

ABSTRACT

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Language plays an important role in human life. By using language someone could make statements, convey facts and knowledge explain or report something, and keep social relations among the language users. These indicate that by means of language, people can express their ideas, feeling, information, etc. through communication.

This study is aimed to analysis the preposition of the English and Arabic language through analysis of Surah Al-Muthaffin translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. It was also to find out the used of preposition in Surah Al-Muthaffin translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The problem statements in this research are: 1) what are the similarities among the types, functions, and positions of prepositions that found in Surah Al-Muthaffin and its English translation? and 2) what are the differences among the types, functions, and positions of prepositions that found in Surah Al-Muthaffin and its English translation?.

The type of this research was library research. The data collection technique in this research is documentation. Furthermore, researcher used contrastive analysis method. The stages of analysis applied in this research were; 1) data coding, 2) data editing, and 3) classification.

The results of this research were: (1) In the preposition type, both of them couldn't be understand without another sentence (2) In the preposition function, both of them used as conjunctive and used before noun or pronoun to show place, position, and time. (3) In the preposition position, in English and Arabic were same. In English and Arabic the prepositions came after an intransitive verb and must be put after comparative degree. The differences among the types, function, and position between English and Arabic prepositions on Surah al-Muthaffin and its English translation were: (1) In the preposition type, English prepositions are various but Arabic prepositions are limited in language. Some of English preposition such as : at, in, on are difficult to be compared with Arabic prepositions, all of them can be replaced by في (2) In the preposition function, English verb need a preposition but some of Arabic verb don't need a preposition, some of English sentences don't need a preposition some of Arabic sentences need a preposition. (3) In the preposition position, English prepositions are always separable, but in Arabic prepositions can be inseparable. In English, the noun uncertain coming after a preposition but in Arabic the noun coming after a preposition.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language plays an important role in human life. One tries to acquire, learn and use language as a means of communication, and simultaneously as social symbol of humanity. By using language someone could make statements, convey facts and knowledge explain or report something, and keep social relations among the language users. These indicate that by means of language, people can express their ideas, feeling, information, etc. through communication. Therefore, it is necessary to enter the era of globalization by mastering international language. There are six official languages of international : English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic.

Since applied as international language, English become very popular and has been spoken and learnt by almost all people in the world. Generally, all students learning English language want to be able to listen, to speak, to read, and to write English well. In mastering English, the learner should understand that there are many aspects in English language to learn. One of them is grammar.

English grammar is the rules in a language for changing the form of words and combining them in to sentences. ¹ Another explanation tell that English grammar is structure of expressions in the English language. This

¹ Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. page.517

includes the structure of words, phrases, clauses and sentences.² In English grammar, there are many rules used to correlate or to combine parts of speech for making good sentences or phrase, just like concord, subjunctive, articles and determiners, pronouns, direct and indirect sentences, prepositions, passive voice, etc. In this thesis, the writer would like to focus more on the rule of English grammar, the use of prepositions.

Preposition is classified as a part of speech in traditional grammar. However, prepositions as well as conjunctions differ from other parts of speech in that (1) each is composed of a small class of words that have no formal characteristic endings; (2) each signals syntactic structure that function as one of the other parts of speech. For these reasons modern linguists prefer to classify prepositions as structure words rather than as parts of speech.

A preposition signals that a noun or a noun structure follows it ; the preposition + noun combination constitutes a prepositional phrase (He walked into the house). A prepositional phrase may function as an adverb, adjective or noun.³

In Arabic language, preposition called as huruuf-ul-jari. Arabic prepositions link nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition. The example of Arabic prepositions are fii (in), ilaa (to), min (from),etc. Every prepositions has different meaning based on the use of it.

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_grammar

³ MarcellaFrank.Modern English: Practical References Guide (New Jersey:Prentice Hall,Inc,1972)

For example *min* in the sentence *ji'tu-minal-Surabaya* (I come from Surabaya), *min* has meaning as from and explain the place. But, in the sentence *akhodztu-minad-darooхими* (I take some of dirhams), *min* explain that I in that sentence take only partly of dirhams, not all. Thats example show that preposition in Arabic is special.

Based on the explanation above, English and Arabic are the important languages. The preposition in Arabic and English play the important role in sentence, then the researcher wants to analyze the difference of the preposition between Arabic and English translation in Surah Al-Muthaffifin. Here are some examples the prepositios in Arabic and English that happened in Surah Al-Muthaffifin. The researcher chooses surah Al-Muthaffifin because the verses are short, meaningful, and has many preposition in the Surah.

Surrah Al-Muthaffifin is one of the Surah in the Al-Qur'an (Arabic : سورة المطففين, Surah Al-Muthaffifin, "Dealing in Fraud"). This Surah consists of 36 verses. It is Makkiyah verse. It has been derived after surah Al-'Ankabuut and the last surah in Mecca before moving to Medina. Al-Muthaffifiin which was used in the name of the surah was derived from a word Al-Muthaffifin found in the first verse. Ibnu Abbas told when the Prophet Muhammad SAW arrived at Medina. It was told that Medina people were very dishonest in measuring and weighing anything. Therefore Allah gave this verse as a threat for those who used to deceive other people by reducing measure of weights. All those Medina people no longer were dishonest in measuring and weighing.

In the next part of the surah, Allah SWT threatened people who are dishonest by deceiving the quality and reducing people's right of measurement; criminal activities done by human would be noted in sijjiin, while good activities would be noted in 'illiyiin; the reward and kinds of enjoyment for those who commit good deed; the attitude and view from the men of faith; the characteristics of men of faith towards the infidel in the hereafter life.

Surah Al-Mutaffifin also tells about unbelievers' accusation about Al-Qur'an. Then it reveals the truth that the real thing isn't what they are thinking and claiming that Al-Qur'an contains legends. However, it is really decree of Allah which was given to our prophet, Muhammad SAW.

In the last part of the Surah, presents happiness for the man in faith in the heaven later. **First**, what humans do is in God's under control. Angel (Malaikat) note their activities as a report. Everything that they did will meet its reward and punish. **Second**, Allah will say to people in the heaven: Look, now you may rest on the sofa laughing those who are in the hell. They laughed at you when you were in the world. **Third**, Allah will ask people in heaven: *“Are those unbelievers punished for what they had done?”* A statement that condescends them and glorify people in heaven. They really deserve to get such punishment because they were sinful.

In this case, the researcher chooses Surah Al-Muthaffifin translated by Yusuf Ali. Abdullah Yusuf Ali was born on 14 April 1872, in Bombay India. He was an Indian Islamic scholar who translated the Qur'an into English.

This translation of the Qur'an is one of the most widely known and used in the English-speaking world. Yusuf Ali's best-known work in his book *The Holy Qur'an: Original Arabic Text with English Translation & Selected Commentaries*. It is published by Saba Islamic Media in Malaysia.⁴ Surah "Dealing in Fraud or Al-Muthaffifin" is one of the surah in the Qur'an that is chosen by the researcher to be analyzed.

. In this context, the researcher interested in conducting a research on analyzing of the preposition in the translation of Surah Al-Muthaffifin which is translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali and also want to analyze of type, function, and position of preposition are used in its translation process through the sentence (verse) level.

In other important reason is, concern to preposition because is needed in a sentence construction and usually becomes a problem for people. That's why the researcher took the title "ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS AND ARABIC PREPOSITIONS (CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS ON SURAH AL-MUTHAFFIFIN AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION)."

B. Limitation of the Problem

There are various types of preposition found in the translation of Surah Al-Muthaffifin which is translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The focus analysis includes the types, function, and position of preposition are used in its translation process through the sentence (verse) level.

⁴ Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Qur'an: Original Arabic Text with English Translation & Selected Commentaries* (Malaysia: Saba Islamic Media, 1999).

C. Statement of the Problems

In this research, the writer will focus on the following problems:

- 1) What are the similarities among the types, functions, and positions of prepositions that found in Surah Al-Muthaffifin and its English translation?
- 2) What are the differences among the types, functions, and positions of prepositions that found in Surah Al-Muthaffifin and its English translation?

D. Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problem statements, this study has some objectives described as the following:

1. To find out the similarities among the types, functions, and positions of prepositions that found in Surah Al-Muthaffifin and its English translation.
2. To find out the differences among the types, functions, positions of prepositions that found in Surah Al-Muthaffifin and its English translation

E. Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to be beneficial or teacher and student described as follow:

1. Theoretical significance

It improves the knowledge about the type, function and position of preposition that occurred in Qur'an and its translation of

Surah Al-Muthaffifin which is translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. May it will be improve the knowledge about the type, function and position of preposition that occurred in Qur'an.

