

**METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION  
IN *SŪRAH AL-QĀRI'AH* BY ABDULLAH YUSUF ALI**

**A Graduating Paper**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining  
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature**



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**2014**

## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I hereby state that all opinions and analyses that have been written in this graduating paper is my original works. This work is organized by some references. The references are taken from the books and internet sources. Every statement from the references written in this graduating paper is treated as quotations that are listed in the works cited. I will be responsible if there is any claim in the future related to the analysis that I made.

Yogyakarta, 18 September 2013,

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Atas perhatiannya yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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**DEDICATION**

*I would like to dedicate this paper to;*

**My Alma Mater Sunan Kalijaga Islamic State University Yogyakarta;**

**My Beloved Sister and Mother**

**Mrs. Agustina Galuh Lafanti and Mrs. Ruminah**

**My Lovely Husband; Mr. Kuswanto**

*Who always prays to me for my best future*

## MOTTO

أخي لن تنال العلم إلا بستة سأنبيك عن تفصيلها بيبيا  
ذكاء وحرص واجتهاد ودرهم وصحبة أستاذ وطول زمان

Brother! You will not get knowledge, but with six items, I will let you know the details clearly:

1. Intelligence; 2. Greedy of knowledge; 3. Determined; 4. The property (provide); 5. Associate teacher; 6. Long time

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Yogyakarta,  
The Writer

## ARABIC – LATIN transliteration GUIDELINES

Common Decision Ministry of Religion Affairs and Ministry of Educational and Cultural

No: 158 Year 1987-No: 0543 b/u/1987

### 1. Consonant

No	Arabic	Latin	No	Arabic	Latin
1	ا	a	16	ط	ṭ
2	ب	b	17	ظ	ẓ
3	ت	t	18	ع	'
4	ث	ṯ	19	غ	g
5	ج	j	20	ف	f
6	ح	ḥ	21	ق	q
7	خ	kh	22	ك	k
8	د	d	23	ف	l
9	ذ	ẓ	24	م	m
10	ر	r	25	ن	n
11	ز	z	26	ه	h
12	س	s	27	و	w
13	ش	sy	28	ء	'
14	ص	ṣ	29	ي	y
15	ض	ḍ			

### 2. Low Vocal

1	فتحة / _ (fatha)	corresponds to English a
2	كسرة / _ (kasra)	corresponds to English i
3	ضمّة / _ (dhamma)	corresponds to English u



### 3. Long Vocal

1	اَ	وُ	يَ
2	aA	Uw	Iy
	/ā/ (long a)	/ū/ (long u)	/ī/ (long i)

### 4. Diphthong

اَ وِ	اَ يَ
Aw	ay
/aw/	/ay/

## ABSTRACT

### Methods and Procedures of English Translation

#### in Surah *Al-Qāri'ah* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali

Translation paper entitled Methods and Procedures of English Translation in Surah *Al-Qāri'ah* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali has an aim to describe and to analyze some methods, procedures, and quality of English translation.

This paper applies theory of translation methods, procedures, and quality of translation. In the method of collecting data, this paper uses documentation technique. While in the analyzing method, this paper uses descriptive analysis technique.

In fact, *Surah Al-Qāri'ah* English translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali is kind of the *Tarjamah Harfiyyah*. In the first verse, there is an application of free translation method, while the translation procedures are unit shift, expansion. Therefore, the quality of the translation is good. The second verse applies word for word translation method, while the translation procedures are structure shift, unit shift, and expansion. The quality of the translation is high. The next verse shows an application of word for word translation method, therefore, the translation procedures are level shift, unit shift, and expansion. The translation quality of third verse is high. The translation method of fourth verse is word for word, while the translation procedures are structure shift and expansion. The quality of the translation is good. The fifth verse applies word for word translation method, and applies structure shift and reduction in translation procedures. The quality of the translation is good. The translation method of sixth verse is word for word, while the translation procedures are level shift and expansion. The translation quality of sixth verse is good. The seventh verse applies free translation method, whereas the translation procedures are unit shift, reduction, and structure shift. It makes the translation quality of seventh verse is high. The translation method of eighth verse is word for word translation, while the translation procedures are level shift, reduction, and expansion. The translation quality of eighth verse is high. The ninth verse applies free translation method, while the translation procedures are reduction, expansion, and unit shift. It makes the translation quality of ninth verse is high. The translation method of tenth verse is word for word translation, while the translation procedure is level shift. The translation quality of tenth verse is good. The last verse applies word for word translation, while the translation procedures are unit shift, class shift and an expansion. It makes the translation quality of the last verse high.

