

## ABSTRACT

**Basori, Ahmad.** 2018. *An analysis of lexical relation in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of surah Yusuf in the Holy Qur'an.* Thesis, English Department, Faculty of Letter and Philosophy, of Panca Marga University. The advisors are (1) Drs. Sayamsul Anam, M.A. and (2) Adi sutrisno, S.S., M. Hum.

**Keywords:** Holy Qur'an, Surah Yusuf, Semantics, lexical relation.

This study analyzes lexical relations in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Yusuf in the Holy Qur'an. This study aims to observe (1) What are the types of lexical relation in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of surah Yusuf in the Holy Qur'an ? and (2) What are the most dominant type of lexical relation in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation in the Holy Qur'an ?. Semantic approach is used in this study. The steps include collecting and selecting every word which has relation, so classifying them according the types and dominant type of lexical relation. The researcher used Saeed's Theory to classify the lexical relation such as homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonymy), hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion-mass.

This study uses descriptive qualitative method to find out the types and dominant type of lexical relation in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of surah Yusuf in the holy Qur'an. The data collection method is using documentation technique to get the data, whereas data analysis method is using Spradley's method that have four steps are domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis and theme. Besides, the data validity determination method in this study use triangulation, data triangulation and investigator triangulation. While, formal and informal method is use in this study to describe the data using words and table to make easier in learning and understanding of Holy Qur'an.

The result of the study shows there are (644) data of lexical relation in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of surah Yusuf in the Holy Qur'an, that consist from 215 (33,3%) data of synonymy, 20 (3,1%) data of homonymy, 82 (12,7%) data of hyponymy, 245 (38%) data of antonymy, 10 (1,5%) data of meronymy, 0 (0%) data of polysemy, 2 (0,3%) data of partion mass, and 70 (10,8%) data of member collection. Therefore, the most dominant type of lexical relation is antonymy which has the highest case.