2. Practical significance

a. Reader

This study is about the type, function and position of preposition that occurred in Al-Qur'an especially on Surah Al-Muthaffifin. The result of this study will give clear explanation to the reader about the type, function and position of preposition that occurred in Al-Qur'an and by this study can be used as a reference in case other researchers who wants to continue this study or to conduct similar study.

b. The Researcher

The result of this study is to fulfill one of the requirements to get under graduate degree at the English Education Department Faculty of Education, Ponorogo State Islamic Collage.

F. Theoretical Background

1. Contrastive analysis

Contrastive analysis became associated with behaviorist psychology, which was another separate influence on language teaching, particularly on audiolingual language teaching, and especially in the United States. Behaviorism was a general theory of learning. It viewed

learning as habit formation brought about by repeated patterns of stimulus, response and reinforcement. For language teaching this fitted in nicely with the pedagogue's piece of folk wisdom that "practice makes perfect". In other words, learners should be provided with a linguistic stimulus (for example a question to answer, a sentence to put into the negative form, a word to put into the plural form) and be told whether their answer was right.

Actually Contrastive Analysis consists of two words, Contrastive and Analysis. The meaning of word Contrastive [kən tras'tiv] is 'of or pertaining to the study of the similarities and differences between languages or dialects without reference to their origins.'⁵ It shows us that contrastive constitutes a process to find both similarities and differences between languages contrasted. And the word Analysis is a transcription of the ancient Greek ἀνάλυσις (analysis), "a breaking up" (from ana- "up, throughout" + lysis "a loosening"). It means the process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts to gain a better understanding of it.⁶

There are some definitions by the experts related to contrastive analysis. Firstly, Contrastive analysis is comparing the activity or activities of the structure of the first language (B1) and a second language (B2) to identify differences in both languages. As a working procedure, contrastive analysis has steps that must be followed, such as comparing the

⁵ Random House Webster's College Dictionary, (2001), New York: Random House, Inc.

⁶Analysis, in Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.Retrieved April 9, 2009, from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analysis>, p. 1.

structure of B1 and B2, predicting learning difficulties, preparing teaching materials and prepare ways to deliver teaching materials.⁷ And secondly, Contrastive analysis that compares the activity of two languages or more to look for similarities and differences in both the level of phonological, morphological and syntactic performed at a certain period or contemporary.

2. English Grammar

Grammar is a theory of language of how language is put together and how it works.⁸ And other opinion, that Grammar is the structural foundation of our ability to express ourselves.⁹ To be an effective writer, we must achieve clarity of expression. We need to know how to present an ideas forcefully, without confusion or unnecessary words, by choosing the suitable language (formal or informal language) with our purpose. The more, we are aware how grammar works, the more we monitor the meaning and the effectiveness of the using language. It can help foster precision, detect ambiguity and exploit the richness of expression available in English.¹⁰ In short, studying grammar may help us become a more effective writer.

Every language has grammar to broaden an understanding of the ways of language operates. Between one language and other language has

⁷ Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Remedi Bahasa*, (Bandung: Angkasa, 2009), hlm.2

⁸ Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell, *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*.1994. 4 page

⁹ David Crystal, "*In Word And Deed.*" *TES Teacher*, (Online).9, 2004. (accessed on December, 13, 2014 at 09.45 am).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1.

not too different grammar, likewise both of English and Arabic language. Arabic as Al-Qur'an language has a unique and interesting sentences pattern and all of them has some influence in using grammar on Arabic language.

Grammar can be defined as means of human expression. We need grammar to broaden our understanding of the ways of language operates. Studying grammar is not only make us become a better writer, but also gains greater control over the way we shape words into sentences and sentences into paragraphs. When we wrote something, we should able to state rules governing the words we used. Grammar teaches us how to use words in a proper manner because in the grammar there are some tenses. In other words, by mastering grammar, we can use language effectively, exactly and correctly.

a. Functional Grammar

Although English has hundreds of thousands of words, every one can be placed into at least one of **eight** groups, or classifications. The system of classifying words based on their function is known as the **Parts of Speech**.¹¹

The eight parts of speech are:

- 1) noun
- 2) pronoun
- 3) verb

¹¹ Academic Studies English, Support Materials and Exercises for Grammar: Part 1, Fall 1998. 3

- 4) adjective
- 5) adverb
- 6) preposition
- 7) conjunction
- 8) interjection

Learning about the eight parts of speech will help you understand the grammar explanations of some of the mistakes you make and figure out how to correct them. Because some words can be used in several different ways, you have to look at what a word is doing in a specific sentence before you can classify it (name its part of speech). For example, look at these sentences.

He ran **fast** so he wouldn't be late. (describes how he ran...adverb)

They will **fast** to raise money for UNICEF. (tells about an action...verb)

Their **fast** lasted for three days. (names a thing...noun)

The word "**fast**" is spelled the same, but it functions differently in each sentence.

3. English preposition

The preposition is classified as a part of speech in traditional grammar. Preposition is a particle (word or a word-equivalent) used with a noun or pronoun (and usually placed before it) to form a phrase. However, prepositions as well as conjunctions differ from other parts of speech in that (1) each is composed of a small class of word that have no formal characteristic endings; (2) each signals syntactic structure that function as

one of the other parts of speech. For these reasons modern linguists prefer to classify prepositions as structure words rather than as parts of speech.

Prepositions range in meaning from such definite semantic notions as time, place, etc., to such purely structural meanings as those shaped by the subject-verb-complement relationship (The murder of all the prisoners by their captors).

A preposition signals that a noun or a noun structure follows it ; the preposition + noun combination constitutes a prepositional phrase (He walked into the house). A prepositional phrase may function as an adverb, adjective or noun.¹²

And, it can be a subject of contrastive analysis . The writer wants to investigate the similarities and differences of both English and Arabic prepositions found in certain verses of the English translation of Qur'an, English and Arabic book.

And other ahli “say preposition is a function word like of, into, at, on, from, with, by, that usually combines with a noun or pronoun, called its object, and forms a construction known as a prepositional phrase.”

Example:

I go to school by bicycle

I : subject

Go : verb

To : preposition

¹² Marcella Frank. Modern English: Practical References Guide (New Jersey:Prentice Hall,Inc,1972), pg. 163.

School : article

By : preposition

Bicycle : noun

a. Types of English Prepositions

1. Prepositions of time

There are 12 point of time:

On I start work **on** 7 May.¹³ (**On** used with a day of the month)

My bithday is **on** Monday. (**On** used with a day of the week)

Let's meet **on** the weekend.

I will see you **on** Cristmas Day.

At We first met **at** a party.

Let's start the meeting **at** 9 o'clock. (**At** used with an hour of the day)

He started work **at** 17 (years of age)

In Tara was born **in** 1977. (**In** used with a year)

Let's meet **in** the evening. (**In** used with a part of the day)

There are 60 second **in** a minute.

Since I haven't seen Josef **since** Monday.

I know that family **since** 2000. (from a certain point of time past till now)

¹³ Josef essberger, English Preposition List, 7.

By	He lost the race by five second. We must finish by Tuesday. I will be back by 6 o'clock. (in the sense of at the latest up to a certain time)
For	We worked for three hours. (over a certain period of time (past till now))
During	I want to go swimming during the weekend.
Ago	I go to Surabaya 2 years ago . (a certain time in the past)
Before	We had lunch (1pm) before the meeting (3pm) We met the day before yesterday.
To/till/until	I go to school from Monday until Saturday. (making the beginning and end of a period of time)
Till/until	he is on holiday until Friday (in the sense of how long something is going to last)
After	We had lunch (1pm) after the meeting (11pm). Let's meet the day after tomorrow.

2. Place – position and direction

Position¹⁴

a) The point itself

In or inside Hang your coat in the closet. (In gives the area of something enclosed - a container, a drawer, a room, a building, the world). There

¹⁴ Marcella Frank. Modern English: Practical References Guide (New Jersey:Prentice Hall,Inc,1972), pg. 165.

was no one inside the house. (Inside emphasizes the containment.)

On put the dishes on the table. (On indicates the surface of something – a floor, a wall, a ceiling, a desk, a street). On top of – He's standing on top of the desk. (On top of emphasizes the uppermost horizontal surface.

It is used with an object that has some height.)

At He's at school (at church, at the store). (At refers to a general vicinity. Mere presence at a place is indicated). At is also used for addresses with street numbers – He lives at 200 Park Avenue (but He lives on Park Avenue).

b) Higher or lower than a point

Higher

Over The plane flew over the mountains. (Over is felt to be generally higher than a point).

