CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the writer presented two points. The first point of this chapter is data findings and the second point is discussions. Data finding is the explanation of the types of lexical relation and their relation meanings that appear in Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali that are served by the table. From the data finding, the writer describe by interpreting the words, phrases and sentences that have relation to lexical relation and their relation meanings. The writer analyzed types of lexical relation theory by Saeed, John (2016). They are homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy and meronymy. And relation meaning theory by Nida, Albert Eugene (1975). They are included, overlap, complementation, and contiguity.

4.1. Findings

In this point, the writer provided the table of types of lexical relation and their relation meanings. In the table contained some examples of words, phrases and sentences of Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Previously, the writer has found many words, phrases and sentences of Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali that have relation to types of lexical relation. So, she takes some the data finding as a sample. The table made the writer easier to interpret the types of lexical relation and their relation meaning.

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4.1.1. Types of lexical relation and their principles of meaning relation

In this section, the writer analyzed sample of the data findings above. The data findings was taken from Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali based on lexical relation theory by Saeed, John (2016) relation meaning theory by Nida, Albert Eugene (1975). The writer finds five lexical relation types in her analysis. They are moronymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy and meronymy. And also she finds four relation meaning theory. They are included, overlap, complementation, and contiguity.

4.1.1.1.Homonymy

Homonymy is one of fewest finding in Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali translation of this research. Homonymy is the words that have same sound, or same written but different of meaning.

Data 1

(Air (129); Heirs (176))

The word "air" can be found in the verse 129. The word "heirs" also just found in the verse 176.

As explains above about the definition of homonymy, the data (air and heirs) has the same phonological word. And it is categorized in the different category but same spelling. The word "air" is a noun that has pronounce /eə(r)/ and the meaning are 1 mixture of gases that we breathe 2 earth's atmosphere 3 impression or appearance, etc. The word "heir" is a noun that has pronounces /eə(r)/ and the meaning is person with the legal right to receive the property, etc

when the owner dies. From those analysis, the data are different meanings, same spelling and same phonological word. That why the data are called homonymy.

The meaning relation of the data is overlapping. Overlapping occur cause of two ways. The first way a word explains the different meanings. Or the second ways, many words in the same sound but have different meaning. The word "air" and "heir" as homonymy type has the overlap principle because it is the effect of homonymy that categorized many words in the same sound. By the explanation above, the data called overlapping principle.

4.1.1.2.Polysemy

Polysemy also has the fewest finding in Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali of this research. Polysemy is a word has several meanings. In following explanation is the data and data analysis of polysemy. Look at the data below:

Data 2

Your right **hands**possess (3, 24, 25, and 36)

Your right **hand**waspledged (33)

Rub therewith your faces and **hands** (43)

The sentence "your right hands possess" is found is the verses 3, 24, 25, and 36. The sentence "your right hand was pledged" is found in the verse 33. And the sentence "rub therewith your faces and hands" is found in the verse 43.Those are the data of polysemy in this analysis. Because the words "hand" in those sentences has different meaning although those are the same word.

Now, the writer analyses one by one about the meaning of "hand" in each sentence. From the reference, *TafsirJalalain* by As-suyuthi, Jalaluddin and Al-Mahally, Jalaluddin Muhammad Ibnu Ahmad, in the sentence "your right hands possess", the meaning of word "hand" could not be stand alone, it must be the phrase "right hand", the meaning is a *slave,*(As-suyuthi and Al-Mahally: 48). In the sentence "your right hand was pledged", the word "hand" is not the part of our body, but it means *you are who promise to always faithful to somebody* (As-suyuthi and Al-Mahally: 52). In the sentence "rub therewith your faces and hands", the meaning of word "hand" could stand alone. It means "hand" *part of our body*. As-suyuthi and Al-Mahally: 54). From the analysis above, the word "hand" has several meanings and called polysemy.

The meaning relation of the data is overlapping. Overlapping occur cause of two ways. The first way a word explains the different meanings. Or the second ways, many words in the same sound but have different meaning. The word "hand" as polysemy type has the overlap principle because it is the effect of polysemy that categorized a word has several different meanings. By the explanation above, the data called overlapping principle.

