

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the general outlines of the research. It consists of the background of the research, statement of problem, research objectives, research significance, definition of key terms and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Research

Language has a significant influence in people's lives as a means of communication to share their experiences, information, attitudes, expressions, ideas, and feelings with others, people must always communicate. In order to interact with one another effectively and simply, people must not only grasp their own language but also learn the languages of other nations. Therefore, it is impossible to separate language from individual.

English is one language and this is international language. Every country must learn English as a second language. Nowadays, the majority of school require that students learn English from kindergarten to Senior High School must learn English.

In learning English the most crucial thing is to learn about grammatical structure, this grammatical are different from the grammatical structure in the Indonesian language. Someone who learns English needs to know the English grammar and English morphological process.

English is more than just a language, particularly for millennial. English is used widely, including on television, in newspapers, on social media, in schools, and many other locations. Particularly, in everyday conversations for generations to come, English and Indonesian have occasionally been blended.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language itself. One branch of linguistics called morphology is concerned with how words are formed. Morphology, according to Katamba (1993:3) is the study of the formation of words and internal organization of words. In other terms, the study of word production is known as morphology. The process of how new words are developed and constructed is referred to as word formation.

The morpheme is one of the morphology studies. The lowest unit of semantic content and grammar function is the morpheme. In other words, a morpheme is the smallest unit of a language with lexical and grammatical significance that cannot be broken into smaller pieces.

Morpheme can be either a root or an affix (prefix, infix, or suffix). Morphemes are classified as either free or bound morpheme. A free morpheme that stands alone. The lexical and functional portions of the free morpheme are separated. Bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand on their own. Morphemes that are normally bound combine with other morphemes. The bound morpheme contains a morpheme affix. Derivational and inflectional bound morphemes are the two types.

Inflectional is the affixation that leads to a changing of grammatical meaning without changing the word class, for example, the word great and greater,

whereas derivational is the affixation that leads to the formation of new lexemes, a changing of word class, and a changing of meaning, example, the word murder and murderer. In this case derivational is more complex than inflectional, thus derivational affixation requires a more profound understanding. Affixation is divided into prefixes and suffixes. According to Plag (2003) suffixes are divided into nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes.

Language has an important role in the Quran; the language used in the Quran is incredibly beautiful, many people study and translate it. The Arabic language found in the Quran is not ordinary language, but rather Allah's words given to the Prophet Muhammad SAW through the angel, Jibril. The Quran was revealed gradually over a period of 22 years, 2 months, and 22 days; one book did not descend down at once; it contains surahs revealed in both Madinah and Makkah. Surah Al-Alaq verses 1-5, notably the order to read, were the first to be revealed. Surah Al-Baqarah verse 278 (Usury) was the last surah to be revealed.

The holy Quran is the most precious guidance book for all Muslims. The Quran contains the words of Allah in which there are various events which are happened, are happening and will happen. The Quran contains beautiful construction of words written in Arabic, no one can create sentences as beautiful as those in the Quran, nor can they create sentences that are similar to or close to the verses of the Quran.

Muslims are not only in Makkah or Madinah but in countries where Muslims live, including Indonesia, with nearly 86.7% Muslim. The Quran is widely translated into many languages to make it easier for those who want to

understand the meaning of the Quran. There are many Qur'an translation into many languages such as *Terjemah Al-Quran dalam Bahasa Indonesia* by Mahmoed Joenoes, *An-Nur* by Muhammad Hasbi, *Al-Furqan* by Ahmad Hassan Teachers of Islamic Unity. *Quran translation in English: The Holy Quran: Text, translation and commentary* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali; *The Meaning of the Holy Quran* by Marmaduke Pickthall; *The Quran's translations of various Indonesian languages: Al-Amin* (Sundanese); *Al-Ibriz* (Javanese) by K. Bisyr Mustafa Rembang; *Al-Quran dan Terjemahnya Bahasa Sasak* (Sasak language) by translation team from IAIN Mataram; *Quran Kejawen* (Javanese) by Kemajuan Islam Yogyakarta; *Quran Suadawiah* (Sundanese); *Terjemahan Al-Quran dalam bahasa Bugis* (Lontara words) by KH. Abdul Muin Yusuf.

According to the hadith of An Nasa'I History, whomever reads surah Al Mulk every night will be saved from the torture of the tomb by Allah *Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala*. To this, Abu Hurairah RA adds, "Indeed, in the Quran, there is a surah consisting of thirty verses which can provide intercession to those who always read it, namely surah Tabarak, namely surah Al Mulk" (HR At-Tirmizi) (September 11th, 2023)

This surah begins Juz 29 of the Quran, and the main theme is Allah SWT's monotheistic through detailing the magnificence of His creation. This surah emphasizes the magnificence of Allah SWT's characteristics as well as the retribution that awaits those who reject the message of Islam. It offers information regarding the consequences of disobeying Allah SWT's commandments and would face a horrible punishment in Jahannam's Hell.

The surahs of the Qur'an are classified into four category (Ash Shiddiqie, 2009), they are:

- a. *Al-Sab'u al-thiwal*, seven long surahs. These seven surahs are *Al-Baqarah*, *Ali Imran*, *An-Nisa*, *Al-A'raf*, *Al-An'am*, *Al-Maidah*, and *Yunus*.
- b. *Al-Mi'un*, namely surah consisting of 100 verses or more, such as *Hud* and *Yusuf*.
- c. *Al-Matsani*, namely surah consisting of less than 100 verses, such as the surah *Al-Anfal*, *At-Taubah*, and *Al-Hajj*.
- d. *Al-Mufhashshal*, namely the surah that are short, such as the surah *Al-'Alaq*, *Al-Qadr*, and *An-Nas*.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that surah *Al-Mulk* is part of *Al-Matsani*, namely a surah consisting of less than 100 verses. *Al-Mulk* has 30 verses.