Above He lives on the floor above us. (Above is felt to be directly higher than a point).

Lower

Under	A subway runs under this street. (Under is felt to be generally lower than a point).
Underneath	He swept the dirt underneath the rug. (Underneath express the idea of close under, especially so as to be hidden).
Beneath	Beneath a tree lay a dog fast sleep. (Beneath expresses the idea of directly under, with some space between).
Below	He lives on the floor below us. (Below is felt to be directly lower than a point).
c) Neighboring the point	
Near	He lives near the university. (Near has the most general meaning of neighboring a point). By is synonym for near. Close to means very near.
Next to	The theater is right next to the post office. (With nothing else between them)
Alongside	The tug pulled up alongside the tanker. (Adjoining persons or things considered as lined up, or side by side).

Beside He sat beside his wife during the party.
(On one side of a person or thing that has two side.

Between He sat between his two sons. (On each side of a person or thing that has to sides)

Opposite The museum is just opposite the post office. (Directly facing someone or something else).

b. Function of Prepositions

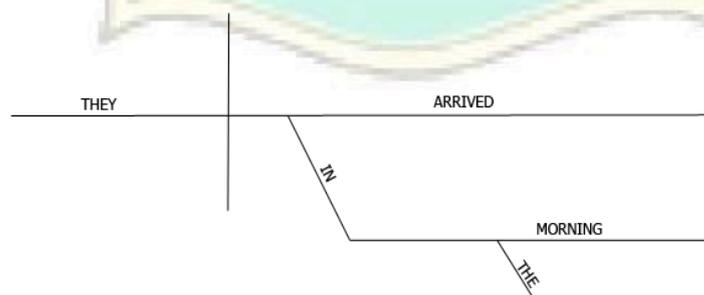
The prepositions has the function of connecting a noun or a pronoun to another word, usually a noun, verb or adjective.¹⁵

Sentence: The girl **with the red hair** is beautiful



With connects **hair** with the noun **girl**.

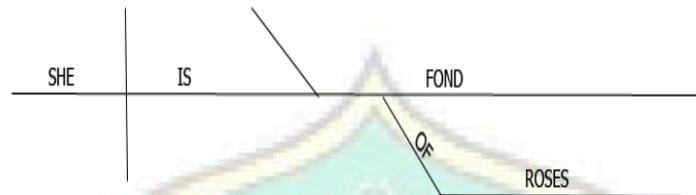
Sentence : They arrived **in the morning**.



¹⁵ Ibid., 171.

In connects **morning** with the verb **arrived**.

Sentence : She is fond **of** rose.



Of connects roses with the adjective **fond**.

Other nominals than nouns or pronouns that may be joined to a sentence by prepositions are

Gerund phrases	The jeweler did not object to showing the diamond ring to her
Noun phrase	The jeweler showed the diamond ring to whoever might be a potential buyer

After a verb of motion, a preposition of position or direction may be used without a noun object. Such a prepositional form is usually classified as an adverb.

Preposition He fell **down** the stairs.

Please come **in** the house

Adverb He fell **down**.

Please come **in**.

In the spoken language these two prepositional forms are stressed differently.

He fell down the stairs. (**Down** as a prepositional is unstressed)

He fell down. (**Down** as an adverb is stressed)

c. Position of Prepositions

A preposition usually initiates the prepositional phrase. However, in certain informal usages, the object of the preposition may appear in initial position in the clause, and the preposition in final position.¹⁶

Question (independent clause) Which house does he live **in**?

What is this dress made **of**?

Adjective clause

There is the house (which) he lives **in**.

I like the material (which) this dress is made of

Noun clause

We don't know which house he lives **in**.

We don't know what material this dress is made **of**.

Such prepositions in final position are quite acceptable in informal usage, in spite of the old rule that a sentence should not end with a preposition. That this rule is unrealistic can be further

¹⁶ Ibid., 198

proved by the many other constructions we have already given in which the preposition may appropriately appear at the end of the sentence : for example, (1) prepositional form used adverbially with verbs (**He wants to go in**) ; (2) prepositional forms completing two-part verbs (**I must look this word up**) ; (3) prepositional forms with passive verbs (**He was well thought of**) ; (4) prepositional forms with verbals (**This is not worth worrying about**).

Position of Prepositional Phrase in Adverbial function.¹⁷

Initial position **because of his aggressiveness**, the new student could not make many friends.

Mid position the new student, **because of his aggressiveness**, could not make many friends.

Final position the new student could not make many friends **because of his aggressiveness**.

4. Arabic grammar

According to the Grammarians of Arabia, as well as those of ancient Greece, there are only Three Parts of Speech – Noun اسم, Example: جامعة (Campus) , the Verb الفعل Example: أتعلم (I learned) and the Particle الحرف Example: في (in, under). Under the term Noun, they include Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns, to which I think we may add the Numerals, Participles, and Infinitives. Their Verb agrees in its

¹⁷ Ibid., 200.

nature with ours ; and their Particle includes the Article Al “the”, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections. They consider the Verb as the first part of speech, and the third person singular masculine of the preterite tense as the root or origin from which the other parts of speech are derived. There appears, however, to be no impropriety in following the mode generally practised in teaching the Greek, Latin, and other European languages, which I have therefore here adopted.¹⁸

And the *isim*, *fi'il*, and *huruf* that is name of “*kalimah*”. With the definition in the below:

الإسم 1)

In simple terms it can be said that *Isim* are all kinds of nouns, or anything that is classified objects; both inanimate and living objects, without regard to the timing problem.

لِإِسْمٍ هُوَ كُلُّ كَلِمَةٍ تَدُلُّ عَلَى إِنْسَانٍ أَوْ حَيَوَانٍ أَوْ نَبَاتٍ أَوْ جَمَادٍ أَوْ مَكَانٍ أَوْ زَمَانٍ أَوْ صِفَةٍ أَوْ مَعْنَى مُجَرَّدٍ مِنَ الزَّمَانِ.¹⁹

This means:

"*Isim* is that every word which shows the names of people, animals, plants, objects, and places.”

Examples:

- a. Names of people, such as: أرمان (Arman), فاطمة (Fatimah), عزيزة (Azizah), سفير (Joseph), and others.

¹⁸ Duncan Forbess, Grammar of the Arabic Language (London : Waterloo place, 1863).
Page 35

¹⁹ ‘Ali Jarim and Mustofa Amin, Nahwu wadhiih. (juz awal).15. pg

- b. Animal names, such as: سمك (fish), جاموس (buffalo), ف أر (rat), and others.
- c. Names of plants, such as: ف ل فل (chilli), خضر (vegetables), موز (bananas), and others.
- d. The names of objects, such as: مد فظة (bag), ك تاب (book), ق لم (pen), مم سحة (eraser), مسطرة (ruler), and others.
- e. Place names, such as: حمام (toilet), ف صل (class), غرفة (room), مدرسة (school), مك تبة (library), and others.
- f. The name of the title, such as: مهندس (engineer), دكتور (Doctor), مُدِيرُ مَدْرَسَةٍ (Principal), رُدس (chairman), and others.
- g. The name of the city, such as: مَدِينَةُ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ (Medina Munawarah), نونو (Nunu), and others.
- h. Name of the country, such as: امريكا (USA), اندونيسي (Indonesia), عَرَبُ سَعُودِيَّ (Saudi Arabia), ف ل ي س ت ي ن ا (Palestine), and others.

In a number of structures, where isim enter therein, then he can be identified by the following characteristics:

- a. Kasroh ending, like انا في البيت said ال بيت is isim. Isim be ending kasrah, partly due to letters and letter khafadh qasam (oath).

وَحُرُوفِ الْخَفْضِ, وَهِيَ مِنْ, وَإِلَى, وَعَنْ, وَعَلَى, وَفِي, وَرُبَّ,

وَالنَّبَاءِ, وَالْكَافِ, وَاللَّامِ

"The letter khafadh are: letters mim (from), letter ila (to / for / to), the letter 'an (out), the letter 'ala (above), the letter fi (in / in), letters Rubb (how many) point ba (with), letter ka f (such as), the letter lam (to / for / reserved)."

وَحُرُوفُ الْقَسَمِ, وَهِيَ الْوَاوُ, وَالنَّبَاءِ, وَالتَّاءُ

"The letter gasam (vow) is: The letter wawu (Demi), letter ba (Demi), and the letter ta (sake)".

