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**AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' DICTION IN TRANSLATING QURAN
INDONESIAN TRANSLATION BY DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS
AFFAIRS IN SURAH AL-INSYIQAQ AT XII GRADE STUDENTS OF
SMA DAARUL AMANAH**

A THESIS

**Submitted to English Language Teaching Department, of *Tarbiyah* and
Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon In
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of Undergraduate Degree**



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CIREBON**

2015



ABSTRACT

OOM SITI ROMLAH : AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' DICTION IN TRANSLATING QURAN INDONESIAN TRANSLATION BY DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN SURAH AL-INSYIQAAQ AT XII GRADE STUDENTS OF SMA DAARUL AMANAH

Translation is one of the technique for learning foreign language, it has special purpose of demonstrating the learner's knowledge of the foreign language, either as a form of control or to exercise students' intelligence in order to develop their competence.

The objective of this research is to know the result of students' diction in translating Quran Indonesian translation into English in surah Al-Insyiqaaq verse 1-25, and to know the qualities of students' diction in translating Quran Indonesian translation into English in surah Al-Insyiqaaq verse 1-25.

This thesis used qualitative method, while the design of the research used content analysis and descriptive qualitative. The instrument of this research is the researcher herself. And the techniques of collecting data are study documentation, observation, and interview, while the techniques of collecting data used data triangulation to make the data of this research are valid.

The result of this research that there are many differences between the students' word choices and the standard of Quran English translation word choices that used in this study. There are 42 from 112 students' word choices are same with the standard of Quran English translation word choices. And this study reveals that this study did not find any literary and vernacular level in students' translation result. There are 112 students' diction which consist of 14 students' diction are informal level, 98 students' diction are formal level, 0 students' diction are literary level, and 0 students' diction are vernacular level.

Key words: *Translation, Diction, Literary, Formal, Informal, Vernacular*



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RATIFICATION

This thesis entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' DICTION IN TRANSLATING QURAN INDONESIAN TRANSLATION BY DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIR IN SURAH AL-INSYIQAAQ AT XII GRADE STUDENTS OF SMA DAARUL AMANAH " written by Oom Siti Romlah, student number 14111320120 has been examined on 7th July, 2015. It has been accepted by the board of the examiners. It has been recognized as one of the requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the writer would like to present about the research background of the problem, focus study of the research, questions of the research, aims of the research, the significance of the research, previous studies, frame of thinking, and the research method.

A. Research Background of the Problem

Translation is the process of translating words or text from one language into another language. As stated by Nida, E A (2001:1) Translation is the act of transferring the meaning of a text from one language into another. In other hand, translation is changing the language from one language (Source Language or SL) into another language (Target Language or TL).

“Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another” (J.C.Catford, 1965:1). In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts, in other language and thus making them available to wider readers.

Translation is one of the instrument of education that has some special purposes of demonstrating students' knowledge. As stated by Newmark (1988:7-8) as a technique for learning foreign languages, translation is a two-edged instrument: it has the special purpose of demonstrating the learner's knowledge of the foreign language, either as a form of control or to exercise students intelligence in order to develop their competence.

Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as “*the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)*”. In this definition they do not explicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning or message. They emphasis on translation as a process.

Another special purpose of translation has stated also by Newmark (1988:6) translation is an instrument of Education as well as of truth precisely because it has to reach readers whose cultural and educational level is different from, and



often 'lower'. So, translation is important in education as a technique for learning foreign language and to reach readers.

Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. This can range from the translation of a key international treaty to the following multilingual poster. Many phenomenon of translation that occur in Indonesia such as the translation of novel Negeri Lima Menara from Indonesian into English, the translation of song Insya Allah from English to Indonesian, Pelangi-Pelangi from Indonesian into English, the translation of poem Taufik Ismail from Indonesian into English, and etc.

Still many phenomenon that occur in many text such as story books, holy book that translated from Arabic into Indonesian, Quran Indonesian translation, and Quran English translation.

In this research, the researcher wants to conduct a research about the students' diction choices in translating Quran Indonesian translation by Department of Religious Affairs, and the researcher will analyze the students translation in choosing the appropriate word in translating the text. So, in this research word is one of important part to be analyzed.

Choosing the appropriate word is called diction. As stated in Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary (New Edition: 321), diction is the choice and use of words. Diction is a term in translation. Diction is needed to be studied because when the translator translating the text using appropriate word or proper diction, the reader will catch the content of the text clearly. Hornby (in Inayah, 2014: 13) states that diction is the choice of words, style, and manner of speaking and writing.

Diction is one of the important thing in translation because it is the way in which certain words are used, enunciated, and communicated. There are both abstract and concrete forms of diction that work together to help a person tell a story to others. Learning how to use formal, informal, and colloquial forms of diction will help us deliver an appropriate presentation of information to the intended audience.

Choosing appropriate word in English language in practicing daily conversation or translating text is a common problem that found by them who are



studying English. Not only because of the different grammatical between English and Indonesian but also the complexity of choosing the appropriate word that include resemble or same meaning. Word also has different usage based on the word class itself or culture and daily language that often used by native speaker.

