

**TAXONOMIC RELATIONS IN SURAH AR-RAHMAN**Muhammad Iqbal<sup>1</sup>, Novria Grahmayanuri<sup>2</sup><sup>1,2</sup> STAI Al-Hikamh, Indonesia)Corresponding authors' email: [iqbalgorib25@gmail.com](mailto:iqbalgorib25@gmail.com); [16novri@gmail.com](mailto:16novri@gmail.com)*Abstract*

*Quran is the guidance from Allah for all the muslims which is contained of prohibition and command derived by Arabic Language. All Muslims have not been surely understand with Arabic Language. Thus, there are so many translation of Quran. The most important is the meaning included in Quran should be understood by Muslims. This study analyzes the meaning of Surah Ar-Rahman based on the relations of each elements of word realized in Taxonomic Relations from Martin and Rose (2007). It is analyzed by qualitative data analysis. The data is taken from the Quran Tafsir App by Ibnu Katsir from the verse 1-78. The data of the study are clauses contained taxonomic relations by applied interactive models of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). The findings of the analysis found four types of taxonomic relations in Surah Ar-Rahman, included repetition, contrast, class, and member. Repetition is the most frequently type found. It is indicated that this Suroh aims to warn men and jinn for grateful in every favors of Allah.*

**Keywords:** *taxonomic relations, quran, surah, ar-rahman*

**INTRODUCTION**

Al-quran is the Holy book for muslims. It provides the regulations that create the proper relations between man and Allah, man and man. It leads man to understand his role in this world, encourages him to think and ponder, and guides him in the usage of natural resources. Al- Qur'an provides all the guidance that humanity needs. Without the guidance of the Quran, humanity would still be groping in the darkness of ignorance, as stated in Surah Al-Hijr verse 9:

*“Surely we have sent down the reminder (Al-Quran) and we will most surely be its guardian”*

Quran is derived by Arabic Language. All Muslims have not been surely understand with Arabic Language, even they cannot be able to read quran. Many people who are not good at reading Al-Quran. They sometimes merely read without knowing the meaning and significance that are included in each surah. Most of public schools lack of knowledge in understanding the original meaning of Al-Qur'an, well. As they are very rarely observe the measure of the ability in

understanding Al- Qur'an, and translate of the surah they have read and understand the contain in each surah.

Muslims society are less aware about how the important benefits of the Qur'an in our lives. Our society is not familiar with Islam in depth. So they do not dig more meanings in the Qur'an. Whereas Allah promises plenty of enjoyment for those who learn the Qur'an and the meaning hidden in the Qur'an.

Al-Quran is contained 114 Surah. Ar-Rahman is one of the Surah in Quran. It is mostly famous and favorite for many muslims, even Surah Ar-rahman is often become daring in a wedding. There are also many murottal of this surah, either from Syech Mishary Alafasy, Muzammil Hasballah, Taqy Malik, ect. It shows that many muslims are interested in this surah, even without understanding the meaning. This phenomena is invited the researchers for analyzing the meaning contained in Surah Ar-Rahman by the analyzing the element of the words realized in Taxonomic Relations theorized by Martin and Rose (2007).

### **Taxonomic Relations**

In order to explore the discourse semantic patterns through which a field is construed, in this section the writer reviews ideational (discourse) semantics. Two key models of ideational (discourse) semantics are available in SFL theory – they are Martin's (1992) Ideation system and Halliday & Matthiessen's (1999) ideation base. This is the review these two models below, focusing on the ways in which units of meaning are identified and the interstratal relationships among field, (discourse) semantics, and lexicogrammar.

This paper tried to analyze the Indonesian translation of Quran. However it will analyze based on the Taxonomic relations from Martin and Rose (2007). There are two main type of taxonomic relation (Martin, 1992). The first is superordination which is organized by people, places, things, actions, and quality. While the second is composition which is organized by people, place, and things. It has function to describe the chains of relations between lexical elements in the text. They are consist

of repetition, synonyms, contrast, class, and part (Martin and Rose, 2007). Additionally, contrast is divided into oppositions (antonyms and converses) and series (scales and cycles), class consist of class-member and co-class and part consist of whole-part and co-part.

