

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the most important thing to communicate because with language we as a human can know the purpose of what people said. In this world, human communicate with language to make a conversation with their society. Chaedar (2011:1) said “Language presents in everywhere, through to the mind, mediating our connection with other people and even come through to the dream.” In line with Chaedar, Pei & Gaynor (1954:119) said “Language is a system of communication by sound, I.e, through the organs of speech and hearing, among human beings of a certain group or community, using vocal symbols possessing arbitrary conventional meaning.”

To understand our humanity, people need to understand and know the meaning of language. By understanding the language, human can tell to the other what they want to. To tell the others, the language must be have meaning in daily activity like speaking and writing. Therefore, the language is a tool of human communication.

In our society, language is more than just what we said or wrote but language is a system. Ahmad & Abdullah (2012:3) said “Language consist of regularly arranged elements, language is not group of elements which gathered

by randomly, elements of language arrange like patterns which repeated until if one element not present, the whole of elements can be predicted.” As a system, language can be interpreted as signs, sounds, meaningful, arbiter, conventional, productive, unique, universal, and, varied. Therefore, language is important element in human life but not only as a tool of communication. Language is more than that because language is a system of the sound sign which used by member of the society to cooperating, communicating and identifying the person.

The contents of language are divided by the information that consist inside it. Miller (1974:8) said in Pateda (1990:6) “That sounds of language contains: a. phonological information, the information which tend phonology, meaningful sounds. b. syntactic information, the information which tell in the form of the sentences, c. lexical information, the information which have in every lingual (leksem), d. conceptual knowledge, e. have some system of beliefs in order to evaluate what he hears”. From the explanation, we can conclude that language is a system of concepts that points to something which will announce so human can understand each other (mutual understanding). Pateda (1990:12) said “With the languages we can write what happens and we also can tell what will happen. So, with languages we can bequeath our tradition to people after us”. For human, language function is a tool of

communicate. Therefore, with language human can correspond with each other.

The form of languages is only four if we see in daily life. That forms of language are speaking, listening, reading, and writing. From the four of those activities, we can divide the form of language into two, which is spoken language and written language. Spoken language is actually what come out from our voice or sound. Written language is what we read in linguistic. Pateda (1990:13) said “written language is a secondary objective because when we read the sentences we will hard to know the real meaning of the sentences”. So that, the most important thing in linguistic is spoken languages because we can see the expression the people who said the sentences and if we don’t know the meaning we can ask for the meaning. The spoken language or the written language is same important for the writer because without two form of that language we can never know the language.

The human as individual person need language to communicate. Language is from the human itself as the writer describe before, the language is to communicate, to tell, ask, hear, and etc. Therefore, we can conclude that language is from the individual to describe more what inside their mind. Chomsky (1975:4) said “One reason for studying language - and for me personally the most compelling reason - is that is tempting to regard language,

in the traditional phrase, as “a mirror of mind”, thus language is a mirror of mind in a deep and significant sense, it is a product of human intelligence, created a new in each individual by operation that lie far beyond the reach of will on consciousness.”

Language is having the most important role as a tool of communication. The important role of the language is a proof that from the social is appeared. Chaedar (2011:11) said “Without the language, it will never exist the social organization, politic, economy, and military, ethic code, social norms, laws, literature and never exist the other knowledge or subject of study”. In line with Chaedar, Corder (1973:25) said “We can communicate with people only, because they share with us a set of “agreed” ways of behaving, language in this sense is the possession of a social group, and indispensable set of rules which permits its members to relate to each other to interact with each other, to cooperate with each other: it is a social institution”.

Linguistic is a study of language. To study the language, the method must be used is linguistic. Pateda (1990:1) said “If we see from the dictionary the word linguistic it’s mean study of language or method to study about the language”. That means to studying or researching about the language, we need to use linguistic to know more how to analyze the language.

In linguistic, we describe the language by the pattern, history, and compare one language with another language. The pattern of language is more specific to give the rule, norm of language and the object of linguistic itself. Allen and Corder, ed., (1975:148) said “Linguistic has bunt one proper subject - the language system viewed in its own light and for its own sake”. Therefore, linguistic is the most qualified of theory to implement in analysis of languages.

Semantic is one the branch of the linguistics. The study of semantic concentrates on the study of meaning. Semantic are fourth part from language which consists of phonology, syntax, morphology, and semantic. Ahmad & Abdullah (2012:98) said “*semantik* in Indonesia language came from English language semantics, from Greek *sema* which means ‘sign’ or from verba *samaino* which mean ‘marking’, ‘have meaning’ that word used by the experts of language for called the part of language study which learning about meaning”. Semantic is one branch of study of linguistic, its mean semantic is the best way to know the meaning of language.