4.1.1.3.Synonym

Synonym is the most finding in Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali of this research. Synonym is the several words that have similar meaning. In the following explanation, here are some analysis data of synonym:

Data 3

Devour (2, 161) = **eat up** (10, 29) = **consume** (6)

The word "devour" is found in the verses 2 and 161. The phrase "eat up" is found in the verses 10 and 29. The word "consume" is found in the verse 6. The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. "Devour" is eat all of the something quickly and hungrily. "Eat up" is 1 using up money, time, etc. 2 destroy or damage the surface of something. "Consume" is 1using something 2 eat or drink something 3 fill somebody with a strong. By the explanation of similarity meanings, they called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of data (Devour, eat up, and consume) is the speed of using something is different. The word "Devour" maybe needs fast speed because before it, someone feels hungry, the word "eat up" maybe need not really fast because it takes the something. It could be now, tomorrow, or yesterday. And the word "consume" also not really in a fast speed because it relates to something. Sometime we consume a food, but seldom have we consumed something. From the analysis data about the differences level of similarity, it called contiguity meaning relation.

Data 4

Suitable (33, 59) = **appropriate** (9) = **accordance** (64)

The word "suitable" is found in the verses 33 and 59. The word "appropriate" is found in the verse 29. The word "accordance" is found in the verse 64. The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "suitable" is right or appropriate for purpose.The word "appropriate" is suitable or correct. And the word "accordance" is in accordance with something in agreement with something. From the meaning explanation above, they are very similar in meaning, that why they called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of data (Suitable, appropriate, accordance) is the using depend of the context. It is seen from individual or with many people factor. The word "suitable" is used to individual using. For example, their clothes suitable with their veils. The word "appropriate" is used to individual using. For example, her data is appropriate with the theory. And the word "accordance" is used to group using or an agreement of the discussion. For example, the accordance the meeting is agreed by audiences. By the explanations above, they called contiguity meaning relation.

Data 5

Guardian – Lord / Lord = God

The word "Lord" is found in the verses 1, 65, 75, and 77. The word "God" is found in the verses (1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 59,

61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 155, 157, 158, 160, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176).

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "Lord" is God. The word "God" is 1 the maker and ruler in the universe. 2 (in some religions) being that is believed to have power over nature or to present a particular quality, etc. From the similarity meaning explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of data (Lord ; God) is the using description a possession or not. The word "lord" is used if we say our God is our possession. For example, "Oh My Lord", "your lord", etc. The word "God" is used when it is not describe about possesses. For example, "This is from God". That is the explanation of differences level similarity of "Lord" and "God". And they called contiguity meaning relation.

Data 6

Good (2, 4, 19, 29, 36, 40, 62, 69, 73, 79, 85, 94, 95, 114, 125, 127, 128, 147, 148) = **kindness** (5, 8, 19) = **excellent** (58) = **well** (90, 91, 94, 135, 165)

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "Good" is 1 of a high quality, 2 pleasant: that you enjoy and want, 3 able to do something well, etc. The word "kindness" is 1 quality of being kind, 2 kind act. The word "excellent" is very good. The word "well" is 1 in a good, right or satisfactory way, 2 thoroughly and completely, 3 to a great extent or degree. From the similarity meaning explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of data (Good, kindness, excellent, well) is the using description a characteristics of the thing or a human. The word "good" is used to describe the characteristics of human or thing. For example he is good looking. The word "kindness" is used to describe the characteristics of human. For example her kindness makes me happy. The word "excellent" is used to describe something or human that better or the best from other. For example, you are excellent from other. And the word "well" is used to describe a something. For example, well preparation.

Data 7

Mankind (1, 54, 79, 133, 165, 170, 174) = **person** (1, 95) = **people** (41, 47, 54, 75, 78, 90, 91, 92, 123, 131, 153, 159, 171)

The word "mankind" is found in the verses 1, 54, 79, 133, 165, 170, and 174. The word "person" is found in the verses 1 and 95. The word "people" is found the verses 41, 47, 54, 75, 78, 90, 91, 92, 123, 131, 153, 159, and 171.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "mankind" is the human race. The word "person" is singular of people, it is human being. The word "people" is 1 persons in general, 2 nation, race, 3 persons who live in particular place, 4 ordinary persons without special rank or position.By the similarity meaning of the data, they called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of data (mankind, person, people) is how many people that purpose in that context. The word "mankind" is used much people in the world. Because, it is Islamic religious community and it addresses to humanity in the world. So, it uses "mankind". The word "person" is used singular to individual or just one individual. The word "people" is used to many people, group, society, etc. By the meaning explanation above, those data called contiguity.