The translator as the person who plays an important role in conveying the message of SL should not only master the language but also be competent in finding the closest natural equivalent of TL lexical items. It means that the translator must be able to produce a stylistically natural TL, which necessarily involves changes of the form. The change of structure from one form to another is not uncommon translation. To gain naturalness, passive constructions will frequently need to be translated with active constructions or vice versa. Such a phenomenon often occurs in Indonesian-English translation and English-Indonesian translation, because the Indonesian language has specific characteristic in its word order.

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that translation is basically a change of structure, form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, etc. These forms are the surface structure of a language which is usually seen in printed form or heard in speech. Larson (1998:3) states that in translation the form of the source language (SL) is replaced by the form of the receptor language (RL). This replacement of form necessarily consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in RL and its cultural context.

In this research, the researcher wants to conduct a research about the students diction in translating Quran Indonesian translation in surah al-Insyiqaaq, and that will be analyzed is the students' diction choices and the quality of their diction choices. So, in this research word is one of important parts to be analyzed.

“Word is a sound or group of sounds that expresses a meaning and forms an independent unit of a language” Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary (New Edition: 1374). So, Words in language are very important, because each word



expresses an idea. It means that the more words we acquire, the more idea and concept we have that we can utter.”

To support this research, the researcher will review some previous researches. The first is Analysis of Diction Used in Magazine Advertisements (Simbolon, R: 2008), the second is Discourse Analysis of Diction Used in Infotainment and News Article (Pambudi, A.S:2010) the third is Analysis of Students' Difficulties in Translating narrative Text (Erry Silviana: 2008), the last is discourse analysis of the short stories in Jakarta Post (Selegi: 2009). While the researcher of this research will analyze the students' diction in translating Quran Indonesian translation by Department of Religious Affairs in surah al-insyiqaaq at XII grade students of SMA Daarul Amanah.

The researcher chosen al- insyiqaaq as an object in translation because surah al- insyiqaaq tells about some informations or tells about story. In other side surah Al-Insyiqaaq has the short verses, and each verse has the simple sentences, and most of the words in this surah consist of single word and phrase.

And the reason of choosing XII grade students of SMA Daarul Amanah because they often translate Quran Indonesian translation into English by themselves in doing the text of English public speaking as the extracurricular in SMA Daarul Amanah.

Another reason of the researcher in choosing SMA Daarul Amanah as the place of her observation is the researcher interested in SMA Daarul Amanah, because SMA Daarul Amanah is one of school that use Arabic and English in their daily conversation, except that SMA Daarul Amanah has English public speaking as an extracurricular. The students make the text of public speaking by themselves. Their way in making English text is by translating Indonesian text into English. So, the researcher felt interested in it, and she wants to know their ability in translation especially about their diction choices and their quality of diction in translating Quran Indonesian translation into English.

The researcher will use The Nobel Qur'an English Translation of the Meanings and Commentary by Dr. Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan as a standard of Quran English translation. Dr. Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali formerly Professor of Islamic Faith and



Teachings Islamic University, al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan formerly Director, University Hospital Islamic University, Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah.

B. Focus of the Study

The researcher of this research will focus on the Quran Indonesian translation by Department of Religious Affairs in surah al- insyiqaaq that has been translated into English by the XII grade students of SMA Daarul Amanah, and the writer only take ten students' texts from 30 students texts.

C. Questions of the Research

Based on the background above and identification of the research that accordance with the research “An Analysis of Students’ Diction Choices in Translating Quran Indonesian Translation by Department of Religious Affairs in Surah Al-Insyiqaaq at XII Grade Students of SMA Daarul Amanah” some questions that may show up to formulate the problem are:

1. How are the result of students’ diction in translating Quran Indonesian Translation?
2. How are the quality of students’ diction in translating Quran Indonesian Translation?

D. Aims of the Research

According to those problem above about “An Analysis of Students’ Diction Choices in Translating Quran Indonesian Translation by Department of Religious Affairs in Surah Al-Insyiqaaq at XII Grade Students of SMA Daarul Amanah”, so the aims of this research are:

1. To know the result of students’ diction choices in translating Quran Indonesian Translation.
2. To know the qualities of students’ diction choices in translating Quran Indonesian Translation.



E. Significant of the Research

Theoretically, the result of this research should be able to increase students' motivation and understanding in learning language especially in learning translations. It should be able to increase the understanding of diction, to know the word class and how to use an appropriate word in translating the text.

Practically, the result of this research should be able to give the benefit in the learning language process especially in English learning as an evaluation in the matter of study, material of matter of study, etc.

F. Previous Study

To support this research, the researcher will review some previous studies. The first is Analysis of Diction Used in Magazine Advertisements (Simbolon, R: 2012), the second is Discourse Analysis of Diction Used in Infotainment and News Article (Pambudi, A.S:2013) the third is Analysis of Students' Difficulties in Translating narrative Text (Silviana, E: 2012), the last is discourse analysis of the short stories in jakarta Post (Selegi: 2009).

