

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is one of the important things for human in communicating general attitude toward life and others. People use language in different functions. Halliday (<http://exchange.state.gov/forum/vols/vols32/no2/p22.htm>) identifies three major functions of language. Two of these are the interpersonal function and the ideational function. The interpersonal function of language is reflected in the kind of social talk, such as in conversation with family, friends, colleagues, etc. As the ideational function, language is used to express content and to communicate information. It is an essential aspect of most real-life situation, whether in study or business, professional, or most other work contexts.

English is one of languages, which has an important role or function in communication between people in the world because it is used widely by people all over the world, or as international language. Whether English as the interpersonal function or as the ideational function, it is used by people as the important tool for communication both in oral and written text.

In talking to other people or in reading books, articles, etc, one needs to understand the context of language used because by this way, the person can get true message or meaning. Hatch (1994: 209) states that much of meaning can only be understood by looking at linguistic marker has a

“pointing” function in a given discourse context. For example: consider the following note, pinned on a professor’s door: “Sorry I missed you. I’m in my other office, back in an hour.” Without knowing who the addressee is, what time the note was written, or the location of the other office, it is hard to make a precise interpretation of the message. Those terms cannot be interpreted without an immediate context called deixis or deictic. Deixis means “pointing”, as a linguistics terms, it means “identification by pointing.” Deixis is a word in which its referent always moves or changes depend on the context.

Deixis is crucial to be understood by people in order to get a precise interpretation of the message both in oral or written text. In fact, deictic expressions are used in many utterances or in written text. It also uses in English translation of Al-Quran, the Moslem holy book. Al-Quran as revelation of God has the highest language style and the deep glory meaning, whereas in each letter.

There are some interesting problems of the use of deixis in Al-Qur’an. One example is the use of “we” that refers to Allah. The problem will be more detail in the example bellow:

“Verily! We have sent it (the Al_qur’an) down in the night of Al-Qodr? “(QS. Al-Qodr: 1)

In this verse, we meet the first-person pronoun “we”. Theoretically, “we” belongs to plural first-person personal pronoun, which function as person deixis. It refers to the combination between I (speaker) and you (addressee) or I (speaker) and another party.

Ibnu Katsir (2002: 285) explains the long Messenger's *shallallahu'alaihi wa sallam* utterance narrated Ali bin Urwah. In the part of his utterance, he said that Gabriel reads for him (Muhammad, may Allah blessed upon him): "Verily! We have sent it (the Al-Qur'an) down in the night of Al-Qodr. And what will make you know the night of Al-Qodr is? The night of Al-Qodr is the better than a thousand months," then Gabriel said to him: "This is better than what make your members are startled." Then Ibnu Urwah said that Gabriel elaborates this (verses) for Muhammad may Allah blessed upon him and all-people (all human being). According to Utsaimin (2006: 493), pronoun "na" (we) in the sentence "Inna anzalna" refers to Allah and "hu" (it) uin that verse refers to Al-Quran.

These explanations show us that the speaker is Allah and the addressees are Muhammad, may Allah blessed upon him, and all-people (all-human being). The problem of this case is the use of "We" as pronoun of Allah, while He is The One and The Only God. Allah the Almighty said: "Say (O Muhammad, May Allah blessed upon him): "He is Allah (the) One". (QS. Al-Ikhlâs: 1). There are some confusions of this phenomenon, whether deictic "we" of this verse and the others belong to plural first-person pronoun or single first-person pronoun; what is the precise reference of "we" in this verse? This phenomenon is one reason of the writer in conducting this research.

Besides the understanding of deixis in discourse analysis especially the use deixis in Al-Qur'an, this research also aims for getting lesson and

religious admonition, because it is one duty of Moslem. The Moslem must understand the meaning of Al-Quran, and the analysis of use deixis in English translation of Al-Quran will help people to understand the meaning of it.