Consequently, by considering the arrangement of the analysis result, *Surah Al-Qāri'ah* English translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali tends to be more general and appropriate to common people. By understanding the message inside the *Surah Al-Qāri'ah*, Muslim knows the ordered and prohibited things by Allah the most merciful.

Keywords : Method, Procedure, Quality, Translation, *Al-Qāri'ah*

## ABSTRAK

### Metode dan Prosedur Penerjemahan yang Digunakan dalam Terjemahan Bahasa Inggris Surat *Al-Qāri'ah* karya Abdullah Yusuf Ali

Penelitian tentang penerjemahan yang berjudul Metode dan Prosedur Penerjemahan yang Digunakan dalam Terjemahan Bahasa Inggris Surat *Al-Qāri'ah* karya Abdullah Yusuf Ali bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis metode, prosedur, dan kualitas dari terjemahan bahasa Inggris.

Penelitian ini menerapkan metode, prosedur and kualitas penerjemahan. Dalam mengumpulkan data, penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Sedangkan dalam menganalisis data, penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif.

Pada kenyatannya, terjemahan Bahasa Inggris dari *Surat Al-Qāri'ah* oleh Abdullah Yusuf Ali adalah termasuk terjemahan *Harfiyyah*. Pada ayat yang pertama, ada sebuah aplikasi dari metode penerjemahan bebas, adapun prosedur dalam penerjemahan yang digunakan adalah pergeseran satuan dan perluasan. Adapun kualitas dari penerjemahannya baik. Ayat yang kedua mengaplikasikan penerjemahan kata demi kata, sedangkan prosedur dalam penerjemahan yang digunakan adalah pergeseran struktur, satuan, dan perluasan. Kualitas dari penerjemahannya terbilang tinggi. Ayat selanjutnya menunjukkan sebuah aplikasi dari penerjemahan kata demi kata, dan prosedur penerjemahannya yaitu pergeseran satuan, tingkat, dan perluasan. Kualitas terjemahan dari ayat ketiga ini tinggi. Metode penerjemahan dari ayat ke empat yaitu penerjemahan kata demi kata, sedangkan prosedur dalam penerjemahannya yaitu pergeseran struktur dan perluasan. Kualitas terjemahannya bagus. Ayat kelima mengaplikasikan metode penerjemahan kata demi kata dan mengaplikasikan pergeseran struktur serta pengurangan dalam prosedur penerjemahan. Kualitas penerjemahannya bagus. Metode penerjemahan di ayat keenam yaitu penerjemahan kata demi kata, sedangkan prosedur penerjemahannya yaitu pergeseran level dan perluasan. Kualitas penerjemahan dari ayat keenam bagus. Ayat ke tujuh mengaplikasikan metode penerjemahan bebas, sedangkan prosedur penerjemahannya yaitu, pergeseran satuan, struktur dan pengurangan. Itu membuat kualitas penerjemahan dari ayat ketujuh tinggi. Metode penerjemahan pada ayat kedelapan yaitu penerjemahan kata demi kata, sedangkan prosedur penerjemahannya yaitu pergeseran tingkat, perluasan dan pengurangan. Kualitas dari penerjemahannya tinggi. Ayat yang kesembilan mengaplikasikan metode penerjemahan bebas, sedangkan prosedur penerjemahannya yaitu pengurangan, perluasan, dan pergeseran satuan. Itu membuat kualitas terjemahan dari ayat sembilan tinggi. Metode penerjemahan dari ayat kesepuluh yaitu terjemahan kata demi kata, sedangkan prosedur dalam penerjemahannya yaitu pergeseran tingkat. Kualitas dari penerjemahannya bagus. Adapun ayat terakhir mengaplikasikan metode penerjemahan kata demi kata, sedangkan prosedur penerjemahannya yaitu pergeseran satuan, kelas, dan perluasan. Itu membuat kualitas penerjemahan dari ayat terakhir ini tinggi.

Konsekuensinya, dengan memperhatikan susunan dari hasil analisis, terjemahan Bahasa Inggris dari *Surah Al-Qāri'ah* karya Abdullah Yusuf Ali cenderung lebih umum dan cocok untuk masyarakat pada umumnya. Dengan memahami pesan yang ada di dalam *Surah Al-Qāri'ah*, orang Islam mengetahui perintah dan larangan dari Allah yang Maha Besar.

