

AN ANALYSIS SEMANTIC OF AL-QUR'AN IN LEXICAL MEANING ON SURAH AL-BAYYINAH (LEXICAL MEANING ON SURAH AL-BAYYINAH)

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Abstract

Semantic learns about meaning of word, phrase and sentence. Lexical is a form of semantic that study about meaning of word and meaning relationships among word or phrase. This research is aimed to identify the lexical meaning and types of lexical meaning found in Surah Al-Bayyinah. Surah Al-Bayyinah is 98th surah on Al- Qur'an, which consists of eight verses.. The design of this research by the form of qualitative method since the researcher conducts the analysis on Surah Al-Bayyinah. In this research, the researcher uses Lyon's theory to analyze semantics in lexical meaning on surah Al-Bayyinah. The result of this research show there are three types of lexical meaning found on surah Al-Bayyinah consist of synonym with eighteen words in 7 verses, connotative with four words or phrases in 4 verses and denotative with four words or phrases in 4 verses. Researcher suggest the reader and the next researcher who interest to make this research as reference, the reader and the next researcher can conduct other style of lexical meaning on Al-Qur'an or song with other branch of linguistic. Researcher hope this research will be useful by the reader and the next researcher.

Keywords: *Semantic, Lexical, Surah Al-Bayyinah*

A. Intruduction

English is a language that is patented to be an international language where all of people in the world can communicate with everyone who has a different language by using English. A literature review is an organized, informed discussion of published works that are significant to the subject of study³. The teaching of literature can thus be seen as a means of introducing learners to such a serious view of our world, of initiating them in the process of defining themselves through contact with others' experience⁴. Every communicating is not aware that we have used linguistic knowledge or applied science. Likewise with linguistics in using English especially we use it. Linguistics itself

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³ Hayford, Michelle, and Jenny Olin Shanahan. 2021. "Literature Reviews." In *Undergraduate Research in Theatre: A Guide for Students*. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781785363214.00008>.

⁴ Carter, Ronald. 2007. "Literature and Language Teaching 1986-2006: A Review." *International Journal of Applied Linguistics*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1473-4192.2007.00130.x>.

has several branches namely, the science of linguistics, there are branches of linguistic that are often juxtapose namely, the linguistics branch of Pragmatic and Semantic. Language as a dynamic force that interacts with other social forces and practices and as a process that is permeable, variable, and useful⁵. He argues that the best way to teach, research, and plan language policy is to recognize and enhance the users' abilities to use language for their own permeable, variable, and unpredictable purposes. The consequences of a static view of language in real-life situations at several levels of interaction and analysis.

Semantics is a form of the important branch of linguistics with interpretation and meaning of the word, sentence structure and symbol, and with reading comprehension of the readers, in how they understand others and their interpretations. Semantic roles, like student or customer, are seen as (pre-defined) transitory properties that can be associated with (usually animate) entities. From a formal point of view, they can be represented as standard concepts to be placed into a specific branch of a particular ontology; they formalize the static and classificatory aspects of the notion of role⁶. Semantic construct a relation by adjoining word and clarifies the sense of a sentence, whether the meaning of the word is literal or figurative. In addition, semantic has subfield to learn or identify the word meaning that are lexical meaning, sentential meaning and discourse meaning. Semantic divided into two types namely, structural semantic and cognitive semantic. Structural semantic itself divided to be sentential meaning and lexical meaning. semantic is deepening of the branch direction of the content of foreign language education⁷

Learn about lexical meaning will be more important when the word or lexical items combined into sentence. Researcher chooses lexical meaning in order to change people opinion that as a Moslem, just read Al-Qur'an is enough without understand the meaning. The other reason is try to prove by the researcher that the meaning of word is not only from dictionary, it will be changes when it puts into a sentence. In this research, the researcher formulated the research problem in the research problem as follows: 1. How is lexical meaning found in the Surah Al-Bayyinah? 2. What are the kinds of lexical meaning found in the Surah Al-Bayyinah?. There are two objective of this research namely, 1. To identify lexical meaning of surah Al-Bayyinah. 2. To know the kinds of

⁵ Bender, L. 2003. "Brumfit, C. (2001). Individual Freedom in Language Teaching: Helping Learners to Develop a Dialect of Their Own." *STUDIES IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION*.

