AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF HOLY QUR'AN BY MAULAWI SHER 'ALI

THESIS

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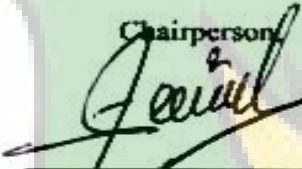For Bachelor of Education Degree in English Language Teaching

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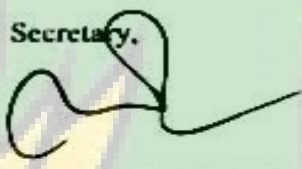
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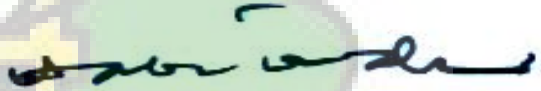Dr. Phil. Saiful Akmal, M.A

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An Analysis of Word Formation in English Translation of Holy Qur'an by Maulawi Sher 'Ali

Adalah benar-benar karya saya, **kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya.** Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya. Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, Desember 5th 2019

Saya yang membuat surat pernyataan,

Rahmi Auli

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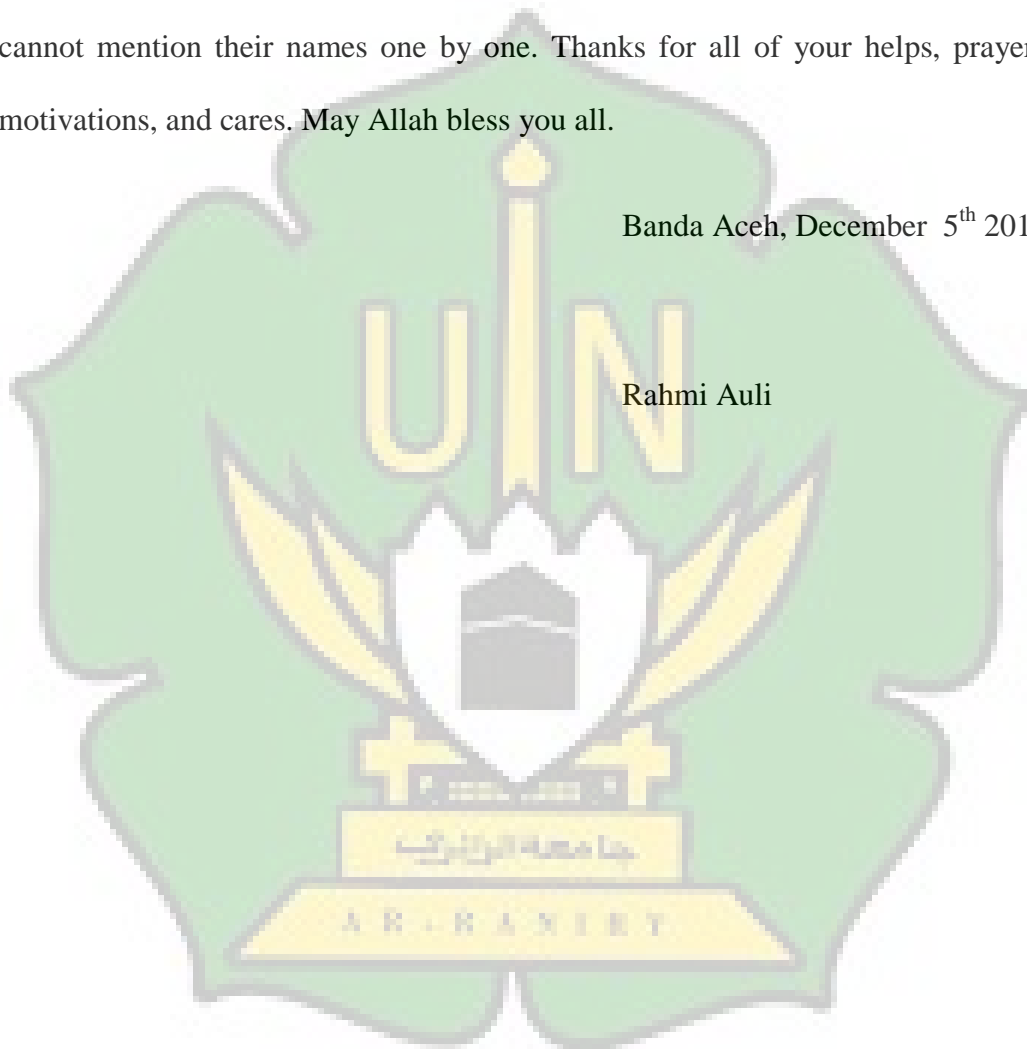
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ABSTRACT

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This research provides an analysis of word formation in Surah Al-Qalam. The data in this thesis were taken from the English Translation of Holy Qur'an by Maulawi Sher 'Ali. This research used the word formation theory proposed by O'Grady and Alchilbald (2016) to find out the types of word formation in Surah Al-Qalam. The research methodology that was used is descriptive qualitative method since the collected data is in the form of sentences. The study found 125 data of word formation in the English Translation of Holy Qur'an's Surah Al-Qalam. Specifically, there were 39 derivation process, 34 inflection process, 27 suppletion process, 9 reduplication process, 6 compounding process, 5 conversion process, 3 backformation process, and 2 internal change process. Derivation is the most dominant process that is found in Surah Al-Qalam. There was 39 data from the total 125 of the data.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Word is a part of language. It is the smallest element of communication, either in verbal or in written way. According to Fromkin (2011), words are important parts of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of our mental grammar. Linguists define words as the smallest free form found in language, meaning that words can be stood by itself (O'Grady and Archibald, 2016).

Word formation is a process to create new words and new meanings. It is included in Morphology, the branch of Linguistics. Plag (2002) notes that the study of word-formation can be defined as the study of how new complex words are built based on other words or morphemes. According to Yule (2010), word formation is the basic study of the process to create new words. In other words, the word formation process is how words in a language are formed.

In the process of word formation, there are several types of word formation processes. According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), word formation process includes derivation, compounding, inflection, internal change, suppletion, reduplication, cliticization, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, acronym, onomatopoeia, and coinage. It is also supported by Yule (2010) proposing word formation processes such as coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms,

derivation, and multiple processes. Word formation is important since it focuses on the meaning of words and how they are formed. It is also concerned with the process of forming words how words are patterned, from which word they are derived, and how they are created to become a meaningful word. This study followed the theory of word formation proposed by O'Grady and Archibald's (2016) because their theory is commonly used by linguists and researchers for their studies and the explanation of word formation processes in their book are easily to be comprehended, complete, detailed and suitable to be used in analysis the phenomena of new words. So, it is very helpful for this analysis.

There are several previous studies with similar topics to this research. One of them is conducted by Nanda (2012) about an analysis of word formation used in the Twilight novel by Stephenie Meyer and Twilight movie scripts written by Mellisa Rosenberg. The study analyzed the kinds of word formation used both in Twilight novel by Stephenie Meyer and Twilight movie scripts based on O'Grady's (1997) theory. Then, there is a study conducted by Marzita (2013) about the word formation process of English slang in teenager movie scripts. The study used "Camp Rock" and "Juno" movie to compare the word formation process of slang both of those move scripts. Another study is conducted by Islamiyah (2015) about word formation processes in the business section Jakarta post.

Those studies stated above selected newspaper, novel, book and movie script as their analysis material. In this study, the researcher used the English Translation of Holy Qur'an for the object of study. Here the researcher is

interested to investigate the English translation in *surah Al-Qalam* by Maulawi Sher 'Ali. The researcher is interested in analyzing the translation of holy Qur'an because Holy Qur'an is the Muslim's Holy Scriptures releaved by Allah to the last Prophet Muhammad SAW through Jibril to be sent to all human. The Holy Qur'an was revealed to be read by every Muslim, pondered and understood the meaning, command and prohibition, and then put into practice.

The researcher chose the English Translation of Holy Qur'an's *surah Al-Qalam* by Maulawi Sher 'Ali. *Surah Al-Qalam* is the sixty-eighth surah of the Qur'an with 52 verses. This Surah describes the systematic and comprehensive system of moral education. There are some reasons why the English Translation of Holy Qur'an by Maulawi Sher 'Ali is chosen to be researched. First, because Maulawi Sher 'Ali is a Muslim and religious scholar. Second, he has translated the Qur'an very well, so it is easy to be understood by the reader. Third, he translated the Qur'an accurately and he described in plain and simple language and not complicated. Fourth, Maulawi Sher Ali in translating Qur'an verses many provide footnotes or other translation options (Prambudi, 2017). This is because he want to clarify and facilitate the reader in understanding the meaning of the verses of Qur'an. The research focuses to talk about types of word formation found in English Translation of *Surah Al-Qalam* by Maulawi Sher 'Ali to know how words are formed.