Kata kunci : Metode, Prosedur, Kualitas, Penerjemahan, *Al-Qāri'ah*

## LIST OF CONTENTS

TITLE .....	i
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT .....	ii
APPROVAL .....	iii
NOTA DINAS .....	iv
DEDICATION .....	v
MOTTO .....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vii
ARABIC – LATIN TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES .....	viii
ABSTRACT .....	ix
ABSTRAK .....	x
LISTS OF CONTENTS .....	xi
LISTS OF TABLES .....	xii
LISTS OF ABBREVIATION .....	xiii
CHAPTER	
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
A. BACKGROUND OF STUDY .....	1
B. PROBLEM STATEMENTS .....	5
C. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY .....	6
D. SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY .....	6
E. LITERATURE REVIEW .....	7
F. THEORETICAL APPROACH .....	9



G. METHODS OF STUDY .....	13
1) TYPE OF RESEARCH .....	13
2) DATA RESEARCH .....	13
3) METHOD OF COLLECTING DATA .....	14
4) METHOD OF ANALYZING DATA .....	14
H. PAPER ORGANIZATION .....	15
<b>2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>16</b>
A. TRANSLATION THEORY .....	16
1. TRANSLATION METHOD .....	17
1.1. WORD FOR WORD .....	17
1.2. FAITHFUL .....	18
1.3. FREE .....	18
1.4. IDIOMATIC .....	18
1.5. COMMUNICATIVE .....	19
1.6. SEMANTIC .....	19
2. TRANSLATION PROCEDURES .....	19
2.1. LITERAL .....	19
2.2. SHIFT OR TRANSPOSITION .....	21
2.3. REDUCTION AND EXPANSION .....	24
3. TRANSLATION QUALITY .....	25
B. ARABIC STRUCTURE .....	27
1. ARABIC ALPHABETHS .....	28
2. ARABIC WORD .....	29

3. ARABIC SENTENCE .....	32
C. ENGLISH STRUCTURE .....	32
1) WORDS .....	33
2) PHRASES .....	36
3) CLAUSE .....	39
4) SENTENCE .....	41
D. TYPES OF QURANIC TRANSLATION .....	43
1. TARJAMAH HARFIYYAH .....	43
2. TARJAMAH TAFSIRIYYAH .....	43
<b>3. DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>44</b>
A. RESEARCH FINDINGS .....	45
B. ANALYSIS .....	47
<b>4. CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>67</b>
A. CONCLUSION .....	67
B. SUGGESTION .....	69
REFERENCES .....	70
APPENDIXES .....	73
I. TABLE OF THE METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION of SURAH AL – QARI’AH BY ABDULLAH YUSUF ALI .....	
II. CURRICULUM VITAE .....	

## Lists of Tables

1. Word For Word Translation Example .....	17
2. Faithful Translation Example .....	18
3. Free Translation Example .....	18
4. Idiomatic Translation Example .....	19
5. Communicative Translation Example .....	19
6. Semantic Translation Example .....	20
7. Literal translation .....	20
8. Level Shift Translation Procedure .....	21
9. Structure Shift Translation Procedure .....	22
10. Class Shift Translation Procedure .....	22
11. Unit Shift Translation Procedure .....	23
12. Intra Unit Shift Translation Procedure .....	24
13. Reduction Translation Procedure .....	24
14. Arabic Alphabets.....	28
15. A Comparison Of The Parts Of Speech Between English And Arabic .....	29
16. Noun Phrase .....	37
17. Verb Phrase .....	37
18. Adjective Phrase .....	38
19. Adverb Phrase .....	38
20. Prepositional Phrase .....	39
21. Clauses .....	40

22. Roles And Function Of Sentence Constituents .....42

23. Translation Methods and Translation Procedures .....46

24. Translation Procedures, Methods and Quality.....68





## LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. A : ADVERBIAL
2. DO : DIRECT OBJECT
3. CA : CLASSICAL ARABIC
4. FC : FINITE CLAUSE
5. N : NOUN
6. NP : NOUN PHRASE
7. MWA : MODERN WRITTEN ARABIC
8. PP : PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE
9. S : SUBJECT
10. SL : SOURCE LANGUAGE
11. TL : TARGET LANGUAGE
12. TM : TRANSLATION METHOD
13. TP : TRANSLATION PROCEDURES