⁶ Zarri, Gian Piero. 2019. "Functional and Semantic Roles in a High-Level Knowledge Representation Language." *Artificial Intelligence Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10462-017-9571-5>.

⁷ Zheliaskov, Vasyi, Volodymyr Krasnopol'skyi, Tetiana Sharhun, Victoriia Ihnatenko, Iryna Hinsirovska, and Oksana Tymofeyeva. 2020. "The Impact of European Educational Integration on the Process Study of Foreign Languages in Institutions of Higher Education of Ukraine." *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*. <https://doi.org/10.31838/srp.2020.10.25>.

lexical meaning of surah Al-Bayyinah. Practically, this research give contribution to the reader and the next researcher that are interested to improve their knowledge in understanding lexical meaning on Surah Al-Bayyinah. The scope of this research is focus on semantic of surah Al-Bayyinah, while the limitation of this research is analysis lexical meaning of surah Al-Bayyinah.

In addition, Lexical meaning divided into 7 parts namely synonym, polysemy, hyperbole, repetition, irony, denotation and connotation⁸. The researcher focus of those seven parts of lexical meaning on this research. The first lexical is Synonymy, the words which have same meaning. Synonymy can be noun, verbs, adjective, or adverbs. Synonym make the identity, not only similarity of the meaning the criterion synonym. The second lexical is Polysemy, the collection of a word with two or more meanings. Polysemy is semantic ambiguity with an aspect which concerns the multiplicity by word meanings. For example: the word "head" is not only a part of human body, but also have another meaning like head of bottle and head of school or organization. The third lexical is Hyperbole, contains with exaggeration an easy thing. Hyperbole refers to something where the speaker's statement is stronger than the real situation. For example: "the bag of gift weight a ton" and "I ate five thousand pancakes for breakfast". The fourth lexical is repetition a word, phrase or sentence that repeated more than one. Repetition as repeated use of an expression of morpheme, lexical item, or phrase which has already occurred in context. For example: "and they'll come true, impossible not to do... impossible not to do". The fifth lexical is Irony, a result from the opposite between actual meaning of a word or statement and suggestion of another meaning. In the normal irony context, the speaker intended to convey irony, and the listener felt that he/she was being criticized by the speaker⁹. Irony is a reference that wants to say something through something different from what it actually wants to say. The sixth lexical is Connotative, the communicative value of an expression over and above its purely conceptual content. Connotative represents implicit or associative meaning of a word. The connotative is the meaning which appears by association of language used by the speaker or listener about the language which they speak or read. Connotative meaning is the communicative value and expression has by virtue of what it refers to. Connotative meaning can also happen in the

⁸ Meier, Cecile. 2005. "Review of Löbner (2002): Understanding Semantics." *Studies in Language*. <https://doi.org/10.1075/sl.29.1.10mei>.

⁹ Hayashi, Hajimu, and Yoshimi Ban. 2020. "Children's Understanding of Unintended Irony and Unsuccessful Irony." *European Journal of Developmental Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17405629.2020.1783528>.

sentence and it can define by looking at the context of the sentence¹⁰. For example: the words “childish”, “childlike” and “youthful” have same denotative meaning but different in connotative. “childish” and “childlike” has more negative interpretation than “youthful” which implies the energetic person. The seventh lexical is Denotative, denotative is the strict imaginative association surrounding a word. Denotative represents the explicit or referential meaning of a sign. Denotative refers to the literal meaning of a word, the “dictionary definition”. There is only one way to get the meaning of word in denotative that is by looking for in dictionary. Denotative is the meaning that shows the relationship between the concept and the world of reality. This denotative meaning has a real meaning or according to what is seen, does not contain a hidden meaning. The term of denotative with the truth condition where the denotation of the word is more than the set of all existing of that kind, it includes real referents as well as fictitious ones, usual exemplars and usual ones. For example: the word “snake” is a denotation, but it has a connotation meaning of someone who cannot be trusted or cheat.