B. Research Question

Based on the background presented above, the research question of this study is "What types of Word Formation are found in English Translation of Holy Qur'an's *Surah Al-Qalam* by Maulawi Sher 'Ali?".

C. Research Aim

Based on the research question, the aim of this research is to find out the types of Word Formation in English Translation of Holy Qur'an's *Surah Al-Qalam* by Maulawi Sher 'Ali.

D. Scope of the Study

This research focuses on the word formation under the disciplines of Morphology. The object of study is the words found in English Translation of Holy Qur'an's translation by Maulawi Sher 'Ali, specifically in *Surah Al-Qalam*. The analysis followed the theory of word formation proposed by O'Grady and Archibald's (2016).

E. Significance of the Study

The significance of the study can be distinguished into theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of this research is expected to broaden knowledge about the English word formation process. Practically, this study is expected to be beneficial for lecturers in teaching and can help the learners to learn in more depth English language knowledge especially in linguistic for topic word formation. The result of the study also expected to be an additional material reference for other researchers in conducting similar research.

F. Research Terminologies

This subsection provides some terms necessary to be defined to avoid misunderstanding in this paper.

1. Word Formation

According to Yule (2010), word formation is the basic study of the process to create new words. Safira and Fitrawati (2019), word formation is the process to produce new words based on other words or the words itself. In conclusion, word formation is the way to create a new word.

2. Maulawi Sher 'Ali's Qur'an Translation

The English Translations of Holy Qur'an entitled The Holy Qur'an (Arabic Text and English Translation) was first published in 1955 (Maulawi Sher 'Ali, 2004). The English Translation of Holy Qur'an was compiled and translated by Maulawi Sher 'Ali. According to Prambudi (2017), he defines that Maulawi Sher 'Ali's translation approach used the translation pattern explains the verses of the Qur'an that are directly related to human life.

Maulawi Sher 'Ali is a Muslim leader and also a religious scholar who was an association of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. According to Prambudi (2017), he notes that Maulawi Sher Ali is a scholar in the field of law and he translated the Qur'an into the language that is easy to understand.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Morphology

Morphology is one of the branches of linguistics studying about word Formation. According to Haspelmath and Sims (2010), morphology is the study of word structures. Another definition of morphology is given by Aronoff and Fudeman (2011), defining that morphology is a branch of linguistic that is related to words, internal structure and how they are created. According to Fasold (2006), morphology is the study of form. Specifically, it discusses the forms of words. Furthermore, Katamba (2005) notes that morphology is the study of how words are formed and the structure of words. In conclusion, morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the word form and the forming process of words.

B. Morphemes

1. Definition of Morpheme

A morpheme is one of the components of word structure. Linguists define a morpheme as the minimal unit of language that has meaning (Lieber, 2009). According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), they define a morpheme as the minimal unit of language that gives information about meaning or function. For example, the word driver consists of two morphemes: drive (with the meaning 'steer') and -er (which indicates that the entire word functions as a noun with the meaning 'one who drives'). In

conclusion, a morpheme is the smallest unit of language which has a meaning and it cannot be divided further into a smaller unit.

2. Types of Morphemes

There are two types of morphemes: a free morpheme and a bound morpheme (O'Grady and Archibald, 2016).

a. Free morpheme

According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand by itself. Fromkin (2011) also adds that free morphemes are words that can stand alone. Futhermore, Yule (2010) defines that free morpheme can stand on its own as a single word. From the three definitions above, it can be said that free morpheme is an independent morpheme that can free-standing without being attached to other morphemes. The examples of free morpheme are boy, house, rainbow, man, book, etc.

Free morphemes can be divided into two categories; lexical morpheme and functional morpheme. Lexical morphemes are words that have some meaning like verbs, adjectives, and nouns. For example, house, tiger, sad, go and girl. The words are used as an open class of word because they not have a problem in adding a new lexical morpheme to the language. Functional morphemes are a closed class of words such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronouns. For example, and, because, on, the, that, it, etc.

b. Bound morpheme

According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), bound morphemes are morphemes which must be bound to other elements. Futhermore, Fromkin (2011) notes that bound morphemes never able to operate independently but are always a part of words. Another definition of bound morphemes is given by Yule (2010), he states that bound morphemes are forms that normally cannot operate by itself and are usually bound to others. Maulina (2015) also adds that bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone and it must be bound to a morpheme or other word. From the four definitions above, it can be said that bound morphemes as morphemes that are dependent. It can only occur when they are attached to free morphemes such as –ed (past tense), -s (plural), -er, -pre, -ish, -ness, -ly, trans-, un-, etc.

Similar to free morpheme, bound morphemes also can be divided into two categories; derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes are changing the function of a word or producing new words. For example, The noun "care" can become the adjectives "careless or careful" by the addition of the derivational morphemes -less or -ful. Inflectional morphemes are not used to generate new words in the language, however more to show aspects of the grammatical function of a word. According to Angrayni (2019), inflectional morphemes are not to change parts of speech or

meaning. For example, -ed (past tense) "played", -ing (progressive) "playing" etc.

To conclude the two explained morphemes, free morphemes can be self-contained as a word. Meanwhile, bound morphemes must be bound to other elements.

C. Word Formation

1. Definition of Word Formation

Hamawand (2011), word formation is the study of the creation of new words and the principles involved in their formation. According to Yule (2010), word formation is the basic study of the process to create new words. Plag (2002) notes that the study of word-formation can be defined as the study of how new complex words are built based on other words or morphemes. Therefore, word formation is related to the processes of how existing words are built and how new words are created.

2. Types of Word Formation

There are several theories on word formation. Yule (2010) notes that types of word formation such as coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes. Meanwhile, according to Minkova and Stockwell (2009), the English word-formation process is divided into ten types. They are Derivation by affixation, Derivation without affixation, Compounding, Creation de novo, Blending, Clipping, Back-formation, Abbreviations (acronyms and initialisms), Eponyms and Other sources. Another theory is

suggested by Katamba (2005), he notes that word formation involves into two main processes are inflection and derivation. Derivation is divided into three main classes of derivational processes, which are affixation, conversion, and compounding.

O'Grady and Archibald (2016) also propose a theory on word formation. Based on their theory, there are 14 types of word formation processes, which are Derivation, Compounding, Inflection, Internal change, Suppletion, Reduplication, Cliticization, Conversion, Clipping, Blending, Back formation, Acronym, Onomatopoeia, and Coinage. This study followed the theory of O'Grady and Archibald (O'Grady and Archibald, 2016, p. 119-127). Therefore, all of the types of word formation proposed by them, are discussed in following section.

1. Derivation

Derivation is one of the ways to create new words by using an affix. In the derivation, a word that is added an affix can change in the meaning or the word's category. For example, the word "treat" combines with the suffix "–ment", it become "treatment". The affix "ment" has changed the word category from a verb "treat" into a noun "treatment".

2. Compounding

Compounding is one of the ways to create new words by combining two or more words. For examples, bluebird, spoon-feed, nationwide, etc.

3. Inflection

Inflection is one of the ways to create the words by adding the affixes to a word without changing the word class and meaning. Usually, inflection is most often found through affixation. For example, the word "book" combines with "-s", it becomes books. "-s" in the word books does not change the word category. However, it shows a plural marker.

4. Internal change

Internal change is one of the ways to replace one non-morphemic segment with another to mark grammatical contrast. For example, the word "sang" comes from "sing" by substituting the vowel i to e, the word "feet" comes from "foot" by substituting the vowel oo to ee, etc.

5. Suppletion

Suppletion is one of the ways to create words by replacing morphemes with completely different morphemes to indicate a grammatical contrast. For example, the use of "went" as the past tense of the verb "go" and "was and were" as the past tense forms of "be", etc.

6. Reduplication

Reduplication is one of the ways to create words by marking a grammatical or semantic contrast and repeating all or part of the

applicable basis. For example, razzle-dazzle, nitty-gritty, and "child" to "children" etc.