Data 8

Speak (5, 8, 9, 63) = **say** (18, 43, 46, 51, 72, 73, 77, 78, 94, 97, 127, 141, 150, 171, 176)

The word "speak" is found in the verses 5, 8, 9, and 63. The word "say" is found the verses 18, 43, 46, 51, 72, 73, 77, 78, 94, 97, 127, 141, 150, 171, and 176.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "speak" is1 talk to somebody about something, use your voice to say something 2 is able to use the language, 3 make a speech to an audience, 4 say or state something. The word "say" is 1 speak or tell to somebody about something, using words 2 give an opinion to something, 3 suggest or give something as an example or possibility, etc. From the similarity meaning above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (speak, say) is informal or informal. The word "speak" is used to formal situation. Usually it uses in the discussion, meeting, speech, speak with director, lecturer, etc. But the word "say" is used to informal situation. It uses to tell something or describe something in someone, maybe to her friend or family. By those analyses about the similarity differences level, the data called contiguity.

Data 9

Please (48, 49, 90, 110) = **cheer** (4)

The word "please" is found in the verses 48, 49, 90 and 110. The word "cheer" is found in the verse 4.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "please" is 1 making somebody happy, 2 choose or want to do something. The word "cheer" is 1 shout of praise, support, etc. 2 happiness. From the similarity meaning explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (please, cheer) isusing formal or informal applying. The word "please" is used to formal occasion. For example, expression happy in general discussion. But the word "cheer" is using informal occasion. It expression to happy or cheer up with friends or group. That is the analysis of contiguity reason in that data.

Data 10

Wrong (20, 110, 161, 168) = **blame** (24, 101, 102, 128) = **evil** (17, 18, 31, 38, 51, 60, 76, 78,80, 85, 97, 110, 115, 123, 148, 149)

The word "wrong" is found in the verses 20, 110, 161 and 168. The word "blame" is found in the verses 24, 101, 102, and 128. The word "evil" is found in the verses 17, 18, 31, 38, 51, 60, 76, 78, 80, 85, 97, 110, 115, 123, 148, and 149.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "wrong" is 1 not true or correct, mistaken, 2 causing problem or difficulties, 3 not suitable, right, or what you need, 4 not morally right or honest. The word "blame" is considering somebody or something to be

responsible for something bad. The word "evil" is 1 force that caused wicked things to happen, 2 very bad or harmful things. From the similarity meaning explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (wrong, blame, evil) is the differences of part of speech. The words "wrong" and "evil" is adjective part of speech. Another name is the characteristics of the thing or human. The word "blame" is verb part of speech. It is used to say something wrong. By the explanation about differences similarity level above, the data called contiguity.

Data 11

Create (1, 28, 119, 120, 133) = **make** (5, 6, 26, 65, 120, 152, 176)

The word "create" is found in the verses 1, 28, 119, 120, and 133. The word "make" is found in the verses 5, 6, 26, 65, 120, 152, 176.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "create" is 1 make something happen or exist, 2 produce a particular feeling or impression. The word "make" is 1 construct, produce or prepare something; bring something into existence, 2 cause something to exist, happen or be done, 3 cause somebody or something to be or become something, etc. From those similar meaning explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (create, make) is the using of other something before. The word "create" is creating something that has not been before, it is real first time to create it. For example, God creates each of us without any else something forms before. But the word "make" is making something that has been before. We just add something. For example, make it beauty or make it over. By the similarity differences of the data above, it called contiguity.

Data 12

Woman (12, 129) = **female** (11, 117, 124, 176)

The word "woman" is found in the verses 12 and 129. And the word "female" is found the verses 11, 117, 124, and 176.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "woman" is 1 adult female human being, 2 women in general, 3 women from the place mentioned, does the job mentioned, etc. The word "female" is adjective of the sex that produces young. From the similarity explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (woman, female) is in the age. The word "woman" is

used just for an adult woman or the age in productive time. Woman who does a job or in career, etc. The word "female" is used for every human in female sex in all age. This word is for general term. For example, in the sign of female toilet, it uses word "female" to naming it, because the visitor comes from any ages, an adult, a young age or an old age. By the similarities differences the data above, it called contiguity.