- b. Tanwin ending, like رَأَيْتُ رَجُلًا, said رجلا is isim.
 - c. Beginning with pious lam, as الشَّمْسُ شَرَقَتْ, said الشمس is isim because it begins with alif lam.
 - d. Preceded letter jar (preposition), as نَظَرْتُ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ, because إِلَى a jar letter, then said afterwards that السماء is isim.
 - e. Preceded letter Nida ', as يَا مُحَمَّدُ, said محمد is isim, because it was preceded by the letters Nida, namely يَا.
- 2) ال فعل (verb).

It is that word by understand some work or action being done

"Fi'il is every word that indicates occurrence of an event at a particular time."²⁰

ذَهَبَ - يَذُوبُ = Go

دَخَلَ - يَدْخُلُ = Enter

جَلَسَ - يَجْلِسُ = Sitting

تَعَلَّمَ - يَتَعَلَّمُ = Learning

كَتَبَ - يَكْتُبُ = Write

جَرَى - يَجْرِي = Running

Fi'il sentence can be formed among other things because of the meeting with the following matters:

- Met with ta 'fa' il, like: شَكَرْتُ, كَتَبْتُ
- Met with ta 'ta'nits, such as: تَشَكَرْتُ, تَكْتُبُ
- Meet with ya' Mukhothobah, such as: تَشْكُرِينَ, أَشْكُرِي
- Met with nun tawkid, such as: لَيَكْتُبَنَّ, أَشْكُرَنَّ

In addition, ficil also known sebagaimana the following definition:

وَالْفِعْلُ يُعْرَفُ بِقَدْرٍ وَالسَّيِّئِ وَسَوْفَ وَتَاءِ التَّانِيثِ السَّاكِنَةِ.

"Fi'il be in the know with: qod (that), then (later), saufa (will be), ta 'ta'nits sakinah (female offenders).

It is of three kinds / tenses:

- The perfect tense, the Madi (الماضي) is used for an action which is completed, e.g فعل 'he did', كتب 'he wrote', دخل 'he entered'.

²⁰ Ibid., 15.

2. The imperfect tenses the Madari (المضارع) used when an action is not completed, e.g. يفعل 'he does or he is doing or he will do', يكتب 'he writes/is writing/ will write', يدخل 'he enters/is entering/will enter'.
3. The imperative tense or the Amr (الامر) which signifies command, request or supplication, e.g. افعل 'do', اكتب 'write', ادخل 'enter'.

3) الحرف (adverb).

The particle, preposition and conjunction are called harf. It is that word which is used with noun or verb to complete the meaning of the sentence; its meaning will depend on the word with which it is used, e.g. علي 'on', في 'in', عن 'regarding', نعم 'yes', لا 'no', ما 'that/what', etc.



Further explanation and information about the Ism, the Fail and the Harf will follow in the subsequent lessons.

5. Arabic Prepositions (الحرف الجر)

In Afiyah Ibn Malik,

الحروف هو كل كلمة ليس لها معنى إلا مع غيرها

"Every word has no meaning (which can be understood perfectly) except in conjunction with other words."²¹

The point is that the sentence would not be meaningful letter if it is not coupled by another sentence.

For example : Letter Jer في. Before towed in other words, means "in / in the" (meaning that they can not be understood by متكلم or مخاطب) but when coupled with the Letter Jer المدرسة (إسم كلمة) في المدرسة, it will give a meaning. في المدرسة meaning is "In the Schools". Letter sentence there are so many, but it will only explain حرف جر.

According Afiyah Ibn Malik, حرف جر there are twenty :

من، الى، حتى، خلى، حشى، عدا، في، عن، على، مذ، منذ، ربّ، ل، كي، و، ت، ك، ب،

Nadhzm²² :

هاك حروف الجر و هي من إلى # حتى خلى حشى عدا في عن على

مذ منذ ربّ اللام كي واو و تك # و الكاف و الباء و لعل و متى

Every word that is located after the Letter Jer (حرف جر), called Majrur (مجرور). And is read Jer (جير).

Example : أحمد من المدرسة. أحمد من المدرسة is read جر , because it is located after

Letter Jer, there is من.

²¹ Jamaludin Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Malik, Alfiyah Ibnu Malik

²² M. Sholihuddin Shofwan, Maqoshod an-nahwiyyah juz tsani, Darul Hikmah.

Nadhzm :

كسرا كذكر الله عبده يسر ~ فرفع بضمّ وانصبين فتحا و جر
ينوب نحو جا أخو بني نمير ~ واجزم بتسكين و غير ما ذكر

Every word that is located after the Letter Jer, would be a "كلمة إسم".

The combination of جر حرف with إسم, called جر مجرور

a. Types of preposition in Arabic

جر that there are two kinds²³:

1) The original letters (حرف جر أصلية) there are :

مِنْ - إِلَى - حَتَّى - فِي - عَنْ - عَلَى - بَاء - لَلام - الكاف - واو القسم - تاء القسم
رُبَّ - مُذَّ - مُنْذُ - خَلَا - عَدَا - حَاشَا

Example : زَيْدٌ كَمَا الْبَدْرِ جُنْتُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ :

2) حروف جر زائدة they are:

a. مِنْ : and required for additional preceded by نفي or
إستفهام and إسم مجرور thereafter be isim nakirah.

Example: مَأْمِنُ إِلَهَ إِلَّا إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ

(there is no god except Allah one)

هَلْ مِنْ خَالِقٍ غَيْرِ اللَّهِ؟

(Are there any creator other than Allah?)

b. كَفَى : and be زائدة on خبر ليس and فاعل كَفَى.

Example: لَيْسَ الْفَقِيرُ بِعَيْبٍ

(The poor and it is not a disgrace)

كَفَى بِاللهِ

²³ Ni'mah, Fu'ad, tt., Mulakhash Qawaid al-Lughah al-Arabiyyah, Beirut: Dar al-Tsaqafah al-Islamiya

(Enough is Allah as a helper)

b. Function of prepositions in Arabic²⁴

1. مِنْ

a. إبتداء (inception)

Example : خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْمَنْزِلِ (I came out **of** the house) ,

سِرْتُ مِنَ الْبَصْرَةِ (I walked **from** Basroh).

b. للتبعيض (partly)

Example : أَنْفَقْتُ مِنْ نَفْوْدِي (I spend most **of** my money)

c. The same meaning with عَنْ

Example : وَبِئْسَ لِلْقَاسِيَةِ قُلُوبُهُمْ مِنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ

عَنْ here same meaning with مِنْ

2. إِلَى

- a. إنتهاء الغاية is used to indicates the expiration of a case (that ended or before the case).

Example: سِرْتُ الْبَارِحَةَ إِلَى آخِرِ اللَّيْلِ = I run in the morning **until** late in the evening (or midnight)

3. فِي

- a. ظرفية used to isim denoting place

Example : الرَّجُلُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ (the man was **in** the mosque)

4. حَتَّى the function same with إِلَى

Example : سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ

²⁴ Ibid., 95.

5. عَنْ is used to shows the meaning crossed the line.

Example : أَبْتَعِدُ عَنِ الشَّرِّ

6. عَلَى is used to shows the meaning of the above.

Example : الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ

7. بَاء

- إِجْتَمَعْنَا بِالْمَنْزِلِ (الظرفية المكانية) = we meet **at** home
- كَتَبْتُ بِالْقَلَمِ (الإستعانة) = I write **with** a pen
- شَرِبْتُ بِمَاءِ الْبَحْرِ (التبعيض) = I drank some **of** the water
the sea
- مَرَرْتُ بِزَيْدٍ (الالتصاق) = I walked **to** meet zaid
- ذَهَبْتُ بِزَيْدٍ (تعدية) = I went **with** zaid

8. اللام

- الْمَالُ لِزَيْدٍ (الملك) = that property is Zaid have's.
- الْجَنَّةُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ (شبه ملك) = paradise was determined **for**
the faithful..
- جِئْتُ لَأُكْرِمَكَ (للتعليل) = I come to you to praise you

9. الكاف

- للتشبه (resemble)

Example : أَحْمَدُ كَالْأَسَدِ (Ahmad **as** a tiger)

- توكيد (as an extra and hasn't meaning)

Example : لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ (nothing equaled God

without Allah).

10. واو القسم

Example : وَحَقَّكَ لَأَكَا فِئْنَنَكَ

11. تاء القسم

Example : تَاللهِ لَنْ يُضَيِّعَ الحَقُّ

12. رُب

a. تقليل (showed little sense)

Example : رُبَّ رَجُلٍ عَالِمٍ لَقِيْتُ (very few noble men I met)

b. تكسير (denoting a lot)

Example : رُبَّ رَجُلٍ عَالِمٍ لَقِيْتُ (a lot of noble men I met)

13. مُدُّ مُنْدُ

Example : مَارَآئِنُهُ مُنْدُ يَوْمِ الجُمُعَةِ

14. خلا-عدا-حاشا

c. Positions of prepositions in Arabic

As his case position of preposition in English language, jer hurf position in the sentence Arabic is also three place. They are :

أخر—وسطى—أول

For the example :

ذَهَبَ المُدْرَسُ إِلَى الفَصْلِ

إلى الفَصْلِ “in the class” is preposition. The position of preposition is آخر.