According to Martin and Rose (2007) several types of lexical relation in discourse include repetition which is the same lexical is repeated however sometimes it is different grammatical form. There is also synonymy which is different lexical but express the same meaning. Both repetition and synonymy are useful for resources where the field of the text is very complex. Then, between the lexical there are contrast which is consist of oppositions and series. Oppositions itself consist of antonym which is two lexical that has opposing meaning and converse which is both the lexical can have the opposite meaning because of the social roles or locations. While the series consist of scales which is the outermost poles of meaning and cycles which is the order item between two lexical. Contrast has function to construe classifying taxonomies in which one class of the phenomenon is different from another. Besides, it also important resource to construe the argument and interpretations or set behaviors and qualities is preferred over another. Another types is class which is divided into two, they are class member and co class. It is also known as the hyponymy which is every word can be include in the same kind, category, class or kind. The last types is part which is known as meronymy. It is put the word based on its part or content or rank or element. This process of the taxonomic relations related to the logogenesis

Since logogenesis is the creation of meaning in the course of the unfolding of a text, it is concerned with patterns that appear gradually in the course of this unfolding; and the gradual appearance of patterns is, of course, not limited to single texts but is rather a property of texts in general instantiating the system of language. Such patterns have been called emergent patterns and when we focus on grammar we are concerned with patterns of emergent grammar. We shall refer to the version of the system created in the course of the unfolding of a text as an instancial system since it

represents a distillation of patterns at the instance pole of the cline of instantiation (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 601).

The context of the situation is an element of the social context closest to the language in the semiotic system (the use) of stratified languages. Analogous to and is the realization of the metaphysical language, each language function, namely ideational, interpersonal, and textual realized in Field, Tenor and Mode. In other words, Field is the realization of ideational function, Tenor is the realization of interpersonal function, and the Mode is the realization of the textual function. Each element of a situation context is an independent element and does not influence each other and occurs from a number of components (Saragih, 2011: 187).

Halliday (1978) and Martin (1992) elaborate the constitutions of social context are involved the context situation, culture, and ideology. Ideology is the most distant element from language that considered as abstract factor, culture as the moderate factor of social context, and situation as the concrete factor which directly related to language. The context of situation is consisted of three elements, they are field, tenor, and mode (Halliday, 2004).

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research is conducted by qualitative data analysis. It means the researcher wants to know the meaning involved in Surah Ar-Rahman throughout the study of the linguistics by the elaboration of discourse in taxonomic relations. The data of this study are clauses that contained taxonomic relations which were found in Surah Ar-Rahman from the verse 1-78. In this study, the data are collected by using documentary technique, particularly in content analysis. The instrument of the data collection is Quran Tafsir Android. The data are collected from the Quran Tafsir App by Ibnu Katsir. Then, the researchers transcribed the clauses analyzed them through taxonomic relations theory.

In analyzing the data, the researchers applied interactive model of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014:33). Miles, Huberman and Saldana elaborate several

steps of analyzing data; they are (1) data collection, (2) data condensation, (3) data display, and (4) data verification/conclusion.

## FINDINGS

After analyzing the data, the researcher classifying them into following table that can summarize the result of the research.

*Table 1. The Types of Taxonomic Relations found in Surah Ar-Rahman*

No.	Types of taxonomic relations	<i>Surah Ar-Rahman</i>		
		Occurances	Percentages (%)	
1.	Repetition	18	78	
2.	Synonymy	0	0	
3.	Contrast:    Opposition:    Antonymy	Converses	1	4
		Series:        Scales	0	0
		Cycles	0	0
4.	Class :        Class-member		3	13
		Co-class	0	0
5.	Part :        Whole-part		0	0
		Co-part	1	4
Total		23	100	

The table above clarified clearly types of taxonomic relations in Surah Ar-Rahman. They are repetition, class, and part. Repetition is utilized 18 times (or 78% of the time), contrast: opposition: converses occurs for once (or 4% of the times), class: class-member is realized for 3 times (or 13 % of the time), and part: co-part is utilized 1 times (or 4 of the time). Synonymy is type of the taxonomic relations which is not found in this surah. Repetition is often comes up if we compare it with other types. As the Quran is the guidance that include prohibition, warning, and command, it can be indicated why there are so many repetition in the Quran especially in its translation.

## DISCUSSIONS

By seeing the finding above, the taxonomic relation structures gave contribution to see what was going on in the text based on context. This research found the elliptical semantic unit of elements or kinds, process, and participants by using the taxonomic relations structures. The following discussion would elaborate the deviation between theory and finding of Taxonomic Relations.