7. Cliticization

      Clitics are morphemes that behave like words in their meaning and function but cannot stand alone as independent forms for phonological reasons. These elements must be attached to other words because they do not form syllables. For example, 'm for am "I'm studying now", 's for is "Nurul's going to the Campus and 're for are "They're here now".

8. Conversion

      Conversion is one of the ways to create new words by putting an existing word into a new syntactic category. Sometimes conversion is called zero derivation because of changes in the categories and meanings. For example, a verb derived from the noun "butter (the bread)", noun derived from verb "(an important) call" etc.

9. Clipping

      Clipping is one of the ways to create new words by shortening the word polysyllabic and removing one or more syllables. For example, prof for professor, psych for psychology, doc for doctor, burger for hamburger, etc.

10. Blending

   Blending is one of the ways to create words from non-morphemic parts by combining two existing items. Usually, it takes the first part of one word and the last part of another word then combines the two words. For example, froyo from frozen yogurt, wi-fi from wireless and hi-fi, etc.

11. Backformation

   Backformation is one of the ways to create new words by removing the basic affixes from a word. For example, enthuse from enthusiasm, donate from donation, orientate from orientation, self-destruct from self-destruction, etc.

12. Acronym

   Acronym is one of the ways to create new words by forming words by taking the initial letters of some or all words in a phrase or title and the results can be pronounced as a word. This type of word formation is very common in organizational names, in military and scientific terminology. For example, UNICEF for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, CIDA for Canadian International Development Agency, etc.

13. Onomatopoeia

   Onomatopoeiais a word that is created from the natural sound of objects that represent things. All languages have several

words that have been created to sound like the name they gave it. For example, buzz, hiss, meow, etc.

14. Coinage

Coinage is one of the ways to create words. It is common process used in terms of product names. For example, the word kleenex for "facial tissue", the word google for "internet search", etc.

It can be seen from the definitions of O'Grady and Archibald's theory that from 14 types of word formation, there are several types that have subtle differences between one type to another and it is quite difficult and trapping to distinguish them. Therefore, some researchers did not analyse the all 14 types in their research.

One of the research on word formation using O'Grady and Archibald's theory was conducted by Nanda (2012). The study focuses only on 11 types of all 14 types, which are blending, internal change, reduplication, cliticization, suppletion, conversion, clipping, backformation, acronym, onomatopoeia, coinage. The study analyzed the kinds of word formation used both in Twilight novel by Stephenie Meyer and Twilight movie scripts written by Mellisa Rosenberg. The result of this research which is used in the Twilight novel were cliticization 8,6% of data, change 26,35% of data, suppletion 54,6% of data, conversion 0,36%, clipping 0,3% of data, blending 0,13% of data, backformation 0,02% of data, acronym 1,3% of data and coinage 0,3% of data. Meanwhile, in The Twilight movie scripts were cliticization 58,42% of data, internal change

12,06% of data, suppletion 8,3% of data, conversion 2,13%, clipping 16,58% of data, blending 0,38% of data and onomatopoeia 2,13%. It was known that the most used type of word formation in the Twilight novel was suppletion and the most used type of word formation in the Twilight movie scripts was cliticization.

The other research who analyses the word formation proposed by O'Grady and Archibald's theory was conducted by Savira and Fitrawati (2019). The study focuses only on 9 types of all 14 types, which are inflection, derivation, cliticization, suppletion, compounding, conversion, blending, clipping, and acronyms and initialisms. The study analyzed the types of word formation used in chapter sixteen of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel written by J. K. Rowling. The result shows that 340 words have word formation processes found in chapter sixteen of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel. It is classified into five types. Inflection (64.1%), suppletion (13.8%), derivation (7.5%), cliticization (10.1%), and compounding (4.5%). It was known that the most used type of word formation in chapter sixteen of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel was Inflection.

However, there is also the researcher who analyse the all 14 types of word formation proposed by O'Grady and Archibald's theory. It was conducted by Marzita (2014), which are affixation, cliticization, internal change, suppletion, reduplication, compounding, derivation, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, acronym, onomatopoeia,

and coinage. The study analyzed "Camp Rock" and "Juno" movie to compare the word formation process of slang both of those move scripts. The result of this research which is used in the "Camp Rock" script, there were 32 data of word formation processes of slang. There are 11 data of clipping, 9 data of coinage, 7 data of internal change, 2 data of acronym and 1 data of affixation, compounding, and back-formation. Meanwhile, in the "Juno" script, there are 71 data of word formation process of slang. There are 52 data of coinage, 12 data of compounding, 4 data of clipping, and one data of derivation, affixation, and acronym. The most word formation process of slang in the "Camp Rock" script was clipping about 11 words of data and the most used type of word formation in the "Juno" script was coinage about 52 words of data. Following Marzita (2014), this study tried to explore 14 types of word formation to analyze the English Translation of Holy Qur'an's *Surah Al-Qalam*.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents and discusses the research methodology, which includes research design, material of analysis, and data analysis procedures.

A. Research Design

In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research method. Suryana (2010) notes that descriptive research focuses on making a description systematically and accurately based on facts about a certain object. Kothari (2004) also adds that descriptive research is the research relating to individuals or groups by describing their characteristics. In short, descriptive research is the research to describe anything systematically, factually and accurately in the research without leaving the important point of the research.

According to Moleong (2001), he stated that qualitative methods is a research procedure, which produces oral or written text from people and their observable habit as descriptive data. Berg (2001) states that qualitative research refers to the meaning, concept, definitions, characteristics, metaphor, symbols, and descriptions of things. Futhermore, Nugrahani (2014) explains that qualitative research is the type of research that is do not use statistical or quantitative to produce findings. According to Wibowo (2011), he notes descriptive qualitative method is a qualitative description of facts, data or object of material that are not in the form of a series of numbers but in the form of language expressions or

discourses through precise and systematic interpretation. Otta (2018) also adds that descriptive qualitative method is type of library research.

From all of the definitions above, it can be said that the research on word formation in English Translation of Holy Qur'an's *Surah Al-Qalam* by Maulawi Sher 'Ali is relevant using qualitative research because it fulfills one of the characteristics of qualitative research, which is collects the data through documentation. Documentation is one the method to collect the data qualitative by analyzing documents. This study also does not use statistics to produce the finding. With this method, the researchers collected the data from existing documents and can obtain notes related to research.

B. Material of Analysis

The material analysis of the research are *Surah Al-Qalam* translation taken from Maulawi Sher 'Ali's Holy Qur'an translation entitles "The Holy Qur'an (Arabic Text and English Translation)". *Surah Al-Qalam* is revealed in Mecca and it is the 68th *Surah* in the Qur'an. This *Surah* consists of 52 verses. Therefore, the material of the analysis of this study is documentation. According to Siyoto and Sodik (2015), the documentation instrument was developed for research using the content analysis approach and the subject of this research can be books, magazines, documents, etc. In short, it is a way to collect data obtained from documents, books, newspaper, magazines, etc.

C. Data Analysis Procedures

There are several main steps that the researcher used to analyze the data.

1. The researcher read the English Translation of Holy Qur'an's *Surah Al-Qalam*.

2. The researcher identified and list the data which has selected from the English Translation of Holy Qur'an's *Surah Al-Qalam* by Maulawi Sher 'Ali.

3. The researcher analyzed the data which has found from the English Translation of Holy Qur'an's *Surah Al-Qalam* by Maulawi Sher 'Ali.

4. The researcher classified the words to determine the types of word formation based on O'Grady and Archibald's (2016) theory.

Table 3.1
Type of Word Formation

Type	Data	Verse	Frequency	Word Formation
Derivation				
Compounding				
Inflection				
Internal change				
Suppletion				
Reduplication				
Cliticization				
Conversion				
Clipping				
Blending				
Backformation				
Acronym				
Onomatopoeia				
Coinage				

5. The researcher makes the result based on research findings.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding on the word formation theory proposed by O'Grady and Archibald (2016). It is divided into two parts:the first part presents the findings of word formation found in English Translation of the Holy Qur'an; whereas the second part discusses the result from the finding.

