



External Conjunction on the Moses Story in Al-Qu'ran Surah Thaha English Translation

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the role of external conjunction on Al-Qu'ran Surah Thaha translated by Marmaduke Pickthall, a British Muslim and Koranic translator in early 19th century. The objective study is the conjunction on the Moses story in Al-Qur'an Surah Thaha. The data source from Al-Qur'an website www.altafsir.com, Jordania. These research method is descriptive qualitative with content analysis. There are 120 data identified as external conjunctions, namely: *and* (82 data), *so* (11 data), *but* (8), *then* (19 data). All the conjunction are classified based on external conjunctions by Martin and Rose (2003). The findings are: *and* as adding information or connecting argument; *so*, *but* as logical consequences, *then* as temporal consequences. The results, conjunctions represent a process of adding, comparing, sequencing, explaining the causes between figures, event, idea and things with logical connections. Finally, conjunctions link the ideation in the text as semantic system in discourse and creates cohesion of the story.

Keywords: External Conjunction; Moses in Surah Thaha; Marmaduke Pickthall Translation

Introduction

Al-Qur'an associated as communicative event between God and His Messenger. It reveals on oral form for the first time and transliterated into written material in Ousman Chaliphate era with Arabic language. Now, Al-Quran can be read in the Arabic as source language and available translated into several language. Al-Quran translation in English language, are plays an important role to widespread the Al-Qur'an message about Islam, a peaceful teaching and the right path guidance. Most influential of Quranic translation in English in early 19th century is Marmaduke Pickthall work. He is Victorian knight ancestry of Duke William the Conqueror's whose convert to Islam.

Later, Al-Qur'an can be analysis through the naration or translation. This study focus on the text of Moses story in Al-Qur'an surah Thaha translated by Marmaduke Pickthall. The data sources available on www.altafsir.com. The study aim to describe how the role of external conjunction which classified by Martin and Rose (2003), relating the statement and build a text' cohesion, as result of studies.

Prior to this study, a number of other relevant studies about conjunction analysis were carried out. The meaning of conjunction “and” function as conjunctive, in order to relate between word, phrase, clauses, sentences and paragraph. The result shows that *and* can function as coordinative and subordinative conjunctions (Syarif and Rosa., 2014). The forms of conjunctions in Kompas headlines are coordinative, sub-ordinatif and correlative. It states as addition, consecutive, choice, opposition, time, comparison, cause, effect, requirement, expectations/ goals, enlighten, content, manner, tool, utility, marker examples, and equate (Mutaslimah., Ruruk., 2015). Conjunction have an important role in kid story by links between-words/phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraph (Wahyuningsih et al., 2017).

The previous study is focused on the form and function of conjunction in general, like: language text, kid story and journalistic. On other hand, this study focus on the function of external conjunction to express it's meaning by *and, so, but, then* on Moses story in surah Thaha translation, according to Martin and Rose definition (2003). And the object of study is the Moses story in Al-Qu'ran Surah Thaha based on Pickthall translation. So, there are different focus in research with the previous study, based on the genre of the text, namely Holy Quran text and conjunctions approach.

“Conjunction involves the use of formal markers to relate sentences, clauses and paragraphs to each other. Instead, conjunction signals the way the writer or speaker wants the reader or hearer to relate what is about to be said to what has been said before.” (Baker., 2011: 200). Here, the *conjunction* means that every formal marker that has function to relate messages in the text in order to build cohesive and coherence text. Then, Martin and Rose (2003: 115), states: *“Conjunction looks at interconnections between processes-adding, comparing, sequencing, or explaining them. These are logical meanings that link activities and messages in sequences”*. Here, the function of conjunction not only relating sentences, clauses and paragraphs to each other, but more variously, namely to link the logical meaning through activities and the messages in text or that are called as *discourse*.

In addition, the function of conjunction doesn't depend only in the form of conjunction, like in formal or traditional linguistic but more spreadly wide on the meaning of the conjunction. In terms that the conjunction meaning has big roles to relate the logical idea of the text, which is represents the event, qualities or idea among clause and group of clause. It's more emphasized: *“In order to interpret conjunctive relations meaning, it does not tendencies on the meaning form of conjunction, like in formal linguistic but, it's lies on the meaning function of conjunction, in what it's refers to. And basically, the discourse are inclined to the conjunction relation, and the logical discourse are emphasizes on the meaning of conjunction refers to than it's form* (Santosa., 2011: 13).