Al-Quran consists of 30 chapters, which has deep meaning inside it. Chapter 30, which is called “Juz ‘Amma” is one of part of Al-Quran. It consists of 38 divisions (*surah*) that most of them are *Makkiyyah*. There are just three *surah* of *Madaniyyah*, namely An-Nasr, Al-Baiyinah, and Al-zalzalaha. *Makkiyyah* is the name of *surah*, which is revealed before the flight of Muhammad, may Allah blessed upon him, from Mecca to Medina. While *Madaniyyah* is the name of *surah* that is revealed after the flight of Muhammad, may Allah blessed upon him, from Mecca to Medina. The last chapter of Al-Quran is frequently read by people in all prayer. Most of them have short sentences but brief and clear, which explain life of hereafter, horrifying events of doomsday, and the condition of unbelief in hereafter. So, knowing the meaning involves meaning of deixis is very important especially for Moslem in order to get admonition of it.

These reasons make the writer interested in conducting the research entitled “The Use of Deixis in English Translation of Al-Quran in the Chapter 30 (Juz ‘Amma).

B. Previous Study

Some researches concerning with the studies on deixis have been conducted by previous researchers. The research entitled “*The Use of Deixis in*

Gladiator Movie Manuscript” has been done by Chuswatul Hasanah. In her research she describes the forms of deixis, and the reference of each deixis used in the *Gladiator* movie manuscript. The result of her research shows that there are five forms of deixis used in *Gladiator* Movie, namely: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Based on pragmatic meaning, there are some references of deixis, such as: refer to first person, refer to second person, refer to third person, refer to present time, refer to future time, refer to past time, refer to proximal distance, refer to distal distance, refer to preceding portion, and refer to social relationship.

The research of deixis has been done by Fillmore (1971). He tries to make a theory of Deixis using the result of research about deixis in many languages. Bambang Kaswati Purwo (1983) studies deixis in Indonesian language because he saw the phenomena on children that faced difficulty in using deixis words. The result shows that references of deixis word that always change or movement make the children confused.

Riccobono (1996) analyses the function of deixis in the poetry of Eugenio Montale, in particular ‘*In limine*’. The main objective of this research is to show how deixis is involved in the dynamic relationship between text and reader. The result of research shows that in the Montale’s ‘*In limine*’ the reader is not only an ‘eavesdropper’ or able to place him/herself in the deictic center, but symbolically takes an active part in the context of communication and becomes a necessary element for the functioning of the text.

In this research, the writer will conduct research entitled “*The Use of Deixis in English Translation of Al-quran in the Chapter 30 (Juz ‘Amma)*”. At a glance the research is same with the previous researches especially from Chuawatul’s research. Actually this is different with Chuswatul’s research or another researcher because in this research is the writer also analyses covert deixis, one interesting phenomenon of deixis. Covert deixis, contrast overt deixis, is deixis exist covertly in the direct sentences. Therefore, this study fills the absence of the study under the topic deixis in discourse study.

C. Problem Statement

There are two main problems of this research, namely:

1. What are the forms of deixis that is used in English Translation of Al-quran?
2. What is the reference of each deixis that is used in English Translation of Al-quran?

D. Objective of the Study

The objective of study is very crucial in conducting the research because it is as the target that should be attained in carrying out the research. The objectives of this research are (1) to describe the forms of deixis that is used in English translation of Al-quran in the chapter 30, and (2) to describe the reference of each deixis that is used in English translation of Al-Quran in the chapter 30.

E. Limitation of the Problem

From the background of the study, and problem statement, the limitation of the problem is the deixis in discourse analysis. The writer focuses on in English translation of Al-Qur'an. She analyzes deixis in the chapter 30 only.

F. Benefits of the Study

In conducting the research, there are two kind benefits: theoretical and practical advantages. The expected advantages of the study are:

1. Theoretical advantage

- a. The result of the research can be used as reference for people who want to conduct a research in discourse field especially the study under the topic deixis.
- b. The result of this research will enrich linguistic study especially study of deixis.

2. Practical Advantage

- a. The result of the research will give the writer and the reader knowledge about deixis includes the form, the reference, and the function of deixis.
- b. The result of the research will help the writer and the reader to understand the meaning of Al-Quran, especially related to deixis.

G. Paper Organization

In its arrangement, this research is organized as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. It covers background of study, previous study, problem of the study, objective of the study, and significances of the study, and limitation of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter describes discourse analysis, deixis, meaning, and commentary of Al-Quran.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter deals with type of research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the result of the data analysis. It describes the result of the study, and the discussion of it.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.