A. Findings

Based on the research question which have been provided in the first chapter, this part presents the findings of the types of word formation found in English Translation of the Holy Qur'an's *Surah Al-Qalam*. According to O'Grady and Archibald's (2016) theory on word formation, there are 14 types of word formation processes, which are derivation, compounding, inflection, internal change, suppletion, reduplication, cliticization, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, acronyms, onomatopoeia, and coinage. The findings of word formation processes in the data can be seen from the tables below.

Table 4.1

Types of Word Formation Found in English Translation of Holy Qur'an's Surah Al-Qalam

Type	Data	Verse	Frequency	Word formation
Derivation	**Prefixes**		39	
	Un-			
	unseen	48		Seen - Unseen
	Prefixes			
	Dis-			
	Disbelieve	52		Believe - Disbelieve
	Dislodge	52		Lodge - Dislodge
	Suffixes			
	-ous			
	Gracious	1		Grace - Gracious
	Rebellious	32		Rebellion - Rebellious
	Suffixes	19		
	-(at) ion			
	Exception			Except - Exception
	Visitation	20		Visit - Visitation
	Resurrection	40		Resurrect - Resurrection
	Humiliation	44		Humiliate - Humiliation
	Destruction	45		Destruct - Destruction
	Station	52		State - Station
	Suffixes			
	-er			
	Swearer	11		Swear - Swearer
	Backbiter	12		Backbite - Backbiter
	Reminder	51		Remind - Reminder
	Suffixes			
	-ment			
	Punishment	34		Punish - Punishment
	Punishment	34		Punish - Punishment

Type	Data	Verse	Frequency	Word Formation
	Suffixes			
	-ful			
	Merciful	1		Mercy - Merciful
	Sinful	13		Sin - Sinful
	Doubtful	14		Doubt - Doubtful
	Suffixes			
	-ness			
	Madness	7		Mad - Madness
	Suffixes			
	-ly			
	Surely	4		Sure - Surely
	Surely	5		Sure - Surely
	Surely	8		Sure - Surely
	Surely	18		Sure - Surely
	Certainly	18		Certain - Certainly
	Surely	27		Sure - Surely
	Surely	30		Sure - Surely
	Surely	34		Sure - Surely
	Surely	39		Sure - Surely
	Surely	40		Sure - Surely
	Surely	50		Sure - Surely
	Certainly	52		Certain - Certainly
	Suffixes			
	-ing			
	Saying	23		Say - Saying
	Talking	24		Talk - Talking
	Saying	25		Say - Saying
	Reproaching	31		Reproach - Reproaching
	Binding	40		Bind - Binding
	Being	47		Be - Being
	Carrying	49		Carry - Carrying
Compounding	Inkstand	2	6	Ink + Stand
	Madman	3		Mad + Man
	Ill-Mannered	14		Ill + Mannered
	Overnight	21		Over + Night
	Wrong-doers	30		Wrong + Doer
	Steadfast	49		Stead + Fast

Type	Data	Verse	Frequency	Word Formation
Inflection	**Plural (-s)**		34	
	Excellences	5		Excellence - Excellences
	Signs	16		Sign - Signs
	Owners	18		Owner - Owners
	Tones	24		Tone - Tones
	Gardens	35		Garden - Gardens
	Partners	42		Partner - Partners
	Partners	42		Partner - Partners
	Eyes	44		Eye - Eyes
	Worlds	53		World - Worlds
	3rd person singular non-past (-s)			
	Knows	8		Know - Knows
	Knows	8		Know - Knows
	Says	16		Say - Says
	Looks	52		Look - Looks
	Past tense (-ed)			
	Tried	18		Try - Tried
	Vowed	18		Vow - Vowed
	Visited	20		Visit - Visited
	Called	22		Call - Called
	Determined	26		Determine - Determined
	Turned	31		Turn - Turned
	Called	43		Call - Called
	Called	44		Call - Called
	Obeyed	44		Obey - Obeyed
	Weighed	47		Weigh - Weighed
	Called	49		Call - Called
	Reached	50		Reach - Reached
	Past participle (-en/ed)			
	Afflicted	7		Afflict - Afflicted
	Recited	16		Recite - Recited

Type	Data	Verse	Frequency	Word Formation
	Been	28		Be - Been
	Deprived	28		Deprive - Deprived
	Been	30		Be - Been
	Been	50		Be - Been
	Been	50		Be - Been
	Blamed	50		Blame - Blamed
	Comparative (-er)			
	Greater	34		Great - Greater
Internal Change	Found	21	2	Find - Found
	Chose	51		Choose - Chose
Suppletion	Those	8	27	That - Those
	Those	8		That - Those
	Those	9		That - Those
	Made	19		Make - Made
	Did	19		Do - Did
	Were	20		Be - Were
	Went	26		Go - Went
	Saw	27		See - Saw
	Said	27		Say - Said
	Said	29		Say - Said
	Did	29		Do - Did
	Said	30		Say - Said
	Said	32		Say - Said
	Were	32		Be - Were
	Better	33		Good - Better
	Did	34		Do - Did
	Those	36		That - Those
	Those	42		That - Those
	Laid	43		Lay - Laid
	Were	44		Be - Were
	Were	44		Be - Were
	Those	45		That - Those
	Was	49		Be Was
	Had	50		Have - Had
	People	50		Person - People
	Made	51		Make - Made
	Those	52		That - Those

Type	Data	Verse	Frequency	Word Formation
Reduplication	Wishes	9	9	Wish - Wishes
	Goes	12		Go - Goes
	Possesses	15		Possess - Possesses
	Riches	15		Rich - Riches
	Children	15		Child - Children
	Stories	16		Story - Stories
	Themselves	43		Them - Themselves
	Themselves	44		Them - Themselves
	Step by Step	45		Step by Step
Cliticization	-	-	-	-
Conversion	The Ancients	16	5	Ancients - The Ancients
	Will Brand	17		Brand - Will Brand
	Will Cover	44		Cover - Will Cover
	A Favour	50		Favour - A Favour
	A Bare	50		Bare - A Bare
Clipping	-	-	-	-
Blending	-	-	-	-
Backformation	Glorify	29	3	Glorify - Glorifier
	Glory	30		Glory - Gloria
	Tax	47		Tax - Taxer
Acronym	-	-	-	-
Onomatopoeia	-	-	-	-
Coinage	-	-	-	-

The table above represents the finding of the types word formation found in *Surah Al-Qalam*. As the table show, from 14 types of word formation processes theory proposed by O'Grady and Archibald (2016), only eight of them were found in Surah Al-Qalam, which are derivation, compounding, inflection, internal change, suppletion, reduplication, conversion, and backformation. The explanation is discussed descriptively in the following section.

1. Derivation

   Derivation is one of the ways to create new words by using an affix. In the derivation, a word that is added an affix can change in the meaning or the word's category. To clarify the definition, this research presents the data to be discussed following section. There were 39 derivation process in total.

Prefixes (-un)

Data: Unseen
Verse: 48
From data above, the word "unseen" (adjective) is derived from the word "seen" (adjective) and this word added the prefix "un-" before a root or word.

Prefixes (-dis)

Data: Disbelieve
Verse: 52
From data above, the word "disbelieve" (verb) is derived from the word "believe" (verb) and this word added the prefix "dis-" before a root or word.

Suffixes (-ous)

Data: Gracious
Verse: 1
From data above, the word "grace" (noun) combines with the suffix "-ous", it becomes "gracious"(adjective). The affix "-ous" has changed the word category from a noun "grace" into an adjective "gracious".

Data: Rebellious
Verse: 32
From data above, the word "rebellion" (noun) combines with the suffix

"-ous", it become "rebellious "(adjective). The affix "-ous" has changed

the word category from a noun "rebellion" into an adjective "rebellious".

Suffixes (-(at) ion)

Data: Visitation
Verse: 20
From data above, the word "visit" (verb) combines with the suffix

"-(at) ion", it become "visitation" (noun). The affix "-(at) ion" has changed

the word category from a verb "visit" into a noun "visitation".

Data: Humiliation
Verse: 44
From data above, the word "humiliate" (verb) combines with the suffix

"(at) ion", it become "humiliation" (noun). The affix "-(at) ion" has

changed the word category from a verb "humiliate" into a noun

"humiliation".

Data: Station
Verse: 52
From data above, the word "state" (verb) combines with the suffix "-(at)

ion", it become "station" (noun). The affix "-(at) ion" has changed the

word category from a verb "state" into a noun "station".