Semantic is study of meaning. Pateda (2010:6) said “Semantic is about meanings in the sentences, meaning which be an object study of semantic”. The object semantic that’s language became the object who need to analyze for searching the meaning from the word or sentences. It’s about meaning in

word or sentences which is called word meaning. Lehreer (1974:1) said “Semantic is study about meaning, semantic is the wide study because in semantic itself consist not only language but there are elements of structure and the function of language so can connect with psychology, philology, and anthropology”. Therefore, Semantic became the choice from the writer as a theory for analyze the meaning in short surah in Holy Quran.

Meaning is something consisting in word or sentences. To know the meaning itself, there is sign that consists in the word or sentences. The sign is a concept in linguistic to know the meaning. The form of meaning concluded as another word or sign because this form had concept in linguistic. Kempson, (1977:11) said “There are three point to describe about meaning, and the three point are: (i) describe meaning of the word by naturally (ii) describe the sentences by naturally, and (iii) to describe meaning in communication process”.

Holy Quran is deliver by God as guide for humanity through the book that automatically relating with language. God never show him real appearance but he sent the messages through holy book to proof of he existence. Every religion must have holy book such as Psalm, Bible, Gospels as message from God. The feature of religion is textual message for religious values to be applied in daily life.” (Julaeha, 2011:1)

The Holy Quran is compass to deliver message for humanity. The messages inside the Holy Quran is instruction, command, and mandate of idea. The Quran is not only book of messages but also book of law. The Holy Quran become the basic of the Islamic law. Therefore, the messages in Holy Quran is elaborate about microcosmic, macro cosmic, spiritual, and material, ideology, religious values, laws, doctrines, magical, science, miracles, and mystery of past and future time explicitly or implicitly.

However, in Quran there are surah, the surah is divide by short surah and long surah. The surah consist of message and story behind. The surah deliver from God to prophet to make humanity better. Surah inside Quran is very impressing which contains messages and meaning.

The language is very important in our life. It's make us must know better about the language. To know better about the language, linguistic became the most qualified theory of the study. The study of linguistic describes more about language and meaning that consist in word and sentences. To study about meaning, Semantic is study that make us knowing better meaning of language. Therefore, the writer intends to analyze the seven surah of Holy Quran to know the kind of meaning and the messages. The writer really has interesting to analyze more. From all that writer describe before, the writer intend to do this research entitled "***A SEMANTIC USES IN***

SEVEN SHORT SURAH OF HOLY QURAN”.

1.2 Identification of Problems

The meaning from word and sentences in Holy Quran, book, and novel make the readers confuse. Sometimes, we as people mistaken about the meaning. The readers are hard to knowing the meaning or the messages inside it. Therefore, the problems of meaning or messages in book, novel or Holy Quran making the readers confuse. The writer conclude from the problems and conduct to analyze the meaning of seven surah of Holy Quran.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The study only focuses on the semantic uses. The writer focus on the using of semantic only not all of the linguistic study. In the ways to elaborated the lexical meaning and message that consist in seven short surah of Holy Quran. To knowing better what the lexical meaning and messages consist in short surah and the seven short surah that the writer choose are: Al-Kautsar, Al-Ikhlâs, Al-Fatihah, An-nas, Al-lahab, Al-kafirun, and Al-fil.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study and the identification of the problems, the writer tried to propose some interested problem. Then the writer made the research question, those are:

1. What kind of meanings that consist in each of seven short surah of Holy Quran (Al-Kautsar, Al-Ikhlās, Al-Fatihah, An-nas, Al-lahab, Al-kafirun, and Al-fil)?
2. What religious messages are delivered in each of the seven short surah of Holy Quran (Al-Kautsar, Al-Ikhlās, Al-Fatihah, An-nas, Al-lahab, Al-kafirun, and Al-fil)?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

Objectives of this study are:

1. To know the meaning of seven short surah in Holy Quran using semantic as the theory about meaning.
2. To get the outline of seven short surah in Holy Quran
3. To find out the messages delivered in seven short surah of Holy Quran

1.6 Significant of the Research

The significance of this research are:

1. For the writer this paper can improve the acknowledgment the writer in the ways to analyze about meanings and especially in using semantic and analyze the surah in Holy Quran.

2. For the university this paper can be references for another researcher
3. For the reader this paper can be acknowledgment to know more about semantic and surah in Holy Quran.