The first is Simbolon, R (2012), investigated about Diction Used in Magazine Advertisements. The result of the research is found in magazine advertisements there are many denotative and conotative meaning, but in his finding many denotative meaning translated by conotative meaning, in the contrary many conotative meaning translated by denotative meaning. And the other finding, he found that in magazine advertisement used keyword that make the advertisement.

The second is Pambudi, A.S (2013), about the Diction Used in Infotainment and News Article. The result of the research is found in the discourse used the informal diction, concrete diction, and conotation, but not formal diction. In the discourse, conotation in the infotainment article is higher than in the news article and news article mostly used informal diction in jargon category while infotainment article uses dialect. Besides, each discourse has a good diction because it has fullfil the criteria proposed by K. L. Soper's theory. Hence, each discourse is as good example to understand the differences between diction used in infotainment and news articles.



The third is Silviana, E (2012), investigated about the Students' Difficulties in Translating narrative Text. The result of the research is many students found some difficulties in using verbs, using adverbs, using nouns, and also in writing nouns, writing verbs, and in writing adverbs. The method of his research is descriptive qualitative research.

The last is Selegi (2009), investigated about discourse analysis of the short stories in Jakarta Post. The result of the research that she found there are four grammatical cohesion that exist in the short stories in the Jakarta Post, they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. For reference and conjunction are dominant among others. This research shows that discourse analysis can be used to understand a text in the newspaper by analyzing the grammatical cohesion inside.

Meanwhile, the researcher of this study will analyze students' diction choices in translating Quran Indonesian translation in surah al-Insyiqaaq. The researcher thought that Indonesian translation surah al-Insyiqaaq is not too difficult to translate into English for XII grade students. So the researcher decided to choose surah al-Insyiqaaq for the object of translation.

G. Frame of Thinking

In this chapter the writer would like to explain about the frame of thinking of the research such as explain about the definition of translation, the types of translation, the methods of translation, the definition of diction, the qualities of diction, the definition of meaning, the kinds of meaning, the elements of meaning, problem of Non-equivalence, the definition of Quran and Surah Al-Insyiqaaq.

1. Translation

Generally, translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language. Translation is transferring the text from one language (Source Language or SL) into another language (Target Language or TL). Translation is the activity of translating something that is written or spoken into another language (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary).



Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another (Catford, J. C 1965: 1). Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, J. C 1965: 20). Translation is the changing language (SL) in the text into another language (TL).

Bell (1991: 5-6) seems to have pursued the same line of emphasis on meaning and style in his translation of the definition given by the French theorist, Dubois (1974) :

“Translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence”.

Nida and Taber point out that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of **meaning** and secondly in terms of **style**. Concerning this statement, it can be obviously seen that meaning of a SL text must be replaced by the closest natural equivalent in the TL. In line with this, the style which is closely related to choice of words and sense of expressing ideas becomes very important in the rendering of a SL into the TL.

According to Newmark (1988:6) featuring that translation is rendering of the meaning in a text into another language in way the author intended the text. This definition stresses on rendering meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what is intended by the author. Therefore, it will be good opportunity to the translator in making translate business.

Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as “*the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)*”. In this definition they do not explicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning or message. They emphasis on translation as a process.

translation is a process which is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target text. Rochayah Machali (2001) and Mona Baker (1992) underline the term meaning equivalence because it is the meaning which is transferred in the target language. In this case, translators are faced with text as unit of meaning in the form of sets of words or sentences. This means that language which is used is unit



of meaning in discourse which can be understood by the participants of the communication (Machali, 2007).

So, the main problem in the process of translation is about meaning which will occur when the process is in progress, not translation as a product. Hatim and Munday (2004: 34) also suggest that “*one of the key problems for the analyst was in actually determining whether the source text meaning had been transferred into the target text*”. It is clear here that meaning is the key problem: whether meaning of the source language text is accurately transferred into the target language text.

And according to Larson (1991:1) translation is a process base on the theory that is possible to abstract the meaning of text from its forms and reproduces that meaning with the very different form the second language.

From the definitions mentioned above, it is found that translation is a process which is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target text.

1.1 Types of Translation

Jacobson (2004: 139) distinguished three types of translation:

a. Intralingual translation

Intralingual translation or *rewording* (an interpretation of spoken signs by means of other signs in the same language). This type of translation would occur when we produce a summary or otherwise rewrite a text in the same language. For example when we rephrase an expression in the same language or Children say an encyclopedia using their version.

b. Interlingual translation

Interlingual translation or *translation proper* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language). This type of translation occurs between two different verbal sign systems, that has been the traditional focus of translation studies.

c. Intersemiotic translation

Intersemiotic translation or *transmutation* (an interpretation of verbal signs of non-verbal sign systems). This type of translation is transferring the verbal signs into non-verbal signs system or just the opposite. for example,



intersemiotic translation occurs when a written text is translated into a different mode, such as music, film or painting.