6. Surah Al-Mutaffifin

Surah Al-Muthaffifiin is 83th surah in Al-Qur'an. It has been written in the 30th juz. It was revealed in Makkah. Therefore this surah concluded in Surah Makkiyah. This Surah comes surah Al-Infithaar. It has been derived after surah Al-'Ankabuut and the last surah in Mecca before moving to Medina. Al-Muthaffifiin which was used in the name of the surah was derived from a word Al-Muthaffifiin and found in the first verse.

Allah started this surah through threats for dishonest people in weighing anything (Al-Muthaffifin) by the sentence “**Wail**” means woe, a clue that they would get the painful punishment. Who are exactly Al-Muthaffifin and why they are threatened? If they receive measurement, they will request to be added, but when they weigh or measure, they will reduce them. They are dishonest in trading. They don't believe in the end of the day, the day of revival, the very great day, the day of responsibility reporting for what they have done in hereafter later.

In this Surah, Allah SWT gives the warning for people about everything will happen in the doomsday. There are five content of Surah Al-Muthaffifin:

- a. Threats for those who reduce weight and measurement dishonestly.
- b. Comparison between crime and kindness.
- c. Explaining the truth of Al-Qur'an.
- d. Indignity for those unbelievers.
- e. The reward for the men in faith and revenge for the unbelievers.

In this case, the researcher chooses surah Al-Muthaffifin translated by Yusuf Ali. Abdullah Yusuf Ali was a renowned English translator and commentator of the Qur'an. He was born on 14 April 1872, in Bombay India. He lived many years of his life in England where he died in 1952. His translation and commentary has been published many times and is used widely in the English speaking world as well as in places where English is read and understood. He was an Indian Islamic scholar who translated the Qur'an into English. This translation of the Qur'an is one of the most widely known and used in the English-speaking world. Yusuf Ali's best-known work in his book *The Holy Qur'an: Original Arabic Text with English Translation & Selected Commentaries*. It is published by Saba Islamic Media in Malaysia.²⁵

7. Previous study

The writer has found the previous research finding that give inspiration to the writer to write about the contrastive analysis of English prepositions and Arabic. Those study are: research by Baheej Kassem A PHD did a research entitled "A Comparative Study of English and Arabic Use of Prepositions Amongst Arab Native Speakers". In this research, the researcher raises the problem that Arab students have when they use prepositions in English because of the quite apparent differences between the prepositions in English and Arabic, there are much more prepositions

²⁵ Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Qur'an: Original Arabic Text with English Translation & Selected Commentaries* (Malaysia: Saba Islamic Media, 1999).

in English than in Arabic which leads to ambiguity among Arab students in using prepositions in English.

The second thesis is Daniel Pagayang (1993) *The Incorrect Use of English Preposition: A case study at the faculty of Letter, Hasanuddin University*. In this case, he tries to find the incorrect use of English preposition by second grade students. According to the test, he also divide them into three groups : preposition of place and position, preposition of direction, and preposition of time.

The third thesis is Matlail Fajarianto (2010) *Students' Ability To Use English Preposition (A case Study at English Department of Hasanuddin University)*. In the research, the writer tries to investigate the basic knowledge of English Departmen students about preposition, to find the types of preposition that are usually incorrectly by the students, and to investigate problems that are usually faced by students when they decide to choose correct preposition.

After the researcher read their thesis, the researcher intended to analyze about the prepositions, especially in the Al-Qur'an too. But the resercher here wanted to analyze the prepositions in the Al-Qur'an. The researcher chose surah Al-Muthaffifiin to be analyzed here.

The researcher chose Al-Qur'an translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali to be used on her researcher. The researcher thought that it is very atracctive to analyze the prepositions in that Al-Qur'an. Because the

researcher found many type, function, and positions of prepositions occurred in Al-Qur'an translations.

G. Research Methodology

1. Research Approach

Research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In fact, the research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data.²⁶ Research can be defined as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of scientific investigation.²⁷

From those statements above, it concludes that research literature or linguistic basically uses two types of research, field research and library research.

In this research the researcher uses library research. Library research is a set of activities include collecting, reading, making notes and also analyzing research sources from library. Literature research has some methods as the approach of study. In this case, the researcher uses content analysis method.

²⁶ C.R Khotari, *Research Methodology: Method and Technique*, (New Delhi: New Age International (p) Ltd., Publishers,2004). 31.

²⁷ *Ibid.*,1.

In this study, the researcher will discuss in depth about the analysis prepositions in English and Arabic language on Surah Al-Mutaffifin

2. Data Source

In conducting the research, the data sources are needed to get description, make decision, and solve the problem. In this research, the writer divided the sources into primary and secondary source:

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data of this research use Surah Al-Mitaffifin and its translation from Abdullah Yusuf Ali which is published by Saba Islamic Media, Malaysia in 1999. This Qur'an is Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

b. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data means data that are already available i.e., they refer to the data which have already been collected and analysed by someone else. When the researcher utilises secondary data, then he has to look into various sources from where he can obtain them.²⁸

And this research, the secondary data source is taken from many kinds of books and relevant materials such as books of grammar theory in English and Arabic, such as; Modern English: Practical References Guide by Marcella Frank (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc, 1972), Arabic Parts of Speech: A Brief Overview by Abdul

²⁸ C.R Khotari, Research Methodology: Method and Technique, 111.

Hamid Ahmed (IJCAES Special Issue On Basic, Applied & Social Sciences, Volume Iii, January 2013) The data is also taken from internet website, there are Analysis, in Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Retrieved April 9, 2009

3. Technique of Data Collection

This research is descriptive qualitative research, The qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics. Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings of the study.²⁹

But the researcher here just used documentation, that is Al-Qur'an its English translation to be her data collection. The term documents here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos.³⁰

4. Thechnique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is an integral part of qualitative research and constitutes an essential stepping-stone toward both gathering data and linking one's findings with higher order concepts. There are many variants of qualitative research involving many forms of data analysis, including

²⁹ Donald Ary, et al., Introduction to Research in Education, (USA: Wadworth, 2010), 424-425.

³⁰ Ibid., 442.

interview transcript, field note, conversational analysis and visual data, whether photographs, film or observations of internet occurrences (for the purpose of brevity, this entry call all of these form of data text).³¹

Qualitative data analysis involves organizing, accounting for and explaining the data; in short, making sense of data in terms of the participants' definitions of the situation, noting patterns, themes, categories and regularities

Based on the statement above, data analysis is the process when the researcher was collecting data for increasing the researcher understanding about the topic which will analyze. The data analysis was begun when the researcher was observing the subject of research or conducts an interview with respondents. Besides that, the data analysis can conduct when the researcher completes the process of collecting data. In this case, the researcher will use content analysis as the method of analyzing data.

The stages of analysis applied in this research are presented as follows :³²

a. Data coding

Coding refers to the process of assign in numerals or other symbols to answers. So, that's responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes. Such classes should be appropriate to the research problem under consideration. They must also possess the characteristic of exhaustiveness (i.e., there must be a class for every

³¹ Lisa M. Given, the SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Method, (California: SAGE Publisher, 2008) 186.

³² C.R Kathori, Research Methodology: Method and Technique, 122-123.

data item) and also that f mutual exclusively which means that a specific answer can be placed in one and only one cell in a given category set. Another rule to be observed is that unidimensionality by which is meant that every class is define in terms of only one concept.³³ The researcher arranged the primary data based on each structure and calculate the total number of each shifts on surah Al-Muthaffin.

b. Data editing

Editing of data is a process of examining the collected raw data (especially in surveys) to detect errors and omissions and to correct these when possible.as a matter of fact, editing involves a careful security of the completed questionnaires and or schedules. Editing is done to assure that the data are accurate, consistent with other facts gathered, uniformly entered, as completed as possible and have been well arranged to facilitate coding and tabulation.³⁴ Data editing involves classifying, simplifying, and transforming data. In this research, the obtained data is finding the prepositions on Al-Qur'an on surah Al-Muthaffin.

c. Classification

Most research studies result in a large volume of raw data which must be reduced into homogeneous groups if we get meaningful relationships. This fact necessitates classification of data which

³³ Ibid., 123.