Surah Al-Bayyinah is the 98th surah in holy Qur'an which consists of eight verses.

لَمْ يَكُنِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ مُنْفَكِّينَ حَتَّى تَأْتِيَهُمُ الْبَيِّنَةُ. رَسُولٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ يَتْلُو صُحُفًا مُطَهَّرَةً. فِيهَا كُتِبَ
قِيَمَةٌ. وَمَا تَفَرَّقَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ إِلَّا مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَتْهُمْ الْبَيِّنَةُ. وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ خُنَفَاءَ وَيُعِينُوا
الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَذَلِكَ دِينُ الْقِيَمَةِ. إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ فِي نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أُولَئِكَ هُمْ شَرُّ
الْبَرِيَّةِ. إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ أُولَئِكَ هُمْ خَيْرُ الْبَرِيَّةِ. جَزَاءُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ جَنَّةٌ عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ
فِيهَا أَبَدًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ رَبَّهُ

B. Research Methodology

Research design refers to the general strategy followed in gathering and analyzing the data. In this research, the researcher used qualitative method by seeking and observing the materials then continue to the writer's own analysis in order to obtain the require data. Qualitative research is thus a real-life example of post diction research. Some may object to the idea of preregistering qualitative studies because qualitative research generally does not test hypotheses, and because qualitative research design is typically flexible and subjective¹¹. Descriptive research is the study intended to investigate the situation, condition, circumstances, events, or other activities, and the result presented in the form of the research report¹². Hence, in this study, the writer also used descriptive research approach. In addition, the researcher used primary or original

¹⁰ Leech, Geoffrey. 1981. "Geoffrey Leech_Semantics_the_Study_of_Meaning.Pdf."

¹¹ L. Haven, Tamarinde, and Dr Leonie Van Grootel. 2019. "Preregistering Qualitative Research." *Accountability in Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08989621.2019.1580147>.

¹² suharsimi Arikunto. 2010. "Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Praktik." *Disi Revisi VI*.

data. Here in qualitative research, data collection is carried out in a natural setting, primary data sources and data collection techniques are more on observation participate, in-depth interviews and documentation. The data that are collected of this research are the eight verses of surah Al-Bayyinah.

“Data collection was carried out in natural conditions, primary data sources, and more on observations to play a role, in-depth interviews and documentation”¹³. This type of data collection conducted in this study is observation, interview and documentation. 1. Observation, Observation is a data collection technique by observing every event that takes place and record it using observation sheets. This observation method uses direct observation of an object, condition, situation or behavior. 2. Interview, A qualitative research interview involves asking research participants a set of questions¹⁴. This may sound deceptively simple, particularly to clinicians who are experienced in conducting consultations with their patients, but qualitative research interviewing is a form of social interaction in which the interviewer must be able to listen to, and encourage, the accounts of others so that they feel safe to tell their story or share their views. Interviews are the building blocks of a rich study and enable a rigorous analysis, so choosing an appropriate and relevant sample is a key step in this process. The researcher conduct interview technique with the aim of exploring in-depth information from respondent regarding the meanings found in surah Al-Bayyinah. In interview researcher acted as an interviewer as well as a leader in the interview process. While respondents were interviewees who were asked for information by researcher. 3. Document is record of that have passed, document study is a complement to the use of observation method and interview from qualitative research¹⁵. So in this study researcher tried to collect document that were obtained in the field.