1.2 Methods of Translation

Newmark (1988b:45) mentions the following methods of translation:

a. Word-for-word Translation

In which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. The cultural words also translated literally. The chief of using word-for-word translation method is to understand the method of the source language or to interpret a difficult text as a pre-translation process. “*Word' for-word* translation generally means what it says” (Catford. J.C, 1965:25).

b. Literal Translation

In which the SL grammatical structures are changed to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. So, this translation method still as a pre-translation process. “*Literal* translation Lies between these extremes; It may start, as it were, from a word-for-word translation, but make changes in conformity with TL grammar” (Catford. J.C, 1965:25).

c. Faithful translation

This method attempts to reproduce the specific contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and reserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. So, this method wants to try to effort to be completely to the intentions and the realization of the text or SL.

d. Semantic Translation

Accornig to Newmark (1988:47) “Semantic translation is personal and individual, follows the thought processes of the author, tends to over-translate, pursues nuances of meaning, yet aims at concision in order to reproduce pragmatic impact”. Semantic Translation must take more description of the beautiful value of the SL text. Compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. The difference between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is



uncompromising and inflexible, while the second is compromising and more flexible.

e. Adaptation

This is the freest form of translation and is normally used only for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is changed to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

f. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the TL text without the style, or the content without the form of the original. Usually a paraphrase is much longer than the original. It is usually called intralingual translation. “A *free* translation is always *unbounded*—equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale, but tend to be at the higher ranks—sometimes between larger units than the sentence” (Catford, J. C, 1965:25).

g. Idiomatic Translation

For this type of translation, the message of the original text is reproduced, but in the TL text, colloquialism and idioms not present in the SL text.

h. Communicative Translation

“Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.” (Newmark 1988: 47). Communicative translation is social, concentrates on the message and the main force of the text, to be simple, clear and brief, and is always written in a natural and resourceful style.

The difference between semantic and communicative translation is primarily that a semantic translation is written at the author’s linguistic level, while a communicative translation is written at the leadership’s level. Semantic translation is used for informative texts. (John, Lyion 1997).

2. Diction

Diction refers to word choice. Despite the fact that diction is typically not given considerable attention until the later stages of the writing process (i.e. revision), it plays a very important role in creating tone and voice appropriate for your audience and writing objective. For instance, an email to a close friend



would use different word choice than an email written to a prospective employer. According to Leona, Diction, is the style of writing used based on the word choice and usage.

“Diction may be defined simply as the choice of words.” (Weafer, 1957:233). In this definition, Weafer defined the word diction as the choice of word or the word that chosen by the translator.

While Hornby did not emphasize the diction as the choice of word only, but also defined diction as a style and manner of speaking and writing. “Diction is the choice of words, style, and manner of speaking and writing.” (Hornby, 1974:239).

“Diction is the choice of words and clarity of the sounds produced, to achieve a particular effect.” (Hartmann, 1972: 66). In this definition, Hartman argued that the diction also can defined as the clearness of the sounds produced, to reach a specific effect.

“Diction is the use of words.” Good diction implies the selection and arrangement of appropriate words so that they express the thought not only with precious but also with grace. However, in any age, diction should be regarded not as an end in itself but as a means of securing expressions of human thoughts and emotion.” (Yellard and Easton, 983:45)

From these definitions is that the basic meaning of diction is the choice of words. We know that many words with the different meaning. It is caused by the semantics changes and the types of meaning too. The type of diction that is used is mainly based on the appearance, sound, and meaning of the selected words the author wishes to use.

2.1 The Qualities of Diction

Good diction is the choice of words that best convey our intended meaning. The choice of words is used depend on the context in a particular sentence. We often use a dictionary in order to get the right words, but sometimes dictionary does not give the word which we are going to use, but it is normal to consult dictionary first either to find the exact meaning of words or how it is spelled. Therefore, we have to choose the appropriate words which are suitable to share the idea in order to deliver the intended meaning.



If we talk about diction basically, there are some levels of diction. Diction has four levels. These levels actually encounter in our reading and listening. They are literary level, formal level, informal level, and vernacular level.

a. Literary level

Literary level tends to be ornate as compared with much writing today, even of the serious kind. This literary level is the first as the highest level. Weafer (1957:225) stated, “Literary diction tends to be very polite or elegant and may consciously shun terms which have associations of coarseness or common life.”

b. Formal level.

Diction in this level reflects education, but it is less fancy or learned. It is nearer the level of conversation, although it will exclude some expressions that are customarily used in conversation.

Formal diction is used in science, the world’s business, the level of the good address, of the good business letter, of the official report, of the responsible form of journalism, and a portion of advertising. It is often used in writing that serves serious purposes. Most of our textbooks are written in formal diction.

c. Informal level,

Informal level which might be described as the formal relaxed a few more degrees. Informal diction is often used in our daily life such as in our conversation with many other people in common. It is considered more natural than formal diction for most people. It includes a certain number of colloquial, contraction, regionalism, and slang expressions such as, “a buck’ when we mean “a dollar”, “turn on the juice” when we mean, “turn on the electricity”.

d. Vernacular level

It seems like the speech of uneducated people. For example, “ain’t”, “them boys”, and so on and it usually makes a very free and indiscriminating use if slang.