The following description is the result of clause related to the Surah Ar-Rahman and how those clauses are construed in the text. The description above shows that there are four types of taxonomic relations found in Surah Ar-Rahman involved repetition, contrast: opposition: converses, class: class-member, and part: co-part.

The phenomena of this results were slightly different from the theory of taxonomic relation theorized by Martin and Rose (2007) who classified the types of taxonomic relation should be 5, they were repetition, synonymy, class, part, and contrast. While in this study, the types are only four, they are repetition, class, part, and contrast: opposition (converses. Synonymy is not found in the verses of Surah Ar-Rahman. It happens because the aims of the surah is to chastise men and jinn for their lack of gratitude towards Allah, who has showered them with an abundance of blessings. Thus, there is no synonymy found in this surah.

Repetition is the dominant type found. It describes some of the resources (God, men and jinn, fruits, palm trees, husked grain, fragrant plants, fresh and salt water, pearls, ships) that Allah has graciously provided for the men and jinn he created, in his infinite mercy, out of clay and smokeless fire (55:14), and set down under a sky illuminated by the twin risings of the sun and moon (55:17). In addition to these material blessings, verses 1-4 recount the fact that Allah taught man how to communicate and even gave him the Quran to guide him on the path to righteousness. The refrain, "Which, then, of your Lord's blessings do you both deny?", chastises the bountifully-provided for men and jinn for failing to acknowledge their indebtedness to Allah for his tremendous mercy. The punishment that awaits these ungrateful

creatures is briefly described in verses 35-45; for the remainder of the Surah, the delights of the gardens of paradise (replete with shading branches, flowing springs, fruit, maidens, couches, cushions, and fine carpets) are lyrically described, punctuated throughout by the stinging refrain which draws attention to the discrepancy between Allah's mercy in providing such luxuriant rewards and the ingratitude of men and jinn.

As it is worth noting that the Surah is dominated stylistically by pairs, which in the Qur'an are frequently employed as a sign of the divine. To begin with, it is addressed to a dual audience of men and jinn: in verse of "Which, then, of your Lord's blessings do you both deny?", "both" is understood to refer to men and jinn. Natural phenomena are also referred to in pairs: for example, "the sun and the moon" (55:5), "the stars and the trees" (55:6), "the two risings and the two settings [of the sun and the moon]" (55:17), and "the two bodies of [fresh and salt] water" (55:19). In addition, paradise is described as consisting of two double gardens (55:62), each of which contain a pair of springs (55:50, 55:66) and fruit in pairs (55:52).

The phenomena of this results were slightly different from the theory of taxonomic relation theorized by Martin and Rose (2007) who classified the types of taxonomic relation should be 5, they were repetition, synonymy, class, part, and contrast. While in this study, the types were only four, they were repetition, antonymy, class, and part. Many research has done the analysis based on taxonomic relation, such as Grahmayanuri (2017) which is analyze the taxonomic relation on Parpokatan Orja of South Tapanuli. The research analyze the utterances of kahanggi (one of the element of the society of South Tapanuli) and found that the utterances that has been done by kahanggi contain of taxonomic relation and found that repition come up dominantly than other types. While the study comes from Lubis & Khairuna resulted repetition is often comes up in the Quran if we compare it with other types. As the Quran is the guidance that include prohibiton, warning, and command, it can be indicated why there are so many repetition in the Quran especially in its translation.



## CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the ideational taxonomic relation in Surah Ar-Rahman, the types are found merely four. They are elaborated as repetition, contrast, class, and part. In each finding can be summarized for some meanings involved (1) Faith, (2) The Laws of Justice, (3) Man and Jinn, (4) Hell (5) Favors Heaven. In (1) Faith, God teaches man how to speak, grow trees and plants are submissive to the God. All creatures would be destroyed unless the God; God was always in activity, the whole universe was a deliciously gods to humans; man was created from ground and jinn from fire. (2)The Laws of Justice explain relating to the obligation measure, weigh with justice. 3) Mann and Jinn explain the Gods favor the greatest of favors given to man there was Al-Qur'an. Favors that unfolds in nature about the state of the jinn and mankind, the state of doomsday and hell. 4) Hell explain God showed signs of people who will go to hell on the Day of Judgment for not grateful for the blessings that He gave. 5) Favors Heaven explain that God said to the servant who appreciate the pleasure of going to the promised blessings of the Garden and all the facilities are there.

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