Later, conjunction is the system interacts with periodicity, presenting discourse as logically organized waves of information and use the general types of logical relations: adding units together, comparing them as similar or different. Conjunction means as logical connections sequencing them in time, or relating them causally-as cause and effect, or evidence and conclusion. These general types are known as addition, comparison, time and consequence. The units they relate range from simple clauses, to more complex sentences, to text phases, to stages of a genre (Martin and Rose., 2003: 116). Next, Martin and Rose propose list of table of the external conjunction, based on the form and the meaning of the conjunction. External conjunction is serve to compare events, things or qualities. For each general type of external conjunction-addition, comparison, time, consequence (cause, means, purpose and condition). It is summarized in Table 1.

Tabel 1 Basic options of conjunctions

Logical relation	Meaning	Examples
Addition	Addition	<i>and, besides, in addition</i>
	Alternation	<i>or, if, not-then, alternatively</i>
Comparison	Similarity	<i>like, as if, similarity</i>
	Contrast	<i>but, whereas, on the other hand</i>
Time	Successive	<i>then, after, before, previously</i>
	Simultaneous	<i>while, meanwhile, at the same time</i>
Consequence	Cause	<i>so, because, since, therefore</i>
	Means	<i>by, thus, by this means</i>
	Purpose	<i>so as, in order to; lest, for fear of</i>
	Condition	<i>if, provided, that; unless</i>

Martin and Rose (2003: 119)

The roles of external conjunction in logical is used to organizing a field of discourse as sequences of activities and for each general type of external conjunction are means as-addition, comparison, time, consequence.

Methodology

This research uses descriptive qualitative with contents analysis by study references in the library. The data source was retrieved from www.altafsir.com, under *Royal Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought* of Jordan. Then, analysis begins by classifying the roles of external conjunction and find how the conjunctions relating and build the text cohesion.

Results

The finding analysis is based to the problem statement before. There are four type of conjunctions, *and; so; but; then*, that choose as discussion data (Table 2).

Table 2 Basic option of external conjunction

No.	Conjunction	Roles	Total Number
1	And	Addition, adding or relating activities	82
2	So	Consequence, cause	11
3	But	Comparison, contrast	8
4	Then	Time, successive	19
	Σ		120

There are 120 data of conjunction which dominantly by *and* conjunction with 82 data by adding or relating activities. Conjunctions *so* with 11 data, represent how the events happen or process and

results stages. Conjunctions *but* has 8 data, states the comparing or contrast in event, thing and qualities. Conjunctions *then* contain 19 data as time sequences in order to link the preceding events in time in the story text.

Discussion

This section presents the discussion of external conjunction roles in surah Thaha translation, namely *and*, *so*, *but*, *then*, related to Martin and Rose (2003) classification, as the listed below:

External: And (Addition)

The conjunction *And* is the most frequently used conjunction in all across kinds of discourse. Conjunction '*And*' has essential roles, in order to adding a figure with another figures in a sequence, likes the statement below:

Data 1 : [\[Thaha :10-11\]](#)

//When he saw a fire and said unto his folk: Lo! Wait! I see a fire afar off. Peradventure I may bring you a brand therefrom or may find guidance at the fire//And when he reached it, he was called by name: O Moses!//

From the statement above, word *And* relating a clause of Moses figures in previous statement "When he saw a fire" as time sequences where Moses said to his folk or family after he see a fire. Next, the word And in verses 11 relating the statement in verses 10 as result consequences. After Moses saw a fire and went to the fire place for some advantages from the fire, so when he reached it, he was by called by name: O Moses. This conjunction is properly in used when it connects the clause or sentence (*ayat*). But, naturally can be interpret as temporal sequence '*then*' with word *when* as temporal indicator and cause consequences '*so*', after the Moses got reached the fire place so the result is he called his name by God.