Diction has further meaning when applied to speech since it involves voice control, voice expression, pronunciation, and enunciation. In analyzing the choice of words, we need to consider some points that should be taken into account.



3. Meaning

Translation is not merely concerning on meaning as a unit of lexical meaning. The process of rendering meaning involves some aspects as diction, grammatical structure, communication setting, and cultural context of the source text. Meaning of the source and target texts must be equivalent.

3.1 The Kinds of Meaning

Nida and Taber (1982: 56) classifies meaning into two classes, *referential meaning* and *connotative meaning*.

a. Referential Meaning

Referential meaning is word as symbol which refers to an object, process, abstract thing, and relation. There are two markers that can be used to give meaning of words, *syntactic marking* and *semotac marking*.

✓ Syntactic Marking

In some cases, the meaning of a word is ruled by their grammatical structure. For example:

*She has a beautiful **face**.*

*He will **face** the examination .*

From the examples above, it can be seen that the word **face** in the first sentence is a noun which is usually translated into Indonesia “wajah”. While in the second sentence the word **face** is not a noun, but verbs which in Indonesian language means “menghadapi”. In this case, grammatical structure of each word refers to the intended meaning explicitly.

✓ Semotac Marking

Meaning of a word is also determined by its relationship with other words in a certain context. In other words, semotac environment differentiates meaning. For the example:

The horse runs fast.

The water runs through the path.

The words ‘runs’ in first sentence has different meaning with the word ‘runs’ in the second sentence, because they have different subjects. In the first sentence ‘runs’ means ‘berlari’ while in the second sentence means ‘mengalir’.



b. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is closely related to the individual emotional reaction. In other words, giving the meaning of a word is not only from its concrete or abstract dimension, but it also involves the writer's emotional condition. There are three main principles to understand connotative meaning. They are:

✓ **The relationship between the word and the speaker**

When certain words become very closely related with certain types of speakers, this will be well accepted by the member of the group. For examples are words which are used and understood by members of certain social class, level of education, and religion.

✓ **Condition of the Speaker**

The same word expressed by the same speaker but in different condition or setting may rise different connotative meaning. Such as in school, market, tourism objects, etc.

✓ **Linguistic Factors**

Parallel words which are always in pairs with other words give different various connotations. For example:

green with Enny	<i>cemburu</i>
green at the gills	<i>pucat</i>
a green worker	<i>pekerja baru</i>
a green fruit	<i>buah yang masih muda</i>

The word 'green' in some examples above are in fact a kind of colour. The word has different meaning when it occurs before certain words that the receivers might respond differently.

3.2 Elements of meaning

Larson (1984: 6) states that there are some characteristics of language which involve the process of translation. The elements are described below:

a. Plural system

English and Indonesian language are different in marking plural nouns. In written communication, English uses inflectional morpheme *-s* or *-es*, or adds



phoneme /-s/, /-z/, or /-is/ in spoken. Some irregular forms also exist. While in Indonesia, markers of plural nouns are shown by using repetition. For example:

English	Indonesian
Fruit = fruits	<i>buah = buah-buahan</i>
Book = books	<i>buku = buku-buku</i>
Candy = candies	<i>permen = permen-permen</i>
Child = children	<i>Anak = anak-anak (: beberapa anak)</i>

b. One form with many alternative meaning

A word has a primary meaning, that is the meaning which at the first time is got by the receiver or reader. The second connotative meaning is one which is affected by the context. For example:

The boy **runs** fast. *Anak itu berlari dengan cepat.*
 He **runs** his eyes over the crowd. *Ia melayangkan pandangannya pada kerumunan itu*

c. Grammatical marker

In this case, grammatical marker has two functions, primary and secondary functions. The word 'on', in English indicates some meanings. This fact is described below.

*Sita found a book **on** the table.*

*Sita found a book **on** Wednesday.*

The word 'on' in the examples above indicates 'position' or 'location', 'about' and relation of time which in Indonesian are translated as '*diatas*', and '*pada*'.

3.3 Problem of Non-Equivalence

Some problems of non-equivalence at word level, according to Baker (1992: 17) is related to cultural differences, where there is no equivalent words in both source and target language, source and target language make differences in meaning, or where there is no specific term in the target language. This is what so called *culture specific*.

a. Cultural difference

Newmark (1988: 94) defines culture as "*the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language*



as its means of expression". Some words in the source language may express concepts which absolutely cannot be understood by the native of other language. The concept can be concrete or even abstract thing related to religion, Social tradition, or meals.

b. No equivalent word in the target language

Sometimes a word expresses a concept which can be understood in the target language but there is no exactly equivalent expression. The word 'standard' in Indonesian is represented by some meaning as 'ukuran' and 'patokan', but they are not fully equivalent with the meaning of the word in the source language

c. Source and Target Language Make Differences in Meaning

A translator sometimes makes different meaning of the source and target text. One expression in the source text might be differently expressed in the target text. As an example, in the sentence 'She was going out in the rain', it can be understood differently in Indonesian: '*Dia pergi keluar tanpa tahu kalau hujan sedang turun*' or '*Dia sengaja pergi keluar meskipun hujan sedang turun*'. In this case, the translator must be quite aware of the context in the source text.

d. There is No Specific Expression in the Target Language

English has some specific term for 'house' as 'bungalow', 'cottage', 'villa', 'hall', 'lodge', and 'mansion'. sundaness, on the other hand, also has some specific terms related to plants as '*manggar*', '*bluluk*', '*cengkir*', '*degan*', '*klopo*', and '*cumplung*' which is not found in Indonesian and English.