Suffixes (-er)

Data: Swearer
Verse: 11
From data above, the word "swear" (verb) combines with the suffix "-er",

it become "swearer" (noun). The affix "-er" has changed the word category

from a verb "swear" into a noun "swearer".

Data: Reminder
Verse: 51
From data above, the word "remind" (verb) combines with the suffix "-er",

it become "reminder" (noun). The affix "-er" has changed the word

category from a verb "remind" into a noun "reminder".

Suffixes (-ment)

Data: Punishment
Verse: 34 and 34
From data above, the word "punish" (verb) combines with the suffix

"-ment", it become "punishment" (noun). The affix "-ment" has changed

the word category from a verb "punish" into a noun "punishment".

Suffixes (-ful)

Data: Merciful
Verse: 1
From data above, the word "mercy" (noun) combines with the suffix

"-ful", it becomes "merciful" (adjective). The affix "-ful" has changed the

word category from a noun "mercy" into an adjective "merciful".

Data: Doubtful
Verse: 14
From data above, the word "doubt" (noun) combines with the suffix "-ful",

it becomes "doubtful" (adjective). The affix "-ful" has changed the word

category from a noun "doubt" into an adjective "doubtful".

Suffixes (-ness)

Data: Madness
Verse: 7
From data above, the word "mad" (adjective) combines with the suffix

"-ful", it becomes "madness" (noun). The affix "-ness" has changed the

word category from an adjective "mad" into a noun "madness".

Suffixes (-ly)

Data: Surely
Verse: 4, 5, 8, 18, 27, 30, 34, 39, 40, and 50
From data above, the word "sure" (adjective) combines with the suffix

"-ly", it becomes "surely" (adverb). The affix "-ly" has changed the word

category from an adjective "sure" into an adverb "surely".

Data: Certainly
Verse: 18 and 52
From data above, the word "certain" (adjective) combines with the

suffix "-ly", it becomes "certainly" (adverb). The affix "-ly" has changed

the word category from an adjective "certain" into an adverb "certainly".

Suffixes (-ing)

Data: Saying
Verse: 23 and 25
From data above, the word "say" (verb) combines with the suffix "-ing", it

becomes "saying" (noun). The affix "-ing" has changed the word category

from a verb "say" into a noun "saying".

Data: Talking
Verse: 24
From data above, the word "talk" (verb) combines with the suffix "-ing", it

becomes "talking" (noun). The affix "-ing" has changed the word category

from a verb "talk" into a noun "talking".

Data: Being
Verse: 47
From data above, the word "be" (verb) combines with the suffix "-ing", it

becomes "being" (noun). The affix "-ing" has changed the word category

from a verb "be" into a noun "being".

Data: Carrying
Verse: 49
From data above, the word "carry" (verb) combines with the suffix "-ing",

it becomes "carrying" (adjective). The affix "-ing" has changed the word

category from a verb "carry" into an adjective "carrying".

2. Compounding

      Compounding is one of the ways to create new words by

combining two or more words. There were six compounding processes in

total.

Data: Madman
Verse: 3
The word "madman" is derived from compounding. The word "madman" is categorized as a noun compound from the adjective "mad" means mentally ill and the noun word "man" means humans. When two words are joined intoa single word, that is "madman" means a man who is mentally ill.

Data: Overnight
Verse: 21
The word "overnight" is derived from compounding. The word "overnight" is categorized as an adjective compoundfrom the preposition "over" means above or higher than something else and the noun word "night" means a time ofdarkness in evert twenty-four hours; the time from sunset to sunrise. When two words are joined into a single word, that is "overnight" means during the entire night.

Data: Steadfast
Verse: 49
The word "steadfast" is derived from compounding. The word "steadfast" is categorized as an adjective compound from the noun "stead" means be advantageous to someone in the future and the adjective word "fast" means moving at high speed. When two words are joined into a single word, that is "steadfast" means resolutely.

3. Inflection

Inflection is one of the ways to create the words by adding the affixes to a word without changing the word class and meaning. Usually, inflection is most often found through affixation. In this part, there were 34 inflection processes in total.

Plural (-s)

Data: Excellences
Verse: 5
The word "excellence" combines with "-s", it becomes excellences. "-s" in the word excellences does not change the word category. However, it shows a plural marker.

Data: Owners
Verse: 18
The word "owner" combines with "-s", it becomes owners. "-s" in the word owners does not change the word category. However, it shows a plural marker.

Data: Partners
Verse: 42 and 42
The word "partner" combines with "-s", it becomes partners. "-s" in the word partners does not change the word category. However, it shows a plural marker.

3rd person singular non-past (-s)

Data: Knows
Verse: 8 and 8
The word "know" combines with "-s", it becomes knows. "-s" in the word knows does not change the word category. However, it shows 3rd person singular non-past marker.

Data: Says
Verse: 16
The word "say" combines with "-s", it becomes says. "-s" in the word says does not change the word category. However, it shows 3rd person singular non-past marker.

Past tense (-ed)

Data: Vowed
Verse: 18
The base of morpheme "vowed" is "vow". The morpheme "vowed" is derived from free morpheme "vow" and bound morpheme "-ed". Bound morpheme "-ed" in the data above shows the past tense marker.

Data: Called
Verse: 22, 43, 44 and 49
The base of morpheme "called" is "call". The morpheme "called" is derived from free morpheme "call" and bound morpheme "-ed". Bound morpheme "-ed" in the data above shows the past tense marker.

Past participle (-en/-ed)

Data: Afflicted
Verse: 7
The base of morpheme "afflicted" is "afflict". The morpheme "afflicted" is

derived from free morpheme "afflict" and bound morpheme "-ed". Bound

morpheme "-ed" in the data above shows the past participle marker.

Data: Been
Verse: 28, 30, 50, and 50
The base of morpheme "been" is "be". The morpheme "been" is derived

from free morpheme "be" and bound morpheme "-en". Bound morpheme

"-en" in the data above shows the past participle marker.

Comparative (-er)

Data: Greater
Verse: 34
The base of morpheme "greater" is "great". The morpheme "greater" is

derived from free morpheme "great" and bound morpheme "-er". Bound

morpheme "-er" in the data above shows the comparative marker.

4. Internal Change

Internal change is one of the ways to replace one non-morphemic

segment with another to mark grammatical contrast. In this part, two

internal change processes found in total.

Data: Found
Verse : 21
The word "found" was created by substituting one non-morphemic

segment for another. The word "found" comes from "find" by substituting

the vowel "i" to "ou". It means that internal change process was applied to this word since it was created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another.

Data: Chose
Verse: 51
The word "chose" was created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another. The word "chose" comes from "choose" by substituting the vowel "oo" to "o". It means that internal change process was applied to this word since it was created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another.

5. Suppletion

   Suppletion is one of the ways to create words by replacing morphemes with completely different morphemes to indicate a grammatical contrast. In *Surah Al-Qalam*, there were 27 suppletion processes in total.

Data: Those
Verse: 8, 8, 9, 36, 42, 45 and 52
The word "those" come from "that". This word was replaced by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast. It means that suppletion process is applied to this word because it is formed by replacing by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast.

Data: Did
Verse: 19, 29, and 34
The word "did" was the past form of "do". It was replaced by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast. It means that suppletion process is applied to this word because it is formed by replacing by a phonologicalunrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast.

Data: Was and Were
Verse: 20, 32, 44, 44, and 49
The word "was and were" were the past form of "be". It was replaced by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast. It means that suppletion process is applied to this word because it is formed by replacing by a phonological unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast.

6. Reduplication

Reduplication is one of the ways to create words by marking a grammatical or semantic contrast and repeating all or part of the applicable basis. From 125 data in *Surah Al-Qalam*, there were nine reduplication processes in total.

Data: Children
Verse: 15
The word "children" is categorized as a reduplication process because there is a repetition of the part from the applicable basis word "child".

Data: Stories
Verse: 16
The word "stories" is categorized as a reduplication process because there

is a repetition of the part from the applicable basis word "story".

Data: Step by Step
Verse: 45
The word "step by step" is categorized as a reduplication process because

there is a repetition of all words from the applicable basis word "step".

7. Conversion

Conversion is one of the ways to create new words by putting an

existing word into a new syntactic category. Sometimes conversion is

called zero derivation because of changes in the categories and meanings.

This part found five conversion processes in total.