In addition, activity in the analysis of qualitative data is carried out interactively and take place continuously to completion, so that the data has been saturated, the activity is in the form of data reduction, data presentation and data verification. 1. Data reduction, the first step is to choose and focus important and summarize the main data. In the data reduction, the report of the field report is summarized, selected the main things, focused on important things, search for themes or patterns. So the field report as raw material is increased, arranged more systematically, so it is easier to control. 2. Data presentation, the next step is data presentation. What is often used in presenting data in qualitative

¹³ Sugiyono. 2016. “Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian.” *Sugiyono*.

¹⁴ Hinton, Lisa, and Sara Ryan. 2019. “Interviews.” In *Qualitative Research in Health Care*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119410867.ch4>.

¹⁵ Sugiyono. 2016. “Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian.” *Sugiyono*.

research is with narrative text. In order for the researcher to not sink by a data set therefore in order to see the overall picture or certain parts of the study, it must be attempted to make a measuring instrument, namely interview guidelines, observation guidelines and documentation guidelines. 3. Data verification, the last step is data verification. Here the researcher looking for themes, relationship patterns, equations, things that often arise and so on. So the data obtained from the start tried to draw conclusion. The conclusion was first still very blurred, doubtful but with increasing data, the conclusion would be more complete, the conclusion must always be verified as long as the study was reached until finally the final conclusion was reached.

Validity is a measure that shows the level of validity or validity of an instrument. In this section the researcher used the triangulation method to measure the validity of the data. Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something other than the data for the purpose of checking or comparing the data. Triangulation as a combination or combination of various methods used to study related phenomena from different perspectives and perspectives¹⁶. According to him, triangulation includes four things namely, 1. method triangulation, 2. inter-researcher triangulation (if the research is conducted in groups), 3. triangulation of data sources, and 4. theory triangulation.

In this research, the researcher only used the triangulation of data sources to check whether the data found were really valid according to various references. Triangulation of data source is to explore the true of certain information through various methods and source of data collection. For example, apart from going through interviews and observations, researcher can use participant observation, written documents, archives, historical documents, official records, personal notes or writings and pictures or photos. Each of these methods will produce different evidence or data, which in turn will provide different insights regarding the phenomenon under study.

C. Research Finding And Discussion

In this section, the researcher explains about the finding of the data that are analyzed. The data that will be analyzed of this research is obtained from Surah Al-Bayyinah of Al-Qur'an. The data will be categorized based on seven types of lexical meaning. In this research, the researcher found three types of lexical meaning. The types of lexical meaning that the researcher found on Surah Al-Bayyinah are synonym, connotative and denotative.

The first lexical meaning found in surah Al Bayyinah is synonym. In this research, the researcher found the synonym in every verse of surah Al-Bayyinah except in verse two.

¹⁶ Sugiyono. 2016. "Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian." Sugiyono.

In the 1st verse, researcher found five words which categorized by synonym. The first word is word "Reject" has similar meaning with Refuse, and the second is word "People" has similar meaning with Person, and then the word "Depart" has similar meaning with Go, after that the word "Clear" has similar meaning with Clean, and the last is the word "Evidence" has similar meaning with Proof. In the 3rd verse, researcher found two words which categorized by synonym. The first is word "Laws" has similar meaning with Legal and then the word "Decrees" has similar meaning with Decision. In the 4th verse, researcher found four words that categorized by synonym. The first word is word "People" has similar meaning with Person, and the second is word "Schisms" has similar meaning with Split, and then the word "Clear" has similar meaning with Clean, and the last word is word "Evidence" has similar meaning with Proof. In the 5th verse, researcher found two words that categorized by synonym, those words are Commended and Devotion. The first is word "Commended" has similar meaning with Instruct and the second is "Devotion" has similar meaning with Service. In the 6th verse, researcher found two words that categorized by synonym. The first is word "Reject" has similar meaning with Refuse and the second is word "People" has similar meaning with Person. In the 7th verse, researcher only found one word that categorized by synonym. The word is word "Deeds" has similar meaning with Actions. In the 8th verse, researcher found two words that categorized by synonym. The first word is word "Reward" has similar meaning with Prize and the second is word "Lord" which has similar meaning with God.