4. Al-Qur'an

Shobuni, M.A (1985: 8) states that "*Al-Quran hua kalamullahul mu'ajiz, almunzilu ala khotimil anbiyaa walmursalin, biwasititil amin jibril alaihi salam almatubu fi mashohifi, almanqulu ilaina bittawatiri, almuta'abbidu bitilawatihi, almabdu-u bisurotil fatihah, almahtumu bisurotinna*". Al-Quran is Allah's speeches that has descended to the last prophet and messenger by the agent the believable Jibril may Allah blesses him, that written in mushap (Quran), that reach to us little by little, reading it is the act of devotion, that begin by Surah Al-Fatihah and end by Surah An-Nas.



“*Dzalial kitabu laa roiba fih hudallilmuttaqiin*” (Q.S. Al-Baqoroh: 2). This is a perfect book, there is no doubt on it, it is a guidance for the righteous.

Farooq, M & Malik, A. (2008) states that the Quran is a book of directions, showing man the right path to tread. It is a book that, in giving man the moral sense to distinguish right from wrong, cures him, and his society, of all ills. In that sense, it is a book of wisdom, full of every expression of correct understanding. More, it is a book of laws, laying down for us the very foundations on which to build and organize society. In short, it provides everything that man as an individual and as a member of society can ever need. Without this, man can never be the gainer, no matter how hard he tries.