Data 13

Demand (1) = **ask** (32, 64. 127, 152, 176)

The word "demand" is found in the verse 1. The word "ask" is found in the verses 32, 64. 127, 152, and 176.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "demand" is 1 very firm request for something; something that somebody needs, 2 people desire for something or somebody that they want to buy or employ. The word "ask" is putting a question to somebody in order to get information, 2 say to somebody that you want them to do something, etc.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (demand, ask) is the speed needed. The word "demand" is used if someone needs the information faster and wants the question is answered as fast as possible. The word "ask" is used when somebody ask about the information but no need faster.

Data 14

Restore (2) = **repent** (16, 17, 18, 146)

The word "restore" is found in the verse 2. The word "repent" is found in the verses 16, 17, 18, and 146.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "restore" is 1 bringing back situation or feeling that existed before, 2 bringing somebody or something back to a former state or position, etc. The word "repent" arefeeling and showing you are sorry about something wrong you have done. From the explanation similar meaning above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (restore, repent) is the context using. The word "restore" is used for something well or they are not really wrong. But in the word "repent" is used for somebody who feels wrong and they want to repair it to be well.

Data 15

Property (1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 24, 29, 33) = **means** (5, 25, 34, 92, 98) = **inheritance** (11, 12, 176)

The word "property" is found in the verses 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 24, 29, and 33. The word "means" is found in the verses 5, 25, 34, 92, and 98. The word "inheritance" is found in the verses 11, 12, and 176.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "property" is 1 a thing(s) owned by somebody or possession, 2 are of land and buildings, etc. The word "means" is 1 method, 2 money that person has. And the word "inheritance" is money, etc that you inherit fact of inheriting something. By the meaning analysis above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (property, means, and inheritance) is the shape of those things and from who we get. The word "property" is general, everything someone has called property. So the shape of property depends on the thing. The word "means" is money. The shape of means is more specific than property, of course it looks like a money. And the word "inheritance" is also general, it is something we get from our family. So the shape depends on its thing. By explanation of similarity differences above, it called contiguity.

Data 16

Reach their age (2) = **growing up** (6)

The sentence "reach their age" is found in the verse 2. And the phrase "growing up" is found in the verse 6.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "reach" of the sentence "reach their age" is 1 arrive at a place; achieve an aim, 2 stretch out you hand or arm to touch or take something, etc. So, in this sentence, it means someone has already proper to get what they want because their age is suitable, or they called an adult people. The phrase "growing up" is 1 of a person develop into an adult, 2 develop gradually. Those analysis says that the data have similar definition, that why they called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (reach their age, growing up) isusing the time. The sentence "reach their age" is used to someone who got an adult character. But the phrase "growing up" is used to someone who still grows or still tries to make her/his self to be an adult. By that analysis of the data, they called contiguity.

Data 17

Weak (5, 28, 75, 97, 98, 127) = **feeble** (76)

The word "weak" is found in the verses 5, 28, 75, 97, 98, and 127. The word "fear" is found in the verses 3, 9, 25, 34, 35, 77, 83, 101, 128, and 131. The word "feeble" is found in the verse 76.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "weak" is 1 not physically strong, 2 easily bent, broken or

defeated, 3 easy to influence, not having much power, etc. The word "feeble" is weak. By the similar definition, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (weak, feeble) is dialect. Because, people more often use the word "weak" than the word "feeble". By explanation of similarity differences above, it called contiguity.