³⁴ Ibid., 122.

happens to be the process of arranging data in groups or classes on the basis of common characteristics.³⁵ The researcher focused on the prepositions that happened on surah Al-Muthaffifin

H. Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is composed of three chapters. The sequence of the chapters is as follows:

Chapter I : **Introduction**

This chapter discuss about backgroud of study, limitation of the problem, statement of the the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, theoretical foundation and previous study related to this researcher, research methodology, and organization of the thesis.

Chapter II : **The data of preposition that found in Surah Al-Muthaffifin**

This chapter discusses about data of the statement of problem. It contains data among the types, functions, and positions of prepositions that found in surah Al-Muthaffifin and its English translation.

Chapter III : **The analysis of preposition that found in Surah Al-Muthaffifin**

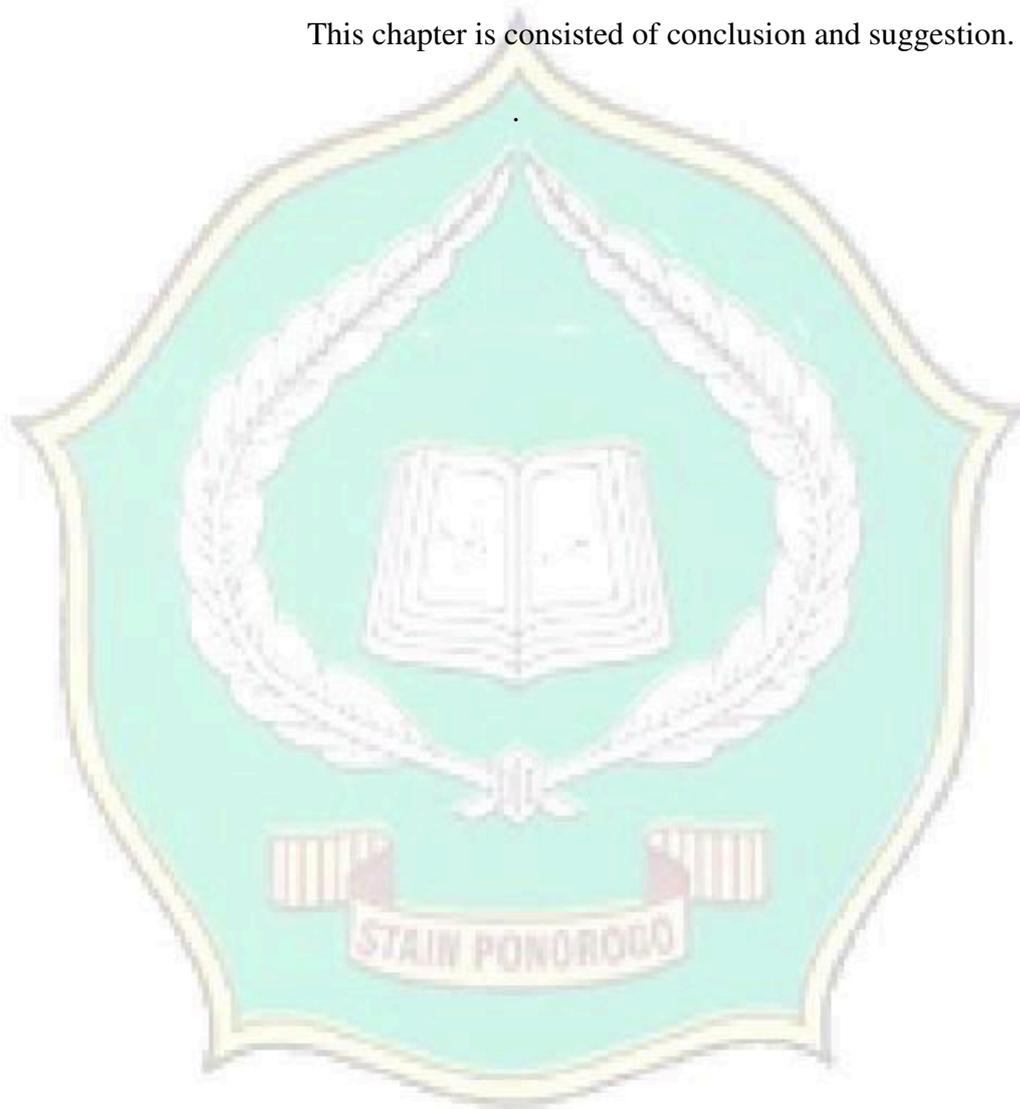
This chapter discusses about analysis of the statement of problem. It contains data analyzing, similarity, and

³⁵ Ibid.,

different among the types, functions, and positions of prepositions that found in surah Al-Muthaffifin and its English translation.

Chapter IV : **Closing**

This chapter is consisted of conclusion and suggestion.





CHAPTER II

THE DATA AMONG THE TYPES, POSITIONS, AND FUNCTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS THAT FOUND IN SURAH AL-MUTHAFFIFIN AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION

This chapter presents the findings of the research of prepositions in English language and Arabic language from the study. In this chapter, the researcher focuss the type, function, and position of prepositions between English and Arabic prepositions on Surah al-Muthaffifin and its English translation.

A. The Data Description of Similarities in Type, Function, and Position of Preposition

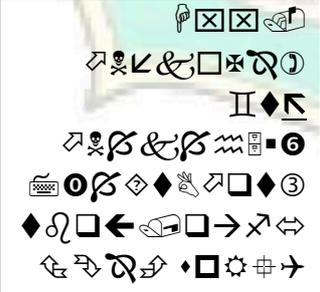
From the based chapter, we know that preposition is an important part of speech to shows the relationship between two words in a sentence. Prepositions are always followed by nouns (or pronouns). They are connective words that show the relationship between the nouns following them and one of the basic sentences elements: subject, verb, object, or complement. They usually indicate relationship, such as position, place, direction, time, manner, agent, possession, and condition, between their objects and other parts of the sentences.

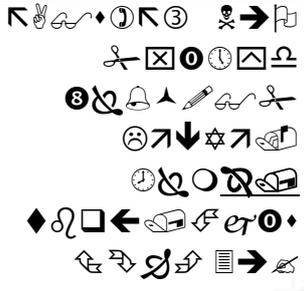
In this chapter, the researcher especially describe and identified the similarities of type, function, and position of preposition between English and Arabic verb through verses level. It means that the researcher describe and identified those term verse by verse. Surah al-Muthaffifin has 36 verses, but it

	Worlds?	(characterized by)		
7		حروف جرأصلية	ظرفية مكانية	آخر
	Nay! Surely the record of the wicked is [preserved] in Sijjin.(7)	Place	In connects sijjin with the verb wicked .	Final
11		حروف جرأصلية	للتعددية	وسطى
	Those that deny the Day of Judgment (11)	Direction (possession)	Of connects judgment with the noun day .	Final
13		حروف جرأصلية	للمجازة	وسطى
	When Our Signs are	Direction (characterized)	Of connects ancients with	

	rehearsed to him, he says, "Tales <u>of</u> the ancients!" (13)	ed by)	the noun tales .	Final
--	-----------------------------------------------------------------	--------	-------------------------	-------

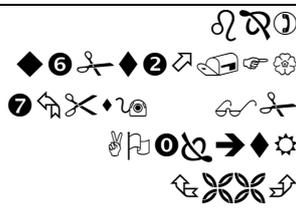
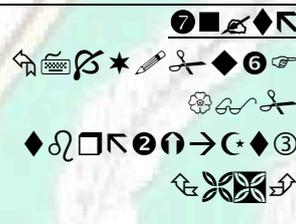
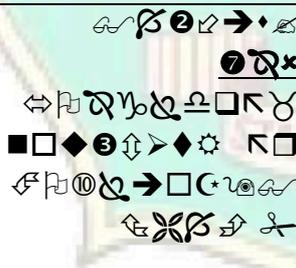
Continuance of table 2.1. Data of Similarities.

Verse	Arabic	Type	Fucntion	Position
14		حروف جرأصلية	للمجازة	وسطى
	By no means! but on their hearts is the stain of the [ill] which they do!(14)	Position, Direction (characterized by)	On connects hearts with the conjunction but	Mid
15		حروف جرأصلية	للمجازة مجازي	وسطى
	Verily, from [the Light of] their Lord, that Day, will they be	Direction (source)	From connects Lord with the	Mid

	veiled.(15)		adverb verily	
16		حروف جراثلية		وسطى
	Further, they will enter the Fire of Hell (16)	Direction (apposition)	Of connects hell with the noun fire	Final
18		حروف جراثلية	ظرفية مكانية	آخر
	verily the record of the Righteous is [preserved] in 'Illiyin.(18)	Direction (possession), place	Of connects righteous with the noun record , in connects 'illiyin with the adjective righteous .	Mid, final

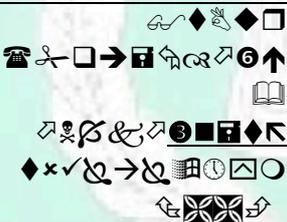
Continuance of table 2.1. Data of Similarities.