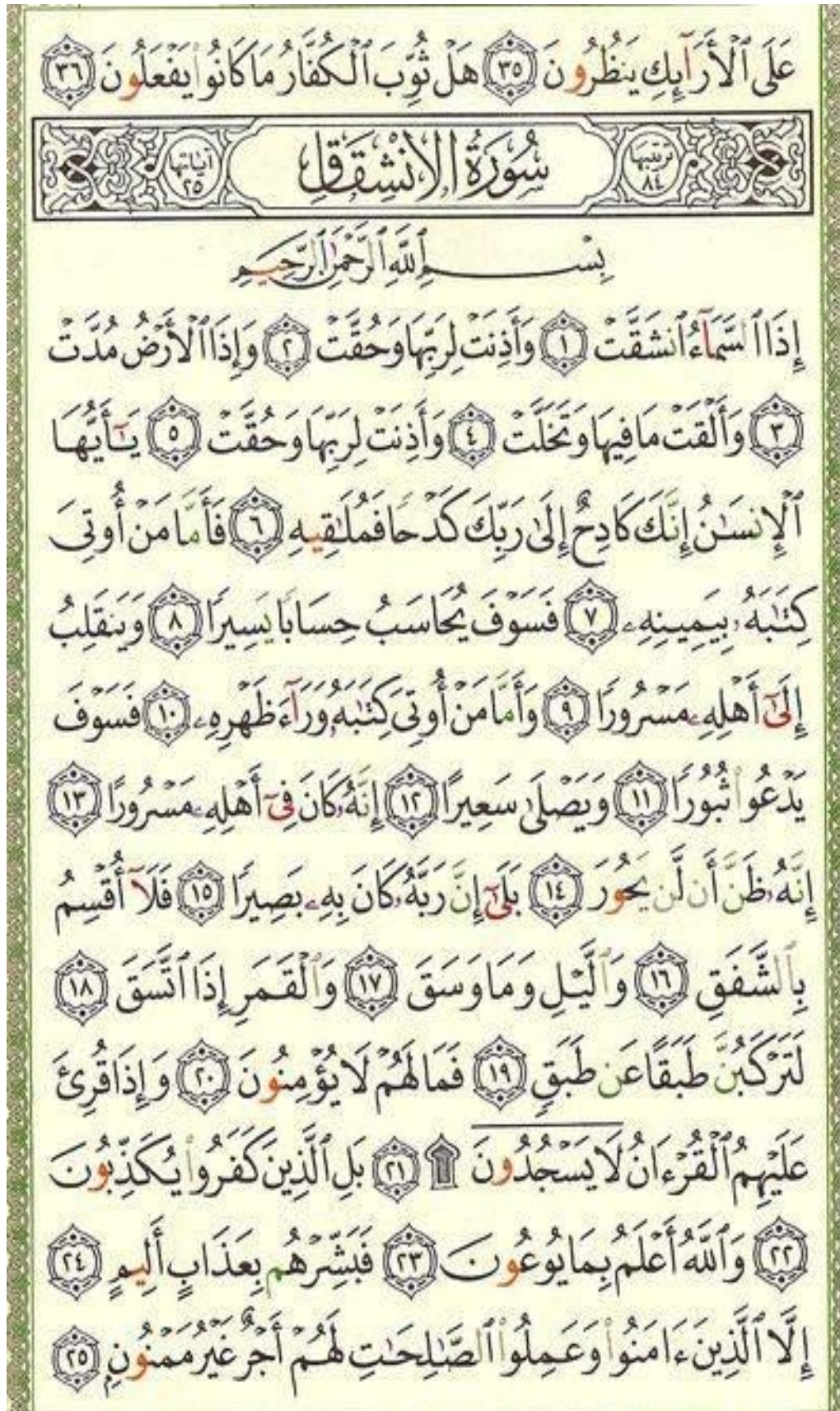
5. Surah Al-Insyiqaaq

Surah Al-Insyiqaaq consist of twenty five verses, which is one of surah Makkiyyah, and descended after surah Al-Infithaar. Named by surah al- Insyiqaaq because it taken from the word “Insyaaqqat” that found in the first verse of this surah. Sholih ibnu Abdul Ajiz (1971) states about the main point of surah al- Insyiqaaq is about the happening in the beginning of doomsday: to intend that the mankind try to meet their Lord. In the meeting with their Lord, some of them will get a happiness and some of them will get a misery.

Surah Al- Insyiqaaq explains about the happening in the beginning of doomsday. How are the responds of their good deeds and their bad deeds. And about the certainty of happening doomsday that unbelievable with infidel mankind.



Surah al- Insyiqaaq 1-25:





1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

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- 1) Apabila langit terbelah,
- 2) Dan patuh kepada Tuhannya, dan sudah semestinya langit itu patuh,
- 3) Dan apabila bumi diratakan,
- 4) Dan memuntahkan apa yang ada di dalamnya dan menjadi kosong,
- 5) Dan patuh kepada Tuhannya, dan sudah semestinya bumi itu patuh, (pada waktu itu manusia akan mengetahui akibat perbuatannya).
- 6) Hai manusia, Sesungguhnya kamu telah bekerja dengan sungguh-sungguh menuju Tuhanmu, Maka pasti kamu akan menemui-Nya.
- 7) Adapun orang yang diberikan kitabnya dari sebelah kanannya,
- 8) Maka dia akan diperiksa dengan pemeriksaan yang mudah,
- 9) Dan dia akan kembali kepada kaumnya (yang sama-sama beriman) dengan gembira.
- 10) Adapun orang-orang yang diberikan kitabnya dari belakang,
- 11) Maka dia akan berteriak: "Celakalah aku".
- 12) Dan dia akan masuk ke dalam api yang menyala-nyala (neraka).
- 13) Sesungguhnya dia dahulu (di dunia) bergembira di kalangan kaumnya (yang sama-sama kafir).
- 14) Sesungguhnya dia yakin bahwa dia sekali-kali tidak akan kembali (kepada Tuhannya).
- 15) (Bukan demikian), yang benar, Sesungguhnya Tuhannya selalu melihatnya.
- 16) Maka Sesungguhnya aku bersumpah dengan cahaya merah di waktu senja,
- 17) Dan dengan malam dan apa yang diselubunginya,
- 18) Dan dengan bulan apabila Jadi purnama,
- 19) Sesungguhnya kamu melalui tingkat demi tingkat (dalam kehidupan),
- 20) Mengapa mereka tidak mau beriman?
- 21) Dan apabila Al Quran dibacakan kepada mereka, mereka tidak bersujud,
- 22) Bahkan orang-orang kafir itu mendustakan(nya).
- 23) Padahal Allah mengetahui apa yang mereka sembunyikan (dalam hati mereka).
- 24) Maka beri kabar gembiralah mereka dengan azab yang pedih,
- 25) tetapi orang-orang yang beriman dan beramal saleh, bagi mereka pahala yang tidak putus-putusnya.

6. The Nobel Qur'an English Translation of the Meanings and Commentary

The Nobel Qur'an English Translation of the Meanings and Commentary is the Quran English Translation by Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Da'wah and Guidance in the Kindom of Saudi Arabia. and with the view to serve their English speaking brether, King Fahd Complex For the Printing of the Holy Quran at al-Madinah al-Munawwarah has the pleasure to present the English speaking reader with this English translation by Dr.Muhammad Taqu-ud Din al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan, which has been revised on behalf of the complex by Fazal Ilahi Zahir, Dr. Amin ad-Din Abu Bakar, Dr. Wajih 'Abderrahman and Dr. V. 'Abdur Rahim.

Dr. Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali is formerly Professor of Islamic Faith and Teachings Islamic University, Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan is formerly director, University Hospital Islamic University, Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah.

Both of Dr. Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan were translated the meaning of Holy Qur'an, Shohih Imam Bukhhori, Kitabul lu'lu'u walmarjan that storied by Bukhori and Muslim into English.

H. Research Method

Here, writer would like to explain about the methodology of this research such as the objective of the research, the place and time of the research, the method of the research, the source of the data, the instrument of the research, the techniques of collecting data, and the techniques of analysis data.