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Background Of Study

Nowadays, an effort in translating the Holy Quran in any languages is important to do. It causes the Holy Quran as the God's saying should be known by Muslim in the world. Besides, the Holy Quran is the way to get happiness in life and hereafter. The Holy Quran carries a universal message to humankind, regardless of their language or race. Therefore, Muslim around the world should study and understand the meaning of the Holy Quran. Therefore, translation is the solution of those kind problems. By doing translation, Muslim understands the meaning and message from the Holy Quran and they can improve their faith in Islam. Thereby, translations of the Holy Quran are important to carry its universal message to all humankind.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary fourth edition, translation is something, which is translated, or the process of translating something, from one language to another (2008:473). Translation here indeed involves two languages, namely the source and target language. Source language (SL) is the original language. It is a language that will be translated. Target language (TL) is the focus language that will be the second language implementing an idea of the source language. It is in line with Newmark statement. He states that:

“Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (1988:5)”

Furthermore, it is in line with Catford statement. He states that:

“Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (1965:20)”

Generally, translation focuses on transferring the written messages. In other word, the target language should represent the thought and idea from the source language. In this study, the writer focuses on the English as the target language and Arabic as the source language, particularly, English translation of *Sūrah Al – Qāri’ah* as the object. Because of English as the international language of the world and it is as the most translated language in the world. Besides that, there is a fact according to the Online Qur’an Project that the most translated language used by western translators and Muslim scholars to translate the Holy Quran is English. So that, if westerner find some difficulties in understand the Holy Quran in Arabic, they can read the English translation. Their faith in *Allah* will improve if they understand the message inside the Holy Quran.

In this paper, the writer chooses the translated works of Abdullah Yusuf Ali, because his translation is most widely known and used in the world. He was known as Sunni scholar. Ali translated the Holy Quran in the 1934 and published it in 1938 entitled “*The Holy Qur’an: Text, Translation, and Commentary*”. His translation of the Holy Quran ranks alongside the translation of Marmaduke Pickthall whom also the most widely known and used in the world. Ali speaks both *Arabic* and English fluently. He studied English Literature at several European universities, including the University of Leeds. He concentrated his effort on the Holy Quran and studied the Qur’anic commentaries beginning with those written in the early days of Islamic History ([www.renaissance.com](http://www.renaissance.com)).

Before doing translation, the translator should know and understand the equivalence of the source language in the target language. It causes equivalence in translation will influence the result of translation. The misunderstanding will occur if the translator ignores the equivalence between source language and target language when they do the translation. On the other hand, another consequence is the wrong message delivered. Besides that, the translator has to use two most important ways in translation to get a good translation. Those are translation methods and translation procedures.

In this paper, the writer applies the translation methods and procedures theories from Newmark and Catford. Newmark states that the translation method used for the whole text. He states that he has been describing methods of translation as the product rather than the process as it appears in the finished translation. Newmark (1988: 45-47) in his book *Textbook of Translation* refers to following translation methods; 1. Word for word; 2. Literal; 3. Faithful; 4. Free; 5. Idiomatic; 6. Communicative; and 7. Semantic.

Newmark also states that the translation procedure used in sentences and the smaller units of language (1988:81). The translation procedures that related to this paper are shifting or transposition, reduction, and expansion (Newmark, 1988: 55-90). This paper also applies translation procedures theory from Catford. In his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* divided two majors of shift into two kinds; those are level shift and category shift (1978: 73).

Category shift is begun from formal correspondence in translation. In the category shift, there are four types of shifts, those are; 1. Structure shift; 2. Class shift; 3. Unit shift; 4. Intra – unit system shift (Catford, 1978:76-80). The last translation procedure is reduction and expansion. This is a translation when SL text reduced and expanded into



the TL. There is at least one shift occurs when translating a text, a sentence, and a word (Newmark, 1988:90).

In this paper, the writer focuses on the methods and procedures of the English translation in *Sūrah Al – Qāri’ah* by Hafiz Abdullah Yusuf Ali as the main object. The writer chooses *Sūrah Al – Qāri’ah* as the object because the target language have different in unit, level, class, and structure shift with the source language. For example is in the first verse;

SL	: الْقَارِعَةُ /Al – Qāri’ah/ WORD
TL	: The (Day) of Noise and Clamor PHRASE

The translation method in the first verse is free translation because it produces the TL text without the manner, content or form of the original. Besides that, the TL (The Day of Noise and Clamor) is paraphrasing much longer than the original.

The SL ( الْقَارِعَةُ ) word order is *ism ma’rifat*. It marked by *tā’marbūtah* (ة) and the TL (The Day of Noise and Clamor) is a noun phrase that refers to neutral noun.