Data 18

Disobey (3, 9, 25, 34, 35, 77, 83, 101, 128, 131) = **transgress** (14, 154) = defy (140) = **deny** (131) = **reject** (18, 42, 56, 60, 76, 89, 137, 150, 135, 156, 161, 167, 168, 170)

The word "disobey" is found in the verses 3, 9, 25, 34, 35, 77, 83, 101, 128, and 131. The word "transgress" is found in the verses 14 and 154. The word "defy" is found in the verse 140. The word "deny" is found in the verse 131. And the word "reject" is found in the verses 18, 42, 56, 60, 76, 89, 137, 150, 135, 156, 161, 167, 168, and 170.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "disobey" is refusing to do what a person, law, etc. tells you to do. The word "transgress" is going beyond the limit of what is morally or legally acceptable. The word "deny" is 1 saying that something is not true, 2 refusing to give something asked for or needed by somebody. The word "reject" is

refusing to accept something or somebody, 2 sending something back or throw something away as not good enough. From the explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (disobey, transgress, deny and reject) is the using relate to human or not or relate to something. The word "disobey", by its explanation, the using of its word relate to human. The word "transgress" maybe relates to human or not. The word "deny" is not relating to human. The word "reject" is relating to somebody and something. From the explanation above, the word called contiguity.

Data 19

Punish (16, 173) = **confine** (15)

The word "punish" is found in the verses 16 and 173. And the word "confine" is found verse 15.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "punish" is making somebody suffer because they have broken the law or done something wrong. The word "confine" is keeping somebody or something within certain limits, 2 keeping somebody shut in. By the similarity meaning explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (punish, confine) is has already done or is going on or not. The word "punish" has not already done, because in the definition it explains "making", so it is going to be not has already done. But the word "confine" has already done. Because it explains "keeping", so it is going on. By the explanation above, the data called contiguity.

Data 20

Support (5,34) = **give** (4, 19, 20, 24, 25, 33, 34, 39, 43, 44, 48, 51, 53, 54, 58, 64, 67, 74, 90, 91, 107, 114, 127, 138, 152, 162, 173)

The word "support" is found in the verses 5 and 34. The word "give" is found in the verses (4, 19, 20, 24, 25, 33, 34, 39, 43, 44, 48, 51, 53, 54, 58, 64, 67, 74, 90, 91, 107, 114, 127, 138, 152, 162, and 173.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "support" is 1 helping or encouraging somebody or someone by showing that you agree with them, 2 providing somebody with what is necessary to live, especially money, etc. The word "give" is 1 hand something to somebody so they can look at it, use or keep it for a time, 2 let somebody have something as a present, etc. By the similar meaning explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (support, give) is using by the aim. The word "support" is giving something to someone but there is an aim before it. For example, father gives money to his daughter to by the school tools. But the word "give" is used if someone gives something without any aims before or after it. That why the data called contiguity.

Data 21

Appoint (33, 35) = **send** (90)

The word "appoint" is found in the verses 33 and 35. The word "send" is found in the verse 90.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "appoint" is 1 choosing somebody for a job, 2 fixing or deciding something. The word "send" is 1 cause something to go or be taken to a place, especially by post, radio, etc., 2 telling somebody something by sending them a message. By the similar meaning explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (appoint, send) is using formal or informal situation.

The word "appoint" is used to something formal, as definition above, it uses to look for the job, etc. The word "send" is used to something informal, such sending something to a friend. By the explanation above, the data called contiguity.

Data 22

Family (9, 35, 92) = **relatives** (8, 33)

The word "family" is found in the verses 9, 35, and 92. The word "relative" is found in the verses 8 and 33. The word "kinsfolk" is found the verse 36.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "family" is with singular or plural verb group consisting of one or two parents and their children. The word "relatives" is considered in relation to something else, 2 with reference to something, etc. By the similar explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (family) is specific or general. The word "family" is used just in a group or home. But the word "relative" is used not really in a group or home, it may uncle, aunty, cousin, etc. By the explanation above, the data called contiguity.

Data 23

Humiliating (14, 102, 151) = **disdain** (172, 173)

The word "humiliating" is found in the verses 12, 102 and 151. The word "disdain" is found in the verses 172 and 173.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "humiliating" comes from root word "humiliate" is making somebody feel ashamed or foolish. And "humiliating" is a humiliating defeat. The word "disdain" is 1 feeling that somebody or something does not deserve your respect, 2 refusing to do something because you think you are too important to do it. By the similar meaning explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (humiliating, disdain) is doing something or still feeling something. The word "humiliating" is doing humiliating to someone. But the word "disdain" is feeling humiliating to someone. That why the data includes to contiguity.