Data: Will Brand
Verse: 17
The word "brand" was categorized into noun but used as a verb (will)

brand because it was signed by a modal auxiliary verb (will). The word

"brand" had changed in the form of category and meaning but did not

change the word itself, it was classified into conversion process.

Data: A Bare
Verse: 50
The word "bare" was categorized into an adjective. The word (a) bare is

categorized into a noun because it was signed by noun marker (a). The

word "bare" had changed in the form of category and meaning but did not

change the word itself, it was classified into conversion process.

8. Backformation

Backformation is one of the ways to create new words by removing the basic affixes from a word. There were three back formation processes in total.

Data: Tax
Verse: 47
The word "tax" comes from "taxer" which is created into a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. It means that backformation process is applied to this word because it is formed by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language.

To conclude the findings, the most dominant type of word formation found was derivation in this research is possibly because the object of the study used the formal language. From 125 data of word formation in *Surah Al-Qalam*, derivation has 39 data. Meanwhile, inflection is the second type of word formation that mostly found in *Surah Al-Qalam*. There was 34 data found in inflection process. There was 27 data found in suppletion process. Reduplication process found 9 data. Compounding process found 6 data. Conversion process found 5 data. Backformation process found 3 data and the last is internal change process found 2 data. From the findings, it can be seen that there are six word formation processes were not found in *Surah Al-Qalam*, which are cliticization, clipping, blending, acronym, onomatopoeia, and coinage.
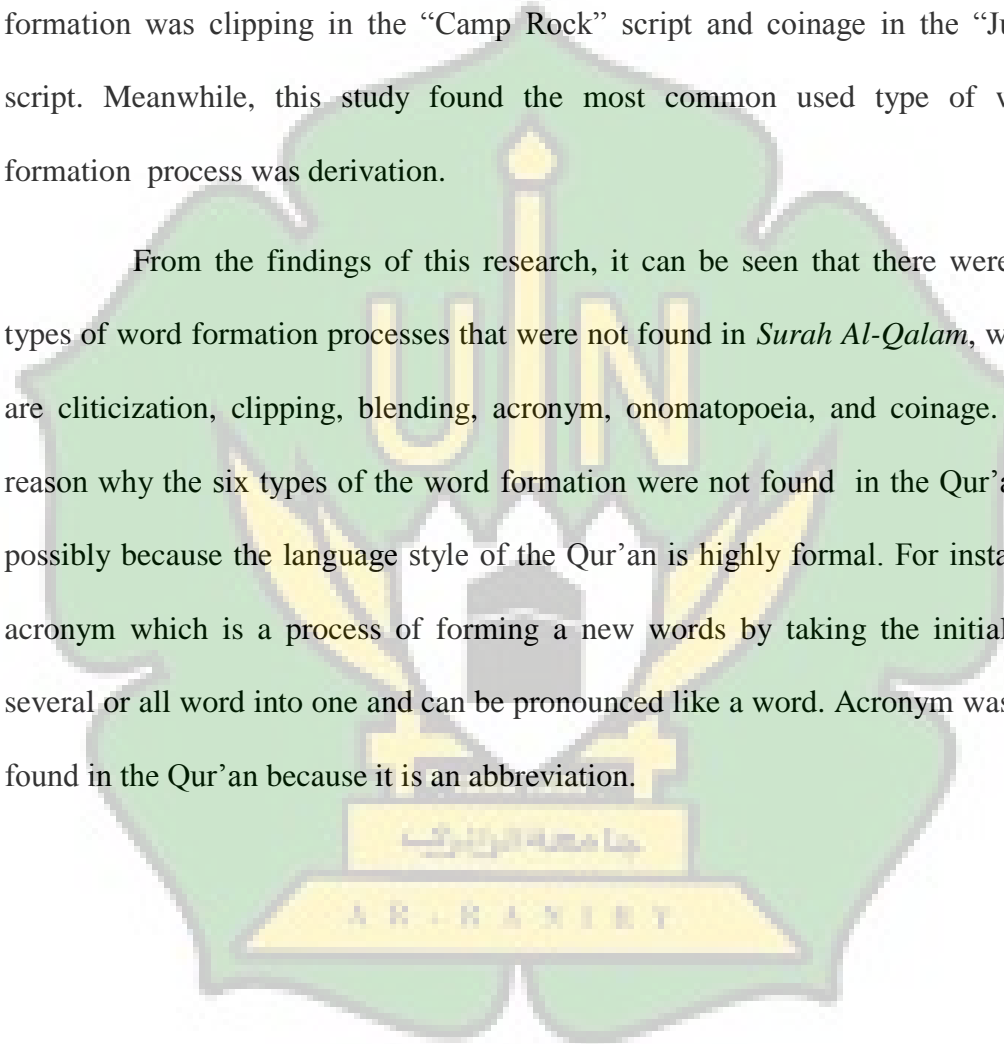
B. Discussion

The purpose of the discussion is to describe the significance of the finding. This section discusses the types of word formation in English Translation of the Holy Qur'an's *Surah Al-Qalam* by Maulawi Sher 'Ali. The findings show that there were 125 data found in *Surah Al-Qalam*, which were derivation 39 data, inflection 34 data, suppletion 27 data, reduplication 9 data, compounding 6 data, conversion 5 data, backformation 3 data, and internal change 2 data.

The findings of this research have similarity as well as differences with other researchers. The findings of this study are similar with Islamiah's study (2015). Both studies did not find coinage processes in the research analysis. This is possibly because the objects of the studies use formal language. Coinage is commonly process used in terms of product names. Therefore, coinage was not found in Islamiah (2015) and this reseach because Islamiah (2015) used Jakarta Post as the analysis material and this study used English Translation of Holy Qur'an; product names seem to be rarely found in newspaper rubric and it is impossible found in the holy Qur'an.

On the other hand, the findings of this study are different from Nanda (2012) and Marzita (2013). Even though this study did not find cliticization, clipping, blending, acronym, onomatopoeia, and coinage in the analysis, those processes appeared in Nanda (2012) and Marzita's (2013) studies. Nanda (2012) found that cliticization, clipping, blending, acronym, coinage, and onomatopoeia were used in her research and Marzita (2013) also found that coinage, clipping, and acronym in her research. Both of studies found them in their research are

possibly because their research used movie script and novel as the material analysis. Futhermore, Nanda (2012) found the most common used type of word formation process was suppletion in Twilight novel and cliticization in Twilight movie script and Marzita (2013) found the most common used type of word formation was clipping in the "Camp Rock" script and coinage in the "Juno" script. Meanwhile, this study found the most common used type of word formation process was derivation.

From the findings of this research, it can be seen that there were six types of word formation processes that were not found in *Surah Al-Qalam*, which are cliticization, clipping, blending, acronym, onomatopoeia, and coinage. The reason why the six types of the word formation were not found in the Qur'an is possibly because the language style of the Qur'an is highly formal. For instance, acronym which is a process of forming a new words by taking the initials of several or all word into one and can be pronounced like a word. Acronym was not found in the Qur'an because it is an abbreviation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter provides the conclusion based on the summary of the data analysis in the previous chapter. The recommendation is also presented for the next researchers who do similar research.

A. CONCLUSIONS

The study was conducted to find out the types of word formation in English Translation of the Holy Qur'an by Maulawi Sher 'Ali. The material which has been analyzed in this study was *Surah Al-Qalam*. In conducting the research, this study used a descriptive qualitative research method. Besides, this study used theory proposed by O'Grady and Archibald (2016). Based on their theory, there are 14 types of word formation processes, which are Derivation, Compounding, Inflection, Internal change, Suppletion, Reduplication, Cliticization, Conversion, Clipping, Blending, Backformation, Acronym, Onomatopoeia, and Coinage.

The analysis of the data is concerned with the research question which is "What types of Word Formation are found in English Translation of Holy Qur'an's *Surah Al-Qalam* by Maulawi Sher 'Ali?". After analyzing the data, this study found only eight types of all 14 types of word formation processes in *Surah Al-Qalam* which are derivation, compounding, inflection, internal change, suppletion, reduplication, conversion, and backformation. Based on the findings, there were 125 data of word formation found in the *Surah Al-Qalam*, which were

derivation 39 data, inflection 34 data, suppletion 27 data, reduplication 9 data, compounding 6 data, conversion 5 data, backformation 3 data, and internal change 2 data. Derivation is the most common process that is found in *Surah Al-Qalam*. There was 39 data of derivation process of all 125 of the data.