The translation procedure in the first verse is unit shift, because there is a unit at one rank in the SL is changed into a unit at a different rank in the TL. Based on the analysis above, there is a change in unit/rank that is from Arabic ( الْقَارِعَةُ ) as word into English (The Day of Noise and Clamor) as noun phrases.

Therefore, the writer interested to analyze *Sūrah Al – Qāri’ah* as the data source. *Al – Qāri’ah* is the one hundred and first *Sūrah* from 114 *Sūrah* of the Holy Quran. It has eleven verses. This *sūrah* is included to be *al – Masani* which is the number of the verse

is under one hundred (*Al-Qattan*, 1994: 212-213). Besides that, the numbers of this *sūrah* also support the writer in choosing *Al – Qāri’ah* as the data source. If this paper takes other longer *sūrah*, it will need more times and places discussed.

Based on the background of study above, the writer focuses on the methods and procedures of English translation in *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah* used by Hafiz Abdullah Yusuf Ali English translation in his book entitled *Meaning of the Holy Qur’an Complete Translation with Selected Notes* (1997: 1024).

The research in analyzing the methods and procedures of English translation *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali becomes important to be studied, because if the target language has different meaning with the source language, it influences the reader in understanding the message inside the *sūrah*.

## **2. Problem Statements**

The writer puts questions that will be discussed further in the next chapter, those are;

1. What is the method and procedure used in the English translation of *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah*?
2. How is the quality of the English translation of *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah*?

## **3. Objectives Of Study**

As seen in the previous section, there are some objectives of study will discuss in this paper:

1. To find the method and procedure of the English translation of *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah* used by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.
2. To describe the quality of the English translation of *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah* used by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

#### **4. Significance Of Study**

The significances of this paper are divided into two kinds; theoretical and practical significances:

##### **1. Theoretical Significances**

- a. Giving information and source for the study of method and procedure of the English translation of *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.
- b. Giving information and source to the study of quality in translation.
- c. The writer hopes that the analysis can be a reference and it gives contribution to the English Department of Sunan Kalijaga University.

##### **2. Practical Significances**

- a. The writer hopes that this paper can be as contribution or starting point for other researchers to find out the other translation research analysis.

#### **5. Literature Review**

Literature review presents some studies from the other students on the same work or same topic. The first literature review is Guswanto Saiful Umam, student of the

English Education Study Program of Ahmad Dahlan University, 2001.. His research title is “A Comparative Study On Diction Used In English Translation Of *sūrah An – Nisa* in Abdullah Yusuf Ali’s *The Holy Quran* and J.M. Rodwell’s *The Koran*.” In his paper, he formulated the kinds of diction, the differences, and the similarities of diction used in English Translation of *sūrah An – Nisa* in Abdullah Yussuf Ali’s *The Holy Quran* and J.M. Rodwell’s *The Qoran*. In analyzing his paper, he used some theoretical approach, such as comparative study, diction, translation and *Qur’anic* Translation – Resistant method. Finally, the similarities and differences of the types of diction or choice of words lie in the theological expression, abstract morality concept, and ritual expression. This paper has the similary with the writer’s paper since it takes the same object that is the English translation of Holy Qur’an by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. But his exactly data is *sūrah An – Nisa*’ then mine is *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah*. He focuses on comparison of Abdullah Yusuf Ali and J.M. Rodwells’s *Holy Qur’an* translation. Then, my paper focuses on methods and procedures in *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah* English translation.

The second literature review is Siti Sudartini. She is a student of Faculty of Languages and Arts, Yogyakarta State University, 2012. Her paper entitled “*The Questions of Grammatical Equivalence in Translation*.” Her paper described the three aspects of grammatical equivalence occurring in English – Bahasa Indonesia translation, namely, the Person (pronoun), tense and voice. Particularly, her study tried to answer some questions related to the notion of grammatical equivalence in English – Bahasa Indonesia translation related to categories of person (pronoun), tenses, and voice.

Siti’s paper is descriptive qualitative which tries to describe and delineate the phenomenon of translation naturally without the intervention of an experiment or an



artificially contrived treatment. The result of her paper is there is person, tenses and voice may cause problems in the translation from English into Bahasa Indonesia. Most of the English pronouns with person reference are translated by the personal pronouns in Bahasa Indonesia, some are not translated by the personal pronouns in Bahasa Indonesia since their meaning are considered known from their context, and some others are not translated by personal pronouns but rather by the noun reference. The category of tense in English presented morphologically by changing the verb forms whereas in Bahasa Indonesia it is the relation of the event presented lexically by adding words indicating the time relation of the event presented by the verb. In terms of voice category, English category with the same frequency. The active forms in English are not always translating into active forms in Bahasa Indonesia, and vice versa.

