **إِنْ** , and **إِذَا** because it is not only having meanings and imaginative hypotheses but also it is easy to find in Qur`an.

C. Statement of the Problem

After describing conditional illustration as the object of the research, the writer identifies two problems that consisted of similarities and differences between conditional clause in English and that (**الْجُمْلَةُ الشَّرْطِيَّةُ**) in Arabic. To be sharper, the write submits these problems in the following questions.

1. What are the conditional clauses in English and Arabic found in the Quranic Translation by Yusuf Ali?
2. What are the similarities and the differences between English and Arabic Conditional Clause in Quranic Translation by Yusuf Ali?

D. Research Objective

After analyzing the context of conditional clause patterns in English and Arabic which is found in Quranic translation by Yusuf Ali, the writer tries to compare both of them in order to find the similarities and differences. Thus, the targets of the writing in this comparison are as follows:

1. To analyze the forms of Conditional Clause in English and Arabic which is found in the context of Quranic Translation by Yusuf Ali?
2. To analyze the similarities and the differences between English and Arabic Conditional Clause in Quranic Translation by Yusuf Ali.

E. Research Significance

The writer hopes that this writing will give significant information about the context, similarities, and differences of conditional clause pattern in English and Arabic, which are found in Quranic translation by Yusuf Ali. This information will give the theoretical and the practical benefits. The theoretical benefit, the result of this study is expected to give the contribution to the readers, especially for students of linguistics to enriching

the insight of linguistics (Syntax - Semantic English and Arabic Conditional Clause) and Enriching.

Practical benefits, this research can give benefits for the readers to understand about understanding of Quranic lingual translation forms compared with English. This research also expected can give deeper understanding in the linguistic field as the reference to another researcher of analyzing in comparing conditional clause between English and Arabic.

F. Conceptual Framework

Grammatical structure is something that is required in comprehending a language which used by people in their life. Therefore, when we talk about language, we must know the grammatical of the language, because it will facilitate the researcher in comprehending the meaning which is found in its usage.

In the fact, a human life in many groups and each of them has different languages, which complicated human in comprehending them. Maybe, another group cannot understand the language that used by another one. It is a problem for the people because the existence of language is important for human beings. As not only communication tool, but also language is important for human activity. If the people do not understand the other language, which is pronounced by the other group, how they can transact with other people.

One of the rules to understand the language is by analyzing and investigating the rule of language and it is called by linguistics. Linguistics is an analysis of language structure. Moreover, it is an analysis of the lingual relation in communication forms.

The problems above make the researcher interested to analyze the language. Knowing the similarities and the differences of language, which is used in international connection and used in Qur`an as a holy book of Islamic people. In addition, many people are interested to learn those languages. It is giving an imagination for the researcher to analyze those languages. The element which will be analyzed is Conditional Clause contractive in English and */Jumlat-u syarthiyah/* contractive in Arabic.



This is the concept of the conditional clause in English and *Jumlat-u syarthiyah* in Arabic that would be analyzed by the researcher.

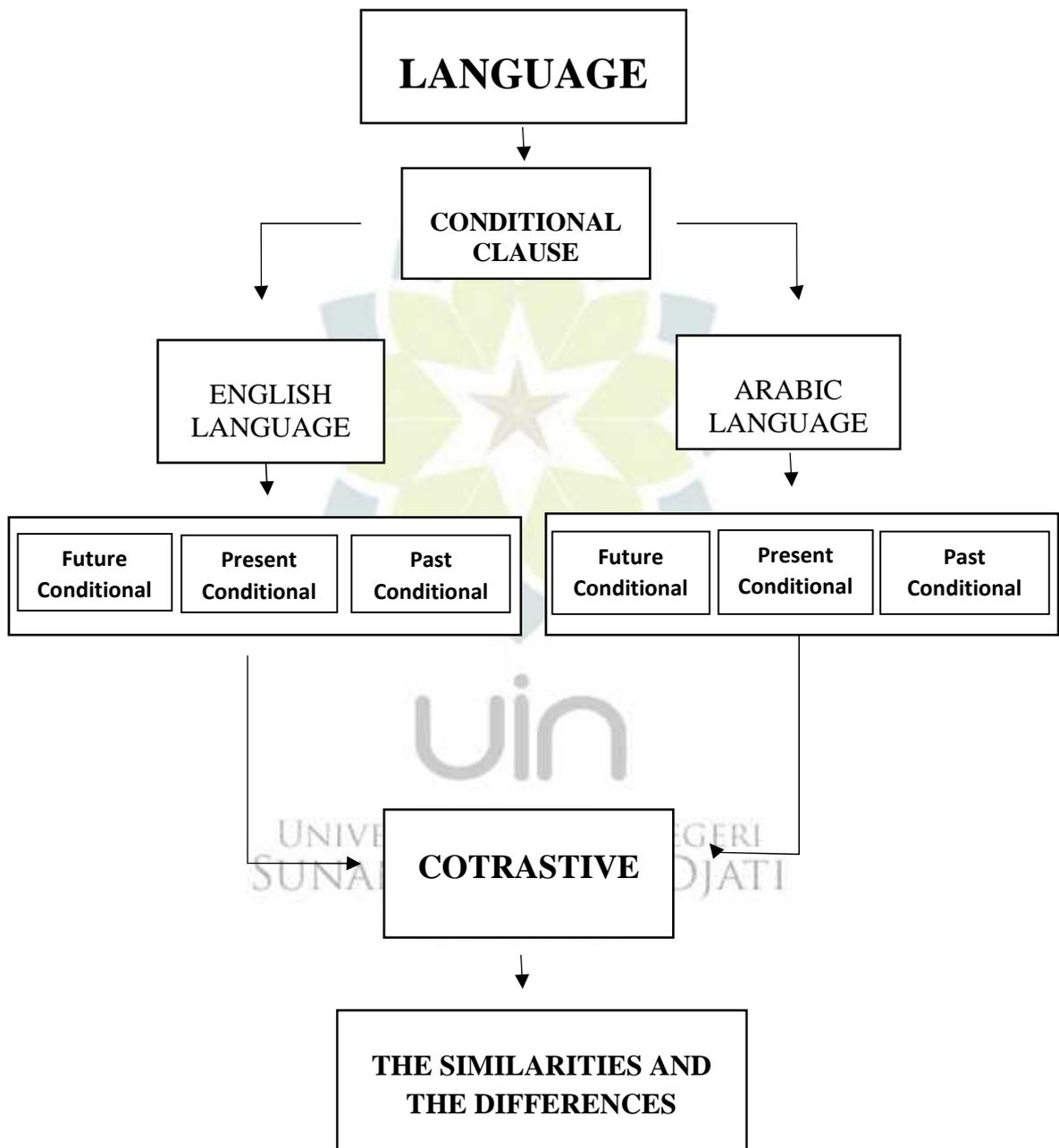


Diagram 1