From the finding of this research, it can be seen that there were six types of word formation processes that were not found in *Surah Al-Qalam*, which are cliticization, clipping, blending, acronym, onomatopoeia, and coinage. Possibly, the language style of the Qur'an which is most formal.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

Some suggestions that are recommended to English learners, English Education Department, and the next researchers who have the same field of study. First, for English Language learners. Learning word formation is very useful to broaden knowledge in more dept English Language especially in linguistic and Grammar. By knowing the types of word formation, it will be easier for students to form a new word. Second, for Department of English Language Education, this research suggests that can be beneficial for lecturers as additional material in teaching Linguistic. Especially on Morphology. Third, for the next researchers who have the same field of study. This study suggests to study a lot about linguistics, especially word formation process in morphology where the new words are formed by using some processes such as Derivation, Compounding, Inflection, Internal change, Suppletion, Reduplication, Cliticization, Conversion, Clipping, Blending, Backformation, Acronym, Onomatopoeia, and Coinage. In

addition, this thesis can be a reference by other researchers for related of studies. Hopefully, this can be useful to increase the knowledge of the reader about the types of word formation.

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TENTANG
PENYEMPURNAAN SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN NOMOR Un.08/DT/TL.00/5970/2015 TENTANG
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-
RANIRY

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu meninjau kembali dan menyempurnakan keputusan Dekan Nomor: **B-6087/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/05/2019** tentang pengangkatan pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.

b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.

Mengingat : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013; tentang Perubahan IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
8. Peraturan Menteri Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry;
9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang, Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia;
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KMK.05/2011 tentang Penetapan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
11. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;

Memperhatikan : Keputusan Seminar Proposal Skripsi Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 01 April 2019

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan :
PERTAMA : Mencabut Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry
Nomor: **B-6087/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/05/2019** tanggal 21 Mei 2019

KEDUA : Menunjuk Saudara:
1. Dr.phil. Saiful Akmal, S.Pd.I., M.A   Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama
2. Fera Busfina Zalha, MA   Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua
Untuk membimbing Skripsi :
Nama : **Rahmi Auli**
NIM : **150203033**
Program Studi : **Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**
Judul Skripsi : **An Analysis of Word Formation in English Translation of Holy Qur'an by Maulawi Sher 'Ali**

KETIGA : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh tahun 2019 dengan Nomor: 025.04.2.423925/2018 tanggal 5 Desember 2018;
KEEMPAT : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Genap Tahun Akademik 2019/2020
KELIMA : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.
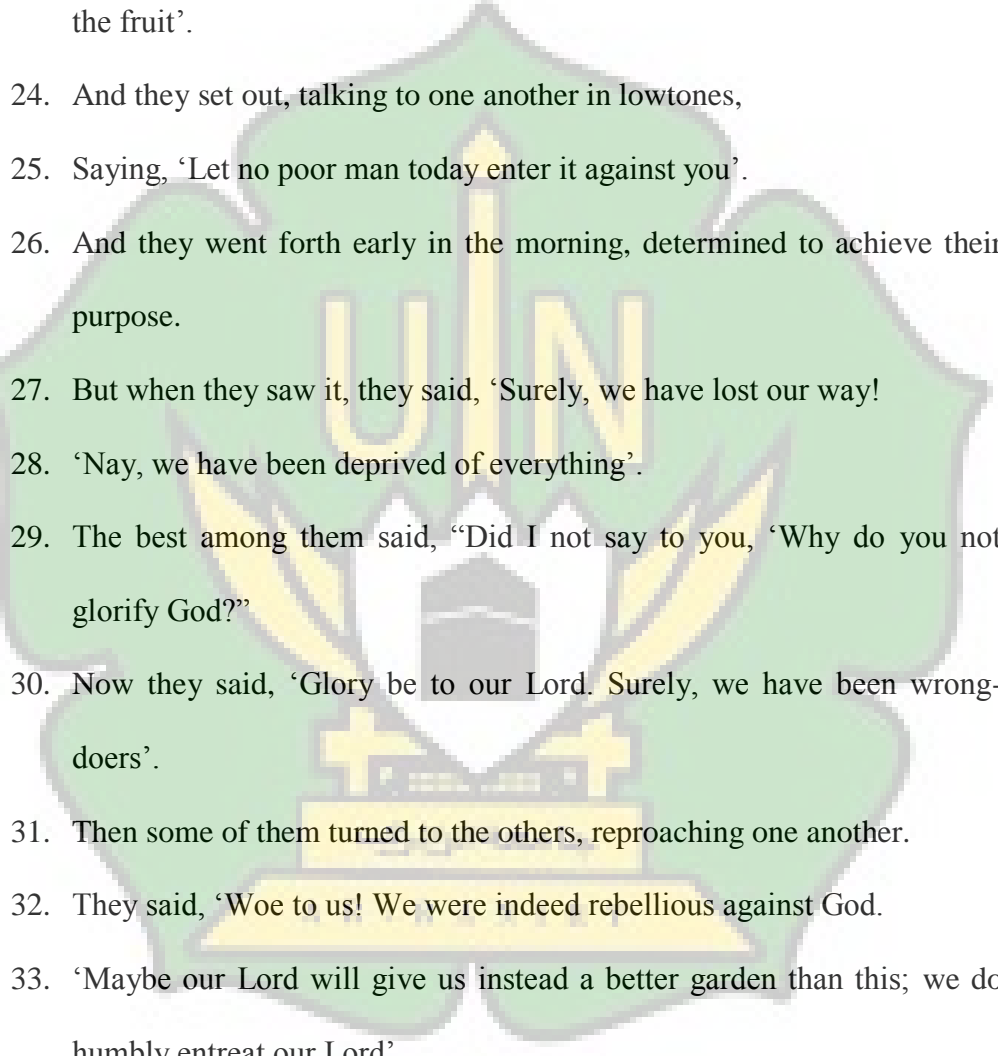
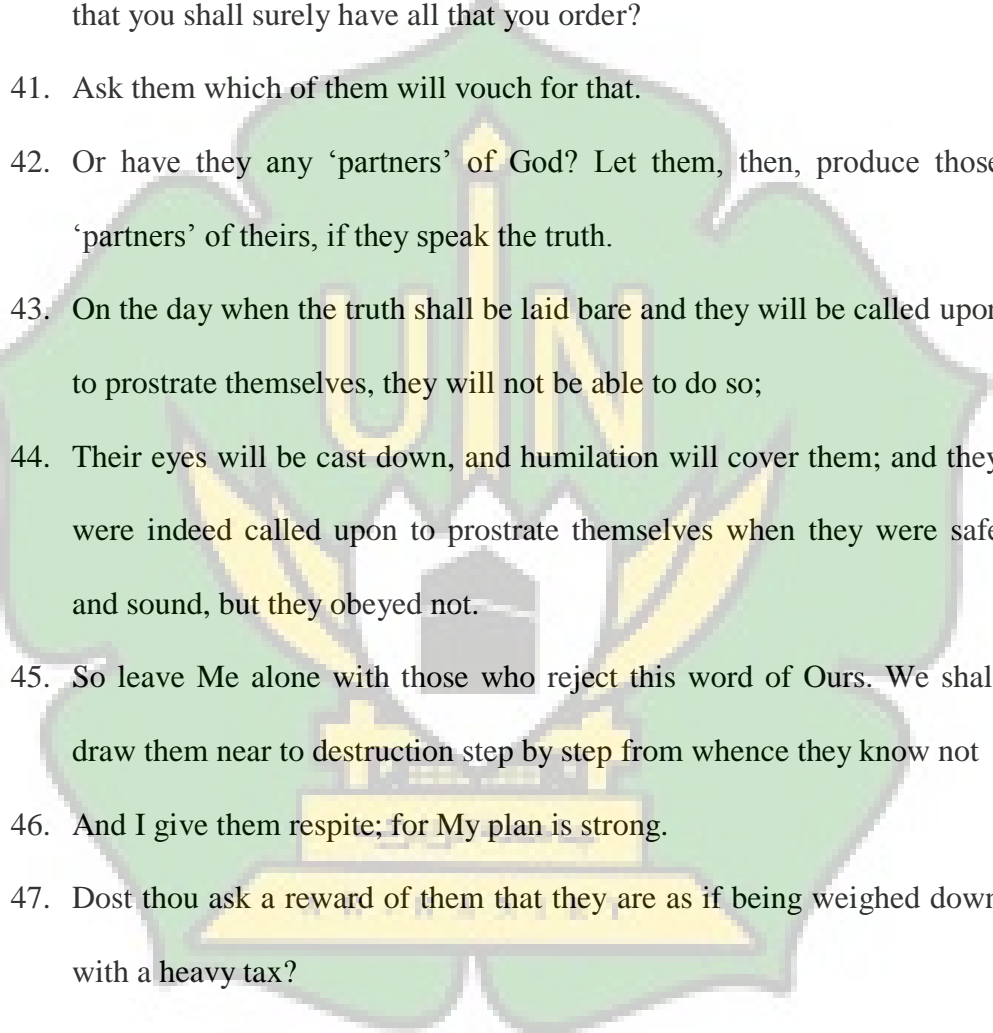Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh
Pada Tanggal: 04 Juli 2019
An. Rektor
Dekan,