The similarities of Siti's paper with my paper are we have the same topic that is the study about translation shifts. Besides that, both of us have the same ways in analyzing the data. Then, the differences between Siti's paper and mine are we have different source and target language in translation. Siti's paper uses English as the source language and Bahasa Indonesia as the target language, meanwhile my paper uses Arabic as the source language and English as the target language.

The third literature review is a paper written by Badriyatul Munawaroh. She is from Ahmad Dahlan University, 2007. Her paper entitled "*English –Arabic Conditional Sentences; A Comparative Study*". Her paper described the forms of English and Arabic Conditional Sentences. Besides that, her paper aimed to find the similarities and differences of English and Arabic Conditional Sentence. In her paper, she used descriptive comparative analysis. It means that in the research, the data is analyzed by describing and

comparing them. Finally, she found that the similarities between English and Arabic conditional sentence are their conditional sentence which can explain implicitly, without using a particle. The last has similarities with my paper that is about English – *Arabic* sentences. Badriyatul Munawaroh compares English – *Arabic* conditional sentences, but the writer only focuses on methods and procedures of the English translation in *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah*.

Based on prior research above, this paper will analyze about the methods and procedures of English translation of *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah*. This research was designed as a qualitative research that is focused on data for understanding the efforts and drawing conclusion descriptively.

## **6. Theoretical Approach**

There are several definitions related to the translation term. The following is the definition of the word translation written in Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary fourth edition, translation is something, which translated, or the process of translating something, from one language to another (2008:473).

Schaffner as cited in Mona Baker (2001:3) states that translation conceived primarily as a process of intercultural communication, whose product is a text, which is capable of functioning appropriately in specific situations and contexts use. Newmark (1988: 32) also states that the translation is the super ordinate term for converting the meaning of any utterance of any source language to target language. These definitions suggest translators to consider meaning as the variable of greatest importance in

translation. Therefore, in translation, the same meaning may have to express in another language by a very different form.

Before doing translation, the translator has to use two most important ways in translation to produce a good translation. Those are translation methods and translation procedures. Newmark states that the translation method used for the whole text. Newmark (1988: 45-47) in his book *Textbook of Translation* refers to following translation methods; 1. Word for word; 2. Literal; 3. Faithful; 4. Free; 5. Idiomatic; 6. Communicative; and 7. Semantic. Word for word translation means the SL word order preserved and the words translated singly by their common meanings, out of context. Literal translation means SL grammatical constructions converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words translated singly, out of context. Faithful translation attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures and to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text realizations of the SL writer. Free translation produces the TL text without the manner, content or form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original. Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. 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. Semantic translation is more flexible than faithful translation, but it's still associated with the source language. The semantic translation more figures on the aesthetic element of source language and more creative, so as the target language acceptable of the reader.

In this paper, the writer applies the translation procedures from Newmark and Catford. The translation procedures from Newmark are shifting, reduction and expansion. Newmark states that the translation procedure uses in sentences and the smaller units of language (1988:81). The shift is a translation procedure that involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. The translation procedures from Catford is shifting too, but in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, shifting is divided into two majors. They are level shift and category shift (1978: 73). Level shift is a SL item at one linguistic level that has TL translation equivalent at a different level. It means that there is a change in different level from SL into TL. The changes of levels that usually occur are at the level of phonology and graphology, or grammar and Lexis (Catford, 1978: 73). Category shift begins from formal correspondence in translation. In the category shift, there are four types of shifts, those are; 1. Structure shift; 2. Class shift; 3. Unit shift; 4. Intra – unit system shift (Catford, 1978: 76-80). The last translation procedure is reduction and expansion. This is a translation when SL text reduced and expanded into the TL. There is at least on shift occurs when translating a text, a sentence, and a word (Newmark, 1988: 90).