Verse	Arabic	Type		Position
-------	--------	------	--	----------

			Function	
22		حروف جرأصلية	ظرفية مكانية	آخر
	Truly the Righteous will be in Bliss (22)	Time	In connects bliss with the adjective righteous	Final
23		حروف جرأصلية	إستعلاء حقيقي	أول
	On Thrones [of Dignity] will they command a sight [of all things]. (23)	Place		Initial
24		حروف جرأصلية	شبه معنى من	وسطى
	Thou wilt recognise in their faces the beaming brightness of Bliss.(24)	Place, Direction (characterized by)	In connects faces with the verb recognise	Mid, final

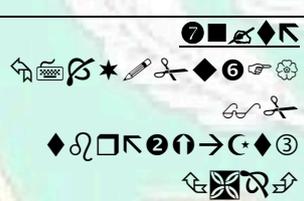
Continuance of table 2.1. Data of Similarities.

Verse	Arabic	Type	Function	Position
25		حروف جر أصلية	شبه معنى عَنْ	وسطى
	Their thirst will be slaked with Pure Wine sealed (25)	Direction (manner)	With connects pure wine with the adverb slaked	Mid
26		حروف جر أصلية	للتعليل	وسطى

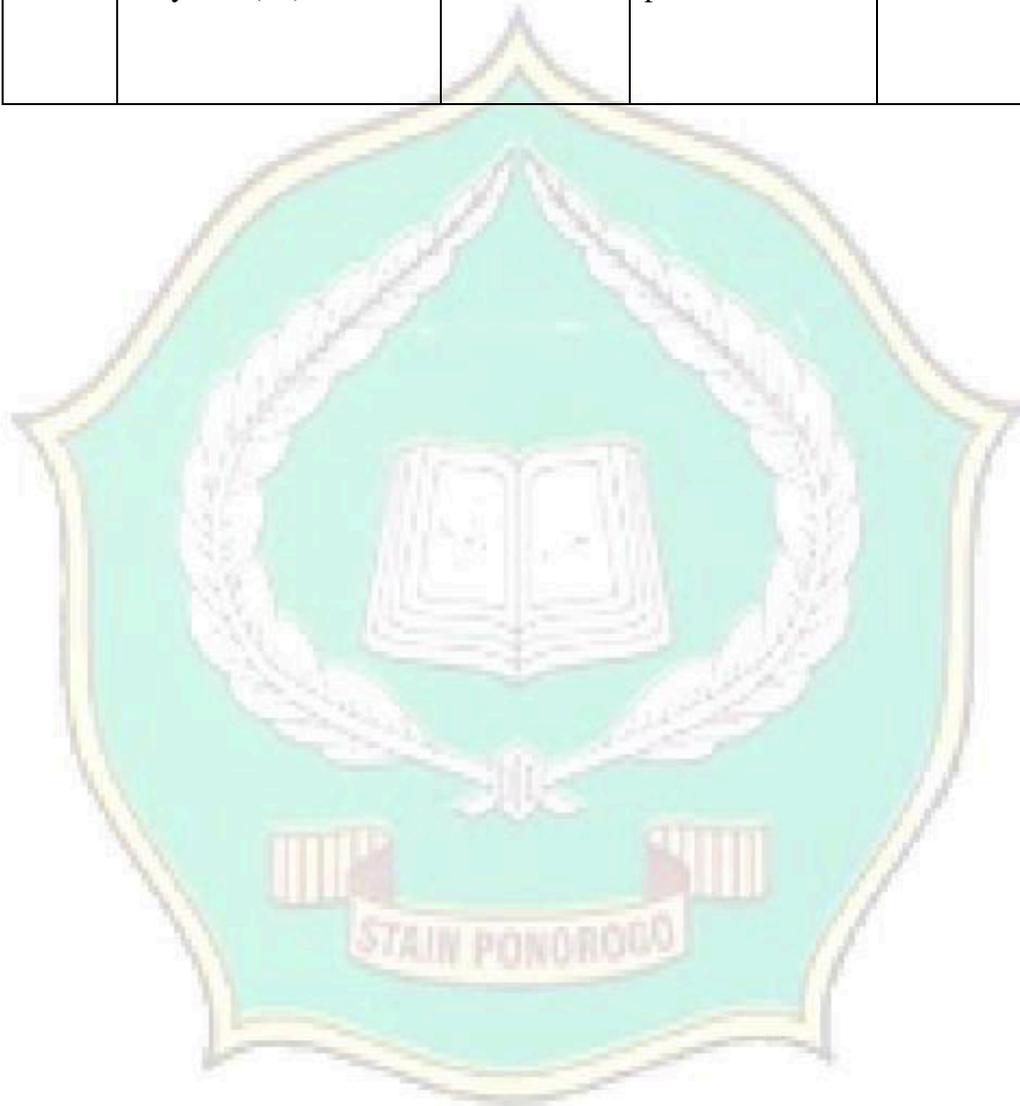
29		حروف جر أصلية	للتعدية	وسطى
	Those in sin used to laugh at those who believed.(29)	Position, position	In connects sin with the article those . At connects those who believed with the verb laugh	Mid
33		حروف جر أصلية	للمجازة	وسطى
	But they had not been sent as keepers over them. (33)	Direction (in the capacity of)	As connects keepers with the verb sent	Mid
		حروف جر أصلية	للتعدية	وسطى

34	But on this Day the Believers will laugh at the Unbelievers.(34)	Time, time	On connects this day with the conjunction but . At connects the unbelievers with the verb laugh	Mid, final
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Continuance of table 2.1. Data of Similarities.

Verse	Arabic	Type	Function	Position
35		حروف جر أصلية	إستعلاء حقيقي	أول
	On Thrones [of Dignity] they will command [a sight] [of all things].(35)	Place		Initial
36				

				
	<p>Will not the Unbelievers have been paid back for what they did?(36)</p>	<p>Direction (purpose)</p>	<p>For connects what they did with the verb paid back .</p>	<p>Mid</p>



CHAPTER III
THE ANALYSIS OF THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES AMONG
THE TYPES, POSITIONS, AND FUNCTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS THAT
FOUND IN SURAH AL-MUTHAFFIFIN AND ITS ENGLISH
TRANSLATION

Based on the research finding at the second chapter, both the data of types, function, and position of prepositions between English and Arabic prepositions on Surah Al-Muthaffifin and its English translation by Yusuf Ali.

In this case, the researcher focused on the study about the similarity and different of types, function, and position of prepositions between English and Arabic prepositions on Surah Al-Muthaffifin and its English translation by Yusuf Ali. So that, in this chapter the researcher especially presents the result of study in analyzing the similarities and differences of types, function, and position of prepositions between English and Arabic prepositions on Surah Al-Muthaffifin and its English translation by Yusuf Ali.

As the result of contrastive analysis study that had been held, the researcher found some similarities and differences of types, function, and position of prepositions between English and Arabic prepositions on Surah Al-Muthaffifin and its English translation by Yusuf Ali.

A. The similarities the Types, Positions, and Functions of Prepositions that found in Surah Al-Muthaffiin and its English translation

From the data above analysed the similarities of type, function, and position of preposition between English and Arabic preposition. The term type in English preposition, classified by time, place-position and direction³⁶. Then, Arabic preposition type classified by form حروف جر زائدة and حروف جر أصلية³⁷. To contrast the types of preposition in English classified by time, place-position and direction. Then, the types of Arabic prepositions as Fuadi Ni'mah said in his book, classified by jar original latter and jar additional letters.

Table.3.1

The Similarities between Sentence Type of Preposition in English and Arabic Language.

Type of English Preposition	Type of Arabic Preposition
<p>1. Both of them can't be understood without another sentence.</p> <p>For the example :</p> <p>Jer في letters. Before connected in other words, means "in / in the" (meaning that they can not be understood by مخاطب or متكلم) but when the Letter Jer في connected with المدرسة (إسم كلمة), it will give a meaning.</p>	

³⁶ Marcella Frank, Modern English: Practical References Guide (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc, 1972), 164

³⁷ Fuadi Ni'mah, Mulakhsu Lughotil 'Arobiyyah (Beirut: Darusaqof islamiyah), 97

Ex in English :

On a Mighty Day,(5) the word “**on**” is the preposition, and the preposition in initial position.