Second lexical meaning which found on surah Al Bayyinah is connotative. In this research, the researcher found word or phrase which categorized by connotative in four verses namely, verse 1, verse 3, verse 5 and verse 8. In 1st verse, the researcher found just one phrase which categorized by connotative. The phrase that the researcher found is "clear evidence" which has several meaning like proof in the form of words and work. But, what is meant by phrase "clear evidence" here is a miracle. In 3rd verse, the researcher found only one word that categorized by connotative. The word that found by the researcher is "laws" which means about God's laws that is the law that has been addressed to all Muslims and other than Muslims not about the laws in a country or others. In 5th verse, the researcher found the word "worship" that categorized by connotative. What is meant in the word "worship" here is obedient in carried out what is commended and avoid what is prohibited? In 8th verse, the researcher found only one phrase that categorized by connotative. The phrase that the researcher found is "Gardens of Eternity", that is what is meant here is not about the gardens in the world, but what is meant here is Heaven.

Denotative is the last type of lexical meaning found by the researcher on surah Al-Bayyinah. In this research, the researcher found four words which categorized by denotative that is, verse 1, verse 5, verse 6 and verse 8. In 1st verse, the researcher found one phrase that categorized by denotative. The phrase that the researcher found is “clear evidence” which categorized by denotative, because the meaning of the phrase clear evidence is really in the form of clear evidence both in word and in work. In 5th verse, the researcher found just one word that categorized by denotative. The word that the researcher found is “worship”, because the meaning of the word worship here is one of God’s commands that must be carried out in the form of five daily prayers. In 6th verse, the researcher found one phrase that categorized by denotative. The phrase that the researcher found is “Hell Fire” which means fire in hell. In 8th verse, the researcher found one phrase that categorized by denotative. The phrase that the researcher found is “Garden of Eternity”, because the phrase garden of eternity here is the real meaning which is one of places in Heaven.

The conclusion from this research will be formulated based on the research question. How lexical meaning and types of lexical meaning found on surah Al-Bayyinah of Al-Qur’an by collecting and categorizing data of surah Al-Bayyinah into the types of lexical meaning which have seven types. But the types of lexical meaning found in surah Al-Bayyinah is only three types consist of synonym, connotative and denotative.

In this research, the researcher found that there were eighteen words that categorized in synonym in every verse except verse two namely, in the 1st verse there were five words (reject, people, depart, clear and evidence), and in the 3rd verse there is one word (decrees), and in the 4th verse there were four words (people, schisms, clear and evidence), and then in the 5th verse there were three words (commanded, devotion and right), and then in the 6th verse there were two words (reject and people), after that in the 7th verse there is one word (deeds), and the last is in the 8th verse there were two words (reward and lord). The researcher also found four words or phrases that categorized in connotative in four verses namely, one word or phrase in 1st verse (clear evidence), and one word or phrase in 3rd verse (laws), and then one word or phrase in 5th verse (worship), and the last is one word or phrase in the 8th verse (gardens of eternity). And the last, the researcher also found four words or phrases which categorized in denotative in four verses namely, one word or phrase in 1st verse (clear evidence), and one word or phrase in 5th verse (worship), and then one word or phrase in 6th verse (hell fire), after that one word or phrase in 8th verse (garden of eternity).

D. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is there were three types of lexical meaning found in surah Al-Bayyinah of Al-Qur'an namely, synonym, connotative and denotative. In the three types of lexical meaning found in surah Al-Bayyinah, the researcher found eighteen words which categorized in synonym in seven verses, and four words or phrases which categorized in connotative in four verses, and then four words or phrase which categorized in denotative in four verses.

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