The usage of translation methods and procedures will influence the quality of the translation. According to Nida in her book *Toward a Science of Translating* (1964: 182-84), she states that there are three fundamental criteria become basic to the evaluation of all translating. These are: (1) general efficiency of the communication process, (2) comprehension of intent, and (3) equivalence of response. Generally, the efficiency of the translation process can be judged in terms of the maximal reception for the minimum effort of decoding, which is stated simply: "That meaning is best which adds least to the

total meaning of the context." In other words, the maximizing of redundancy reduces the work of decoding. The second criterion is "comprehension of original intent". It is designed to cover what has often been traditionally spoken of as "accuracy," "fidelity," and "correctness." Furthermore, comprehension itself must analyze in terms of comprehending the significance of a message as related to its possible settings. The third criterion in judging translation is the equivalence of response. It is oriented toward either the source culture (in which case the receptor must understand the basis of the original response) or the receptor culture (in which case the receptor makes a corresponding response within a different cultural context) (Nida, 1964: 182-84)

## **7. Methods of Research**

### **a. Type Of Research**

Method of research is logical and systematic ways based on the true paradigm to get the formal and material truth. Formal truth means methodological truth and material truth means language as the object of research (Hanafi, 2011:88). There are two types of researches; qualitative and quantitative.

Denzin and Lincoln state that quantitative research emphasizes on the measurement and analysis of cause and effect between variables in the free value framework. In the contrary, qualitative research gives intensity on a reality that socially built a significant relation between object and subject of research as the process and meaning, and full of value (Ratna, 2011: 92). The type of this paper is qualitative research because there is a significant relation between object (English translation of *sūrah Al – Qāri’ah*) and subject

(*sūrah Al – Qāri’ah*). There is relation between the SL and TL in translation process and its meaning.

### **b. Data Sources**

Data is every information or fact recorded and observed. There are two kinds of source data; those are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is information that directly taken from the source by the researchers for particular purposes. In other words, primary data are original data from the first hand source (Hanafi, 2011:128 ).

In this paper, the writer takes the primary data from Hafiz Abdullah Yusuf Ali’ English translation of *sūrah Al-Qāri’ah*. The secondary data is some sources that collected or reported by others. In other words, secondary data as the source that comes from the second hand. It is not as originally as the primary data (Hanafi, 2011: 128). In this paper, the writer takes the secondary data from website in order to give examples and to complete the information about the methods and the procedures of English translation of *sūrah Al-Qāri’ah* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

### **c. Data Collection Technique**

The writer does the documentation in collecting the data. The documentation method employed as the data are in the form of printed texts; English and *Arabic* Versions. Besides, the writer visiting the library and browsing information from internet to collect additional information that related to the paper.



#### **d. Data Analysis Technique**

After the writer collects the data by applying documentation technique, the next step is analyzing data. The method of analyzing data is descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis is a method that explains and analyzes the data (Ratna, 2011:93).

In this paper, the descriptive analysis consist some techniques. Firstly, the writer reads the SL (*sūrah Al-Qāri'ah*) and the TL (English translation of *sūrah Al-Qāri'ah* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali) carefully. Secondly, the writer decides the methods used in each verse *sūrah Al-Qāri'ah* by applying the theory of translation methods by Peter Newmark. It is complete with reasons in choosing that method and process of analyzing the data. Thirdly, the writer decides the procedures used in each verse of *sūrah Al-Qāri'ah* by applying the theory of translation procedures from Newmark and J.C. Catford. The translation procedures from Newmark are shifting or transposition, reduction and expansion. Therefore, the translation procedures from Catford are level shift and category shift. Fourthly, the writer decides the quality of the translation by practicing the theory from Eugene A. Nida that is the translation quality theory.

After the writer finds the methods, the procedures, and the quality of the English translation of *sūrah Al-Qāri'ah*, the writer draws the conclusion of the paper.

### **8. Paper Organization**

This paper consists of four chapters. Chapter one presents the background of study containing the writer's reasons for analyzing the subject, the scope of the study, the problem statement, the objective study, the significance of study, the prior research, the theoretical approach, the methods of study, research data analysis and the paper

organization. The second chapter discusses about the explanation of the translation theory, the Quality of translation, *Arabic* and English Language structure, and *Quranic* Translation. The third chapter discusses about the implementation of the theory and the explanation of the analysis data, and additional information that related to the data. Then, the last chapter is the conclusion from the entire discussion and the suggestion from the writer about the English Translation of *sūrah Al-Qāri'ah* for the readers.



decoding in translation. Besides that, an expansion in the target language shows in word (It is) is related to the ninth and tenth verses. It explains the meaning of هَاوِيَةٌ / *hāwiyah* / in the ninth verse or هِيَّاهُ / *hiyah*/ in the tenth verse.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

#### 1. Conclusion

Based on the analysis result in the previous chapter, the writer concludes that the English translation of *Surah Al-Qāri'ah* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali uses some methods and procedures in translation process. Ali uses word for word translation and free translation methods in translating *Surah Al-Qāri'ah*, while in translation procedures are level shift, unit shift, structure shift, and reduction or expansion. Sometimes the translator applies more than one translation procedure at one verse in order to get throughout the message.