2. In English and Arabic, the prepositions may come after an intransitive verb.

Example :

أَجْلِسُ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ

I sit **on** the chair

3. In English and Arabic, the preposition must be put after comparative degree.

Example :

أَكْبَرُ مِنْ نَفْعِهِمَا

The sin is **greater than** from the profit

B. The differences the Types, Positions, and Functions of Prepositions that found in Surah Al-Muthaffiin and its English translation

From the data in the chapter two, the researcher finds the similarities of type, function, and position between preposition in English and Arabic languages.

The results are explained through sentence types, function and position. The researcher want to explain in the table below:

Table.3.4

The Differences between Sentence Type of Preposition in English and Arabic Language.

Type of English Preposition	Type of Arabic Preposition
<p>1. English prepositions are various. Some of English preposition such as : at, in, on are difficult to be compared with Arabic prepositions, all of them can be replaced by في.</p> <p>Example :</p> <p>I live on Jl. Tamrin</p> <p>In Arabic,</p> <p>أَسْكُنُ فِي شَارِعِ تَمْرِينِ</p> <p>Based on the example above, that have the same meaning, but a different preposition.</p>	<p>1. Arabic prepositions are limited.</p> <p>Example :</p> <p>أَسْكُنُ فِي شَارِعِ تَمْرِينِ</p> <p>In English,</p> <p>I live on Jl. Tamrin</p> <p>The words في in this sentence its meaning remaind “di” and in original English in “di”. But in this sentences use “on” and have meaning “di”.</p>

<p>The original "on" it means "above", and the sentence is meaningful in "di".</p>	
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Table.3.5

The Differences between Sentence Function of Preposition in English and Arabic Language.

Function of English Preposition	Function of Arabic Preposition
<p>1. Some of English verb need a preposition. Example : I listen to the song</p>	<p>1. But, some of Arabic verb don't need a preposition. Example : أَسْمَعُ الْأَغْنِيَةَ</p>
<p>2. Some of English sentences don't need a preposition. Example : I will go home</p>	<p>2. Some of Arabic sentences need a preposition Example : سَأُذْهَبُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ</p>

Table.3.6

The Differences between Sentence Position of Preposition in English and Arabic Language.

Position of English Preposition	Position of Arabic Preposition

<p>1. English prepositions are always separable.</p> <p>Example :</p> <p>I seek refuge <u>with the lord</u> of the Down.</p> <p>2. In English, the noun uncertain coming after a preposition</p> <p>Example :</p> <p>Those <u>in</u> sin used to laugh <u>at</u> those who believed. Suroh Al-Muthaffifin verse 29.</p>	<p>1. But, in Arabic prepositions can be inseparable.</p> <p>Example :</p> <p>قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ</p> <p>In here, words ب cannot stand alone.</p> <p>2. In Arabic, the noun coming after a preposition (حرف جر) gets kasra (كسرة) as its final “vowel mark”.</p> <p>Example :</p> <p>إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ</p>
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CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

After completing the discussion on the data analysis, the researcher comes on the final step of the thesis. In this chapter, the researcher conclude that:

4. The similarities among the types, function, and position between English and Arabic preposition on Surah al-Muthaffifin and its English translation are: (1) in the preposition type both of them can't be understood without another sentence. (2) In the preposition function both of them equally as conjunctive and both English and Arabic prepositions are used before noun or pronoun to show place, position, and time. (3) In the preposition position in English and Arabic are the same, in English and Arabic the prepositions may come after an intransitive verb, in English and Arabic the preposition must be put after comparative degree.
5. The differences among the types, function, and position between English and Arabic prepositions on Surah al-Muthaffifin and its English translation are: (1) in the preposition type, English prepositions are various but Arabic prepositions are limited in language. Some of English preposition such as : at, in, on are difficult to be compared with Arabic prepositions, all of them can be replaced by فى (2) In the preposition function, English verb need a preposition but some of Arabic verb don't need a preposition, some of English sentences don't need a preposition some of Arabic sentences need

a preposition. (3) In the preposition position, English prepositions are always separable but in Arabic prepositions can be inseparable, In English the noun uncertain coming after a preposition but in Arabic the noun coming after a preposition

B. Suggestion

Based on the results of this research, some suggestions are enclosed as follows:

1. For teachers

The teachers, especially English teacher are suggested to improve the detail teaching about the way in identifying the type, function, and position of translation used by translator especially on surah Al-Muthaffin in English translation.

2. For students

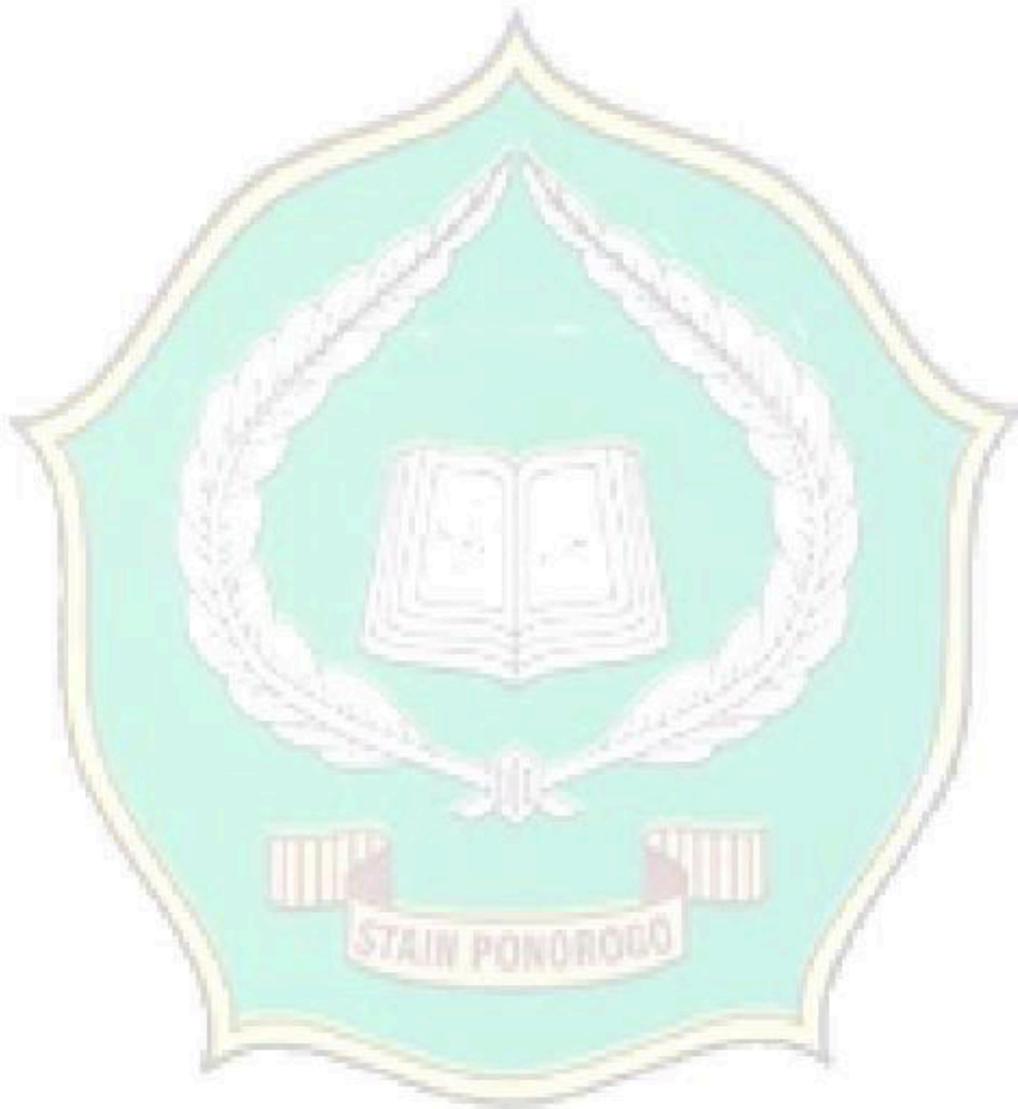
The students, especially students of English Department of STAIN Ponorogo, are suggested to study more about the way in identifying the type, function, and position used by translator and know much about reference in English translation especially on surah Al-Muthaffin.

3. For readers

The readers in general are suggested to learn more about type, function, position in English translation especially on surah Al-Muthaffin.

4. For researchers

The researcher is suggested to study a lot about grammar, especially on the way in identifying the prepositions used by translator especially on surah Al-Muthaffifin in English translation.



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