Studies in this field have previously been carried out by several people. For example, Dewi (2013) investigated derivational affixes using the theory of Francis Katamba and Lauri Bauer. This study discovered derivational suffixes and prefixes. This research wrote about the process of forming new words formed by derivational affixes. Second, Derivational English suffixes with reference to Jakarta Post article written by Mahendra, et al (2017) According to the findings of the study, there are four derivational suffixes. Nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes are all types of suffixes. In the Jakarta Post Journal, they discovered 14 words. Pradina (2017) also provides a morphological analysis of the suffix (-ful) in the formation of new lexical categories. The study focuses solely on the function of the suffix (-ful), and the

data is analyzed based on the last letter of the bases receiving the suffix. This study discovered forty-two words ending with the suffix (-ful) in Ernest Hemingway's complete short stories.

The researcher has investigated derivations using new objects on this occasion using the findings of earlier study that is already available. Because there are several derivatives that can alter the class of words and provide new meanings, writers frequently utilize derivatives as a theme.

The English translation of Surah Al-Mulk by Tanzil International Qur'anic Project is the topic the author chose. A surah in the Qur'an is titled Al-Mulk. It is frequently advised to read this surah before going to sleep. According to Syech Ali Jaber, reciting this surah before retiring to bed will illuminate the time spent in the hereafter in addition to bringing about a reward. According to Gus Baha, this surah, which is always recited by a slave, will save the slave who is reading it on the day of vengeance when it enters the Fire. For the reader, it becomes unfortunate.

The word's origins from the Surah Al-Mulk object have never been the subject of investigation, according to the author. Surah Yasin and surah Al-Kahf has been analyzed, because of this the researcher skipped the surah. Connected to the mission of State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, namely revelation guiding knowledge within the framework of morals to achieve Islam as *rahmah lil alamin*. The researcher chose surah Al Mulk because the translation can remind us of the harsh retribution for disobeying Allah Almighty's warning.

The researcher chose surah Al Mulk because it has various words that indicate derivational suffixes of religious terms of words about Allah SWT's power. Aside from that, Al Quran is regarded as a literary masterpiece and Allah *Subhanallahu wa ta'ala*'s only words.

The researcher accomplished a study titled "DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES OF RELIGIOUS TERMS IN THE TRANSLATION OF SURAH AL-MULK ON THE QURAN ENGLISH APPLICATION"

1.2 Statement of Problem

Researchers investigated this study in order to complete research and avoid an incorrect comprehension of its meaning. Aside from that, so that readers understand the underlying meaning and do not misinterpret it. In this study, the researcher explores two difficulties based on these problems:

- a. What are the types of derivational suffixes in the Quran translation of surah Al-Mulk?
- b. What are the meaning of all derivational suffixes in the Quran translation of surah Al-Mulk?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the researcher is intended:

- a. To find out the type of derivational the Quran translation of surah Al-Mulk.

- b. To know about the meaning of all derivational suffixes in the Quran translation of surah Al-Mulk.

1.4 Research Significance

This significance of this research is viewed theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is to make significant contributions to those interested in Morphology and affixes. Specifically, for people who want to learn, enrich, and enter the world of derivational suffixes.

Practically, the result of this study is to broaden knowledge about derivational suffixes of English words and give additional reference for other researchers especially for students of linguistics, and for teachers to additional material in teaching morphology subject.



1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- a. Morphology. The term morphology used in this research is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes.
- b. The morpheme is the smallest grammar unit with meaning.
- c. Affix is to adhere or fasten something to another object; to be fixable to anything.

- d. Prefix is a letter or set of letters inserted at the start of a word to alter its meaning, such as un- in unseen.
- e. Root is the primary meaning of a word, upon which its various forms are founded, or a term from which additional words are created.
- f. Suffix is an affix which is added to the end of the root or stem.
- g. Derivational is the process of forming a new word from an existing word by adding a prefix or suffix.

1.6 Organization of Writing

Chapter I is the logical underpinnings of numerous reasons why this research was conducted were covered in this chapter. The research difficulties that have been identified, as well as the theoretical and practical solutions to these problems by observation and analysis, serve as the foundation for research reasoning ideas. This chapter contains the following information: background of the research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

Chapter II is the theoretical framework. In this chapter, the author discussed a number of theories that are relevant to the research, including the theories of morphology, affixation, and derivation.

Chapter III is the methodology of the research. The author discusses the research methodology used, how to approach problem statements, and how to

present data in a pertinent and long-lasting way. This chapter covers the research design, source data, data collection methodology, and data analysis methodology.

Chapter IV is finding and discussion. The main goal of this chapter is to analyze all the data collected and then draw conclusions about the research findings from it. The analysis in this area of the data presentation is based on the theory that was utilized as a guide for the kind of derivational suffixes used in the English translation of surah Al-Mulk.

Chapter V are divided into two sections: conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion, which comprises a concise overview of the full paper's contents, including the findings of the data analysis and the study, come first. The second item in this suggestion section is the suggestion. The author offers information that other authors who will write on the same subject in the future might use as a guide. The author then hopes that the findings of this paper will be helpful to a large audience.