After the writer analysis the methods and procedures used in the *Surah Al-Qāri'ah*, the next level is the writer concludes the quality of the translation. As seen in the previous section, the quality of the translation can be seen from the general efficiency of the communication process, comprehension of intent, and equivalence of response.

After that, the writer concludes the criteria of the translation quality. The criteria are cumulative; high, good, and low. A higher grade implies the possession of the skills described at lower grades, as well as the absence of deficiencies described at lower grades. To make easy in understanding, the writer makes table that shows the result of translation analysis:

<b>Verse</b>	<b>Translation Methods</b>	<b>Translation Procedures</b>	<b>Quality of The Translation</b>
1	Free	Unit Shift Expansion	Good
2	Word for Word	Structure shift Unit shift Expansion	High
3	Word for Word	Level shift Unit Shift Expansion	High
4	Word for Word	Structure shift Expansion	Good
5	Word for Word	Structure shift Reduction	Good
6	Word for Word	Level shift Expansion	Good
7	Free	Unit shift Reduction Structure shift	High
8	Word For Word	Level shift Reduction Expansion	High

9	Free	Reduction Expansion Unit shift	High
10	Word for word	Level shift	Good
11	Word for word	Unit shift Class shift Expansion	High

Table. 24 Translation methods, procedures, and translation quality of Surah Al-Qāri'ah

## 2. SUGGESTION

Moreover, the translation of the *Holy Qur'an* as the holy book is important to do, because it is as the guidance of life. Particularly, *Surah Al-Qāri'ah* which has message to people around the world about the resurrection day. By understanding the message inside the *Holy Qur'an*, Muslim knows the ordered and prohibited things by Allah the most merciful.

This paper can analyze further with other different theories, such as morphology, syntax, semantic, and pragmatic, which is more accurate and scientific. Furthermore, this paper only focuses on the methods and procedures of English translation in *Surah Al-Qāri'ah* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

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## APPENDIX

Verse	SL	TL	Translation Methods	Translation Procedures	Level Quality of The Translation
1	أَلْفَارِعَةُ /Al – Qāri 'ah/	The (Day) of Noise and Clamor:	Free Translation	Unit Shift Expansion	Good
2	مَا أَلْفَارِعَةُ / Mā Al – Qāri 'ah/	What is the (Day) of Noise and Clamor?	Word For Word	Structure Shift Unit Shift Expansion	High
3	وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا أَلْفَارِعَةُ /wamā adrā kamā al-Qāri 'ah/	And what will explain to thee what the (Day) of Noise and Clamor is?	Word For Word	Level Shift Unit Shift Expansion	High
4	يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ /yauma yakūnu an- nāsu kā al-farāsyi al - mabsūs/	(It is) a Day whereon Men will be like moths Scattered about	Word For Word	Structure Shift Expansion	Good
5	وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ /wa takūnu al- jibālu kā al 'ihni al- manfūsy/	And the mountains will be like carded wool.	Word For Word	Structure Shift Reduction	Good
6	فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ	Then, he whose balance (of good	Word For Word	Level Shift	Good

	<i>/fa'ammā man šaqlat mawāzīnuhu /</i>	deeds) will be (found) heavy,		Expansion	
7	<i>فَهُوَ فِي عَيْشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ</i> <i>/fahuwa f'ī 'īsyatin rāḍiyah /</i>	Will be in a life of good pleasure and satisfaction.	Free Translation	Reduction Structure Shift Unit Shift	High
8	<i>وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ</i> <i>/wa ammā man khoffat mawāzīnuhu /</i>	But he whose balance (of good deeds) will be (found) light	Word For Word	Level Shift Reduction Expansion	High
9	<i>فَأُتِمَّتْ هَاوِيَةٌ</i> <i>/faummuhū hāwiyah /</i>	Will have his home in a (bottomless) pit.	Free Translation	Reduction Expansion Unit Shift	High
10	<i>وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَ</i> <i>/wamā adrā kamā hiyah /</i>	And what will explain to thee what this is?	Word For Word	Level Shift	Good
11	<i>نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ</i> <i>/nārun hāmiyah/</i>	(It is) a Fire Blazing fiercely!	Word For Word	Unit Shift Class Shift Expansion	High

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