Data 24

Bounty (32, 54, 70, 130, 173) = **gift** (4, 24, 32, 134) = **favour** (72, 94) = **reward** (40, 67, 74, 95, 100, 114, 134, 146, 152, 162, 173)

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "bounty" is found in the verses 32, 54, 70, 130, and 173. The word "gift" is found in the verses 4, 24, 32, and 134. The word "favour" is

found in the verses 72 and 94. The word "reward" is found in the verses 40, 67, 74, 95, 100, 114, 134, 146, 152, 162, and 173.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "bounty" is 1 generous actions, 2 money given as a reward. The word "gift" is 1 something given freely; present, 2 natural ability. The word "favour" is 1 thing you do to help somebody, 2 approval of support for somebody or something, 3 treatment that is generous to one person or group in a way that seems unfair to others. And "reward" is something given in return for work or services or for bringing back stolen property. By the similar explanation above, the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (Bounty, gift, favour and reward) is treated to something and somebody or somebody only or something only. The word "bounty" is treated to something. The word "gift" is treated to something. The word "favour" is treated to somebody or something. The word "reward" is treated to something. From the explanation above, the data called contiguity.

Data 25

Power (53, 56, 85, 90, 98, 133, 149, 158, 16, 50) = **strength** (34, 66)

The word "power" is found in the verses 53, 56, 85, 90, 98, 133, 149, 158, 16, and 50. And the word "strength" is found in the verses 34 and 66.

The data is known to synonym from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. The word "power" is 1 ability to control people or things, 2 political control of a country, 3 ability or opportunity to do something, etc. The word "strength" is 1 quality of being strong, 2 way in which somebody or something is strong, 3 number of people available. Those are the explanations of similar meaning, that why the data called synonym.

The meaning relation is contiguity. Contiguity is the effect of synonym. There is no another type relating. That why, contiguity occurs not really far with synonym. But contiguity has more differences level similarity. The differences level of similarity of the data (power, strength) is the ability and the quality. The word "power" is an ability to be strong. But the word "strength" is the effect of being strong, or it called the quality being strong. By the explanation above, the data called contiguity.

4.1.1.4. Antonymy

Antonym is the opposing definition meaning of some words. In this research, the writer looked for data that related to antonym in Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. In the following explanation, here are some analysis data of antonym:

Data 26

Small (7) X **large** (7)

The words "small" and "large" are found in the verse 7. The data could be called antonym cause of the opposite definition. The writer used Oxford Dictionary. The word "small" is 1 not large in size, number, degree, amount, etc., 2 young, 3 unimportant or slight, 4 not doing business on a large scale. The word "large" is more than average or usual in size; big. From the opposite meaning explanation above, the data called antonym.

The meaning relation is complementation. Complementation is the effect of antonym. Because after antonym can be known, the data must be determined to complementation level. The complementation level of the data (small X large) is the opposite. Because "small X large" includes quantity relation.

Data 27

Share(7, 11, 12, 33, 34, 53, 85, 176) X **take** (4, 6, 15, 19, 20, 21, 38, 43, 71, 86, 89, 97, 102, 118, 119, 125, 139, 144, 150, 176)

The word "share" is found in the verses 7, 11, 12, 33, 34, 53, 85, and 176. The word "take" is found in the verses 4, 6, 15, 19, 20, 21, 38, 43, 71, 86, 89, 97, 102, 118, 119, 125, 139, 144, 150, and 176.

The data could be called antonym cause of the opposite definition. The writer used Oxford Dictionary. The word "share" is 1 part of something divided between two or more people, 2 part that somebody has in an activity that involves several people, 3 one of the equal parts into which the capital of a company is divided and which people buy as a way of investing money. The word "take" is 1 carrying something or somebody or somebody cause to go from one place to

another, 2 getting hold of or reach somebody or something, etc. By those opposite meaning the data called antonym.

The meaning relation is complementation. Complementation is the effect of antonym. The complementation level of the data (share X take) is the conversive. Because the data could be seen with the movement of the actor.

Data 28

Enjoy(4) **X fear** (3, 9, 25, 34, 35, 77, 83, 101, 128, 131)

The word "enjoy" is found in the verse 4. The word "fear" is found in the verses 3, 9, 25, 34, 35, 77, 83, 101, 128, and 131.