Muslim Razali

Tembusan
1. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry (sebagai laporan);
2. Ketua Prodi PBI Fak. Tarbiyah dan Keguruan;
3. Pembimbing yang bersangkutan untuk dimaklumi dan dilaksanakan;
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;
5. Arsip.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

1. In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.

2. By the inkstand and by the pen and by that which they write,

3. Thou art not, by the grace of thy Lord, a madman.

4. And for thee, most surely, there is an unending reward.

5. And thou dost surely possess high moral excellences.

6. And thou wilt soon see and they too will see

7. Which of you is afflicted with madness.

8. Surely, thy Lord knows best those who go astray from His way, and He knows best those who follow guidance.

9. So, comply not with the wishes of those who reject the truth.

10. They wish that thou shouldst be pliant so that they may also be pliant.

11. And yield not to any mean swearer,

12. Backbiter, one who goes about slandering,

13. Forbidder of good, transgressor, sinful,

14. Ill-mannered and, in addition to that, of doubtful birth.

15. This is because he possesses riches and children.

16. When Our Signs are recited unto him, he says, 'Stories of the ancients!'

17. We will brand him on the snout.

18. We will surely try them as We tried the owners of the garden when they vowed that they would certainly pluck all its fruit in the morning,

19. And they made no exception and did not say, 'if God please'.

20. Then a visitation from thy Lord visited it while they were asleep;

21. And the morning found it like a garden cut down overnight.

22. So they called to one another at the break of dawn,

23. Saying, 'Go forth early in the morning to your field, if you would gather the fruit'.

24. And they set out, talking to one another in lowtones,

25. Saying, 'Let no poor man today enter it against you'.

26. And they went forth early in the morning, determined to achieve their purpose.

27. But when they saw it, they said, 'Surely, we have lost our way!

28. 'Nay, we have been deprived of everything'.

29. The best among them said, "Did I not say to you, 'Why do you not glorify God?"

30. Now they said, 'Glory be to our Lord. Surely, we have been wrong-doers'.

31. Then some of them turned to the others, reproaching one another.

32. They said, 'Woe to us! We were indeed rebellious against God.

33. 'Maybe our Lord will give us instead a better garden than this; we do humbly entreat our Lord'.

34. Such is the punishment of this world. And surely the punishment of the Hereafter is greater. Did they but know!

35. For the righteous, indeed, there are Gardens of Bliss with their Lord.

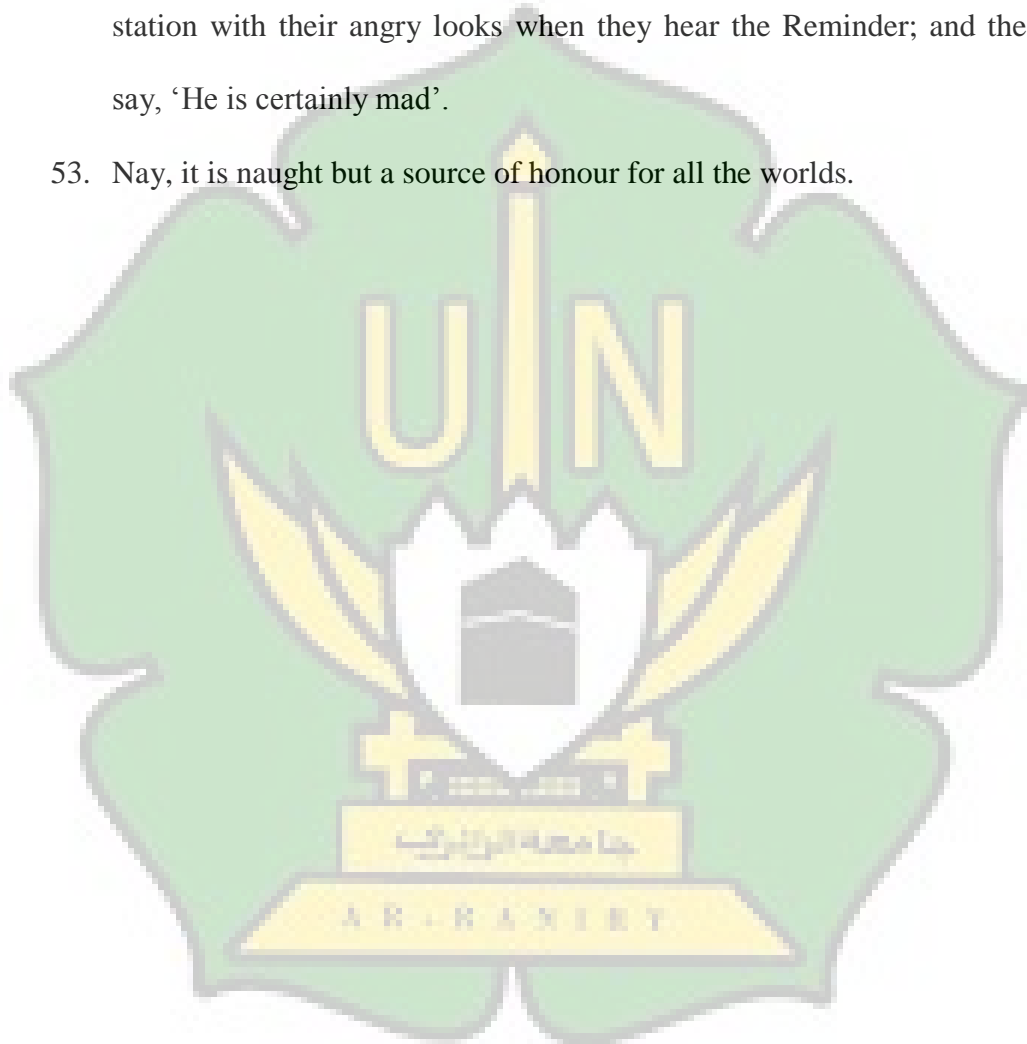36. Shall We then treat those who submit to Us as We treat the guilty?

37. What is the matter with you? How judge ye!

38. Have you a book wherein you read,

39. That you shall surely have in it whatever you choose?

40. Or have you any covenant binding on Us till the Day of Resurrection that you shall surely have all that you order?

41. Ask them which of them will vouch for that.

42. Or have they any 'partners' of God? Let them, then, produce those 'partners' of theirs, if they speak the truth.

43. On the day when the truth shall be laid bare and they will be called upon to prostrate themselves, they will not be able to do so;

44. Their eyes will be cast down, and humilation will cover them; and they were indeed called upon to prostrate themselves when they were safe and sound, but they obeyed not.

45. So leave Me alone with those who reject this word of Ours. We shall draw them near to destruction step by step from whence they know not

46. And I give them respite; for My plan is strong.

47. Dost thou ask a reward of them that they are as if being weighed down with a heavy tax?

48. Is the unseen with them so that they write it down?

49. So be thou steadfast in carrying out the command of thy Lord, and be not like the Man of the Fish when he called to his Lord and he was full of grief.

50. Had not a favour from his Lord reached him, he would have surely been

cast upon a bare tract of land, while he would have beenblamed by his people.

51. But his Lord chose him and made him one of the righteous.

52. And those who disbelieve would fain dislodge thee from thy God-given station with their angry looks when they hear the Reminder; and they say, 'He is certainly mad'.

53. Nay, it is naught but a source of honour for all the worlds.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

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Banda Aceh, December 5th 2019

Rahmi Auli