1. The Objective of the Research

The objective of this research is to know the result of students' diction choices in translating Quran Indonesian translation into English and to know the qualities of students' diction choices in translating Quran Indonesian translation surah al-Insyiqaaq.



2. The Place and Time of the Research

This research is carried out for students class XII of SMA DAARUL AMANAH. It will spend time about one week for getting the data. The researcher will take the data on Tuesday, 7th of April and Thursday, 9th of April 2015.

Research Timeline:

No	Activities	Month																			
		February			March			April				May				June					
		2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1.	Submitting title of research proposal																				
2.	Making research proposal																				
3.	Collecting research proposal																				
4.	Seminar of research proposal																				
5.	Conducting Research sample, validity, and reliability of data																				
6.	Collecting Data																				
7.	Data Analysis																				
8.	Finishing thesis writing																				
9.	Thesis Examination																				
10.	Thesis Revision																				

3. The Method of the Research

This research is qualitative method, because the research needs to analyze and explore the phenomenon without using any variables. According to Creswell J.W (2012:16) qualitative research is best suited to address a research problem in which you do not know the variables and need to explore the phenomenon from the perspective of distance education students.

And for the design of the research is content analysis. Content analysis is the method that used to analyze textbooks, essays, newspapers, novel, etc. Content



analysis is included into qualitative method. As stated by Fraenkel (2009:472) “Content analysis is a technique that enables researchers to study human behavior in an indirect way, through an analysis of their Communications”. Textbooks, essays, newspapers, novels, magazine articles, cookbooks, songs, political speeches, advertisements, pictures in fact, the contents of virtually any type of Communications can be analyzed (Fraenkel, 2009:472).

4. The Source of Data

In this research, the researcher adopted from Ary, D (2010:486) which stated that the research should be based on primary and secondary resources. The source and type of data as follows :

a. Primary Source

Primary source is taken from students' translation result of surah al-Insyiqaaq which translated from Indonesian into English by XII students of SMA Daarul Amanah.

b. Secondary Source

As secondary resource, the resarcher taken from previous studies and references. The secondary source make the data more accesible to determine what others have already reported about particular research topic.

5. The Instrument of Collecting Data

The instrument of this research is researcher herself. Beacause the discussion in this research is qualitative research. And qualitative research needs explanation from the researcher herself with supporting some reference books, journals and etc. As stated by Ary, D (2010), in qualitative studies the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing data.

6. The Technique of Collecting data

In this research, the technique of collecting data is using Quran Indonesian translation that translated into English by students of XII SMA Daarul Amanah. The researcher must collect data from textbook, magazines, songs, etc. As like Fraenkel (2009:475) states that the researcher is clear about the objectives and



units of analysis, he or she must locate the data (e.g., textbooks, magazines, songs, course outlines, lesson plans) that will be analyzed and that are relevant to the objectives.

The researcher will conduct this research using one technique of collecting data below:

a. Study Documentation

Study documentation is one of techniques of collecting data that used in this research. The term documents here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts (textbooks, novels, newspapers, transcripts, letters, etc), or of non-written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer files). The writer uses this technique is to get data about students' diction in translating Quran Indonesian translation into English.

7. The Technique of Analysis Data

To make the data of this research valid, this research used triangulation. The type of triangulation used in this research is data triangulation. The researcher used it to recheck the truth of the data by comparing the data with another source of the data. The researcher gathering data through several sampling strategies, so that slices of data at different times and in different social situations, as well as a variety of people, are gathered.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing data, the writer would like to draw some conclusions and give some suggestion dealing with what has been discussed in chapter I and III.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing six of ten students' translation result in translating Quran surah Al-Insyiqaaq verse 1-25 from Indonesian into English are the samples in this thesis. It can be concluded that:

1. This study reveals that there are many differences between the students' diction and the standard of Quran English translation word choices that used in this study. There are two factors that caused more differences than similarities, the first is the factor of students' method of translation, the students used word-for-word translation and literal translation in translating Quran Indonesian translation into English. The second is the factor of students' competence in translation, the students are not having the standard of translator competency.
2. This study reveals that this study did not find literary and vernacular level. This case is occurred because the students do not know yet how to translate the text using literary and vernacular level. It is because their school grade is still SMA, they have not receive yet about the content of translation moreover about the qualities of the diction, so they translated by using their own language naturally.

B. Suggestion

The writer conscious that this research still has many weaknesses. So that, the writer wants to suggest to:

1. the students of SMA daarul Amanah are suggested to study hard to develop their translation skill, because translation is very important, especially in developing their language, because in this era globalization many books, articles, journals, newspaper, in technology, and also in a



bussiness are formed English. So we have to increase the ability in translation, to become master and be a good translator.

2. the Teacher are suggested to pay attention more to the students' translation competence.
3. the next researcher whoever will conduct the research about diction, to do not do the research about diction in translation again. But do the research about diction in students' speech or students' daily conversation. The writer hopes whoever chooses it will enjoy it as much as I have.



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