The data could be called antonym cause of the opposite definition. The writer used Oxford Dictionary. The word "enjoy" is 1 getting pleasure from something, 2 happy, 3 be lucky to have something; good health. The word "fear" is bad feeling you have when you are in danger, when something bad might happen or when somebody frighten you. From the opposite meaning explanation above, the data called antonym.

The meaning relation is complementation. Complementation is the effect of antonym. The complementation level of the data (enjoy X fear) is the opposite. Because the data includes in circumstance relation.

Data 29

Near(36, 77) **X far** (27, 60, 116, 136, 167, 171)

The word "near" is found in the verses 36 and 77. The word "far" is found in the verses 27, 60, 116, 136, 167, and 171.

The data could be called antonym cause of the opposite definition. The writer used Oxford Dictionary. The word "near" is adjective 1 at a short distance away in space or time, 2 used to describe a close family connection. The word "far" is adjective 1 more distant; at the furthest point in particular direction. From the opposing meaning explanation above, the data called antonym.

The meaning relation is complementation. Complementation is the effect of antonym. The complementation level of the data (near X far) is opposite. Because the data includes distance situation.

Data 30

Rich(135) X **poor** (6, 8, 135)

The word "rich" is found in the verse 135. The word "poor" is found in the verses 6, 8 and 135.

The data could be called antonym cause of the opposite definition. The writer used Oxford Dictionary. The word "reach" is having a lot of money or property, 2 in containing or providing a large supply of something, etc. The word "poor" is 1 having little money, 2 deserving pity and sympathy, 3 low in quality, 4 having very small amounts of something. From the opposite meaning explanation above, the data called antonym.

The meaning relation of the data is inclusion. Inclusion occurs cause of two ways. The first cause is the data having horizontal relation or the second causes is having part − whole relationship. The data (mankind, man, woman)as hyponymy type has inclusion because it is the effect of hyponymy that categorized having horizontal relation. By the explanation above, the data has inclusion relation meaning.
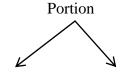
Data 32

Portion (11, 33, 44, 51, 118, 127)

- **Equal** (11, 86, 95)

- **Half** (11, 12, 25, 176)

The word "portion" is found in the verses 11, 33, 44, 51, 118, and 127. The word "equal" is found in the verses 11, 86, and 95. And the word "half" is found in the verses 11, 12, 25, 176.

The hypernymy is "portion". And this word has specific other words. They are "equal" and "half". Because those are having horizontal relations.

The meaning relation of the data is inclusion. Inclusion occurs cause of two ways. The first cause is the data having horizontal relation or the second causes is having part − whole relationship. The data (Portion, equal, half) as hyponymy type has inclusion because it is the effect of hyponymy that categorized having horizontal relation. By the explanation above, the data has inclusion relation meaning.

Portion

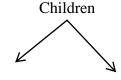Equal   Half

Data 33

Children (11, 75, 98, 127)

- **Daughter** (11, 23)

- **Son** (23, 157, 171)

The word "children" is found in the verses 11, 75, 98, and 127. The word "daughter" is found in the verses 11 and 23. And the word "son" is found in the verses 23, 157, and 171.

The hypernymy is "children". And this word has specific other words. They are "daughter" and "son". Because those are having horizontal relations.

The meaning relation of the data is inclusion. Inclusion occurs cause of two ways. The first cause is the data having horizontal relation or the second causes is having part − whole relationship. The data (children, daughter, son) as hyponymy type has inclusion because it is the effect of hyponymy that categorized having horizontal relation. By the explanation above, the data has inclusion relation meaning.

Children

Daughter   son

4.1.1.6.Meronymy

Meronymy is the word having part − whole hierarchical structure. The word can be identified by using sentence frame. For example X part of Y or X having Y, etc. The next explanation is analysis of meronymy in Surah An − Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

Data 34

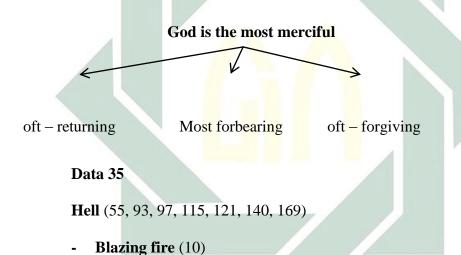**God is the most merciful** (16, 25, 29, 64, 96, 100, 106, 110, 129, 152)

- **Oft − returning**(16, 64)

- **Most forbearing** (12)

- **Oft − forgiving** (23, 25, 96, 100, 106, 110, 129, 152)

The sentence "God is the most merciful" is found in the verses 16, 25, 29, 64, 96, 100, 106, 110, 129, and 152. The phrase "Oft − returning" is found in the verses 16 and 64. The phrase "most forbearing" is found in the verse 12. And the phrase "oft − forgiving" is found in the verses 23, 25, 96, 100, 106, 110, 129, and 152.

The lexical relation type of the data above is meronymy. The sentence "God is the most merciful" as holonymy because this sentence is the whole term. Then, what are the facts if God is the most merciful? The facts are Oft − returning, Most forbearing, Oft − forgiving.From the reference, *TafsirJalalain* by As-suyuthi, Jalaluddin and Al-Mahally, Jalaluddin Muhammad Ibnu Ahmad, the meaning of the data, "oft − returning" means God is the receiver of mankind's repentant if they are realize. "Most forbearing" means only God who gives the big

compassion to mankind. And "oft – forgiving" means God always forgive to mankind who wants to repair their acts.

The meaning relation of the data is inclusion. Inclusion occurs cause of two ways. The first cause is the data having horizontal relation or the second causes is having part – whole relationship. As meronymy type of the data has inclusion meaning relation because it is the effect of meronymy that categorized having part – whole relationship. By the explanation above, the data has inclusion relation meaning.

God is the most merciful

oft – returning   Most forbearing   oft – forgiving

Data 35

Hell (55, 93, 97, 115, 121, 140, 169)

- **Blazing fire** (10)

The word "hell" is found in the verses 55, 93, 97, 115, 121, 140 and 169. The phrase "blazing fire" is found in the verse 10.

The lexical relation type of the data above is meronymy. The word "hell as holonymy because this word is the whole term. The phrase "blazing fire" is the part of "hell". Because "blazing fire" is something filled in the "hell".

The meaning relation of the data is inclusion. Inclusion occurs cause of two ways. The first cause is the data having horizontal relation or the second

causes is having part – whole relationship. As meronymy type of the data has inclusion meaning relation because it is the effect of meronymy that categorized having part – whole relationship. By the explanation above, the data has inclusion relation meaning.

Hell ➡ Blazing fire

4.2. Discussion

The types of lexical relation that found in Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali were homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy and meronymy. The most dominant type of lexical relation is synonymy. The writer found synonymy was 44 data with 44contiguity meaning relation. The second dominant type is antonymy with 11 data with 11 complementation meaning relation. The next finding is meronymy by 5 data with 5 inclusion meaning relation. Then, hyponymy with 4 data with 4 inclusion meaning relation. The fewest typesare homonymy and polysemy that each of them has 1 datum. Hyponymy has 1 overlap meaning relation and so polysemy.

In this occasion, the writer tried to discuss this present study with previous study by explaining the differences and similarities finding the two researches. There was Riantika, Nelvira (2009) analyzed lexical relation in novel, entitled "*An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Sidney Sheldon's "Memories of Midnight"*. There was similar dominant type finding with present study, it is synonym type. The writer looked the reason why the previous research also had a similar dominant type finding because the object of her research is novel. In order to avoid

repetition words in the novel, the author used other similar word or it called synonym. And also, the author did not want the reader feel bored to read this novel cause of repetition words.

After discuss the previous study, the writer want to discuss this present study by explaining the reason why it could be similar dominant type in lexical relation. According to writer, in Surah An – Nisa translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali had synonym dominant type because the translator want the reader understand clearly what the meaning is. Because, it is God's word, we might not be misunderstanding by learning holy Quran. In languages includes Arabic, if there was missed in one written or alphabet, it would be wrong or being other meanings. Therefore, mostly he used synonym.

Another discussion, the writer looked for another side but still same scope. In this era, many other Islamic organizations rose but it was not still in Islam's rules. By this something remarkable, the writer concluded that we have to learn Holy Quran and languages well. Because it is not adequate to read the Arabic word and see the other languages meaning without understand the Quranic Tafseer. So, it is possible if there was other Islamic organization without the truly Islam's rule because there were no understand about the real meaning of each word in Holy Quran.