Data 2: [\[Thaha :22-23\]](#)

//And thrust thy hand within thine armpit, it will come forth white without hurt. (That will be) another token//That We may show thee (some) of Our greater portents//

According to the statement above, word *And* has function to adding and relating information on the previous statement that show the sign of prophecy with the next proves of greater portents from the God for Moses. So, word *And* relating ones and another argument in statement effectively and logical.

External: So (Consequence)

The conjunction *so* represents logical consequences by explain a stage process or cause, with *w-h question* (who, what, where, when, why, how) and produces a reasonal expression. The discussion as the statement below:

Data 3 : [\[20:12-14\]](#)

//Lo! I, even I, am thy Lord, so take off thy shoes, for lo! thou art in the holy valley of Tuwa//And I have chosen thee, so hearken unto that which is inspired//Lo! I, even I, am Allah, There is no God save Me. So serve Me and establish worship for My remembrance.

In statement “So serve Me and establish worship for My remembrance” illustrate the logical consequences from God to Moses. It starts when Moses command to take off his shoes as manner consequences when comes to holy place like a valley of Thuwa. When God choose him as His messenger, Moses should hear in what God’ Say to him as command. After God Say who he really are, Moses are command to worship Him as the way to remember and this is that call causal consequences of his prophecy.

External: But (Comparison)

External *but* is the main options for comparison related to similarity versus difference. Almost common kind of comparison is to contrast two clauses as different, using *but* in negative form. The example is below:

Data 4 : [\[20:56-58\]](#)

//And We verily did show him all Our tokens, but he denied them and refused//He said: Hast come to drive us out from our land by thy magic, O Moses?//But we surely can produce for thee magic the like thereof; so appoint a tryst between us and you, which neither we nor thou shall fail to keep, at a place convenient (to us both)//

From statement above show that when the Fir’aun saw clearly the token of God through Moses but Fir’aun always deny and refused. There is contrast between facts that he has seen it and the rejection that Fir’aun made it. So, the next turn is Fir’aun make general issue that the token is similar with magic so he say But we surely can produce for thee magic the like thereof. Later, he challenging to fight between God token on Moses and the magic that he has.

Here, Fir’aun try to contrasting the reality when God show him His tokens, but he denied them and refused, with two abstract things such a *question* “Hast come to drive us out from our land by thy magic” and an *issue* “But we surely can produce for thee magic the like thereof”. There is contrasting qualities between—*God token* and *magic*—where conjunction *but* made the contrast more explicit, and this particular difference that opposition between: *tokens* and *magic* realize opposite experiential meanings.

External: Then (Successive)

The kind of time relation is successive where it tells the events happen one after another (Martin and Rose., 2003: 116), like the statement below:

Data 5 : [\[20:38-39\]](#)

//When We inspired in thy mother that which is inspired, //Saying: Throw him into the ark, and throw it into the river, then the river shall throw it on to the bank, and there an enemy to Me and an

enemy to him shall take him. And I endued thee with love from Me that thou mightest be trained according to My will//

External *then* has function as staging process of event that happen step by step continuously. The statement above clearly that when Moses' mother inspired by God, she got some process to save her son. The process is when she made a wood box, put in baby Moses there and throw it into the river, then the river would brought the box moving safely to the river bank. External *and* in next statement is explicitly adding the logical reason, why baby Moses got on wood box and throwing into the river.

Data 6: [\[20:40\]](#)

//When thy sister went and said: Shall I show you one who will nurse him? and we restored thee to thy mother that her eyes might be refreshed and might not sorrow. And thou didst kill a man and We delivered thee from great distress and tried thee with a heavy trial. And thou didst tarry years among the folk of Midian. Then camest thou (hither) by (My) providence, O Moses//

External *then* function as well as time conjunctions where it connect each step of statement from previous events. External *then* finally end the phase of Moses figures in the story as whole process, when he back to the Egypt, the preceding place and events, that he born and raised before.

From the all data discussion above, it can interpret that external *and*, *so*, *but*, *then* has link figures activities and the text messages in logical meaning and creates cohesive text as whole. Logical meaning happens when the preceding event in the statement are match and proper with the consequences that may inflicted in cohesive circumstances. This pattern can be called endphoric reference which the are mention in preceding the conjunction marker. In other word, external conjunction relates what the writer and speaker say to hearer according to previous (Baker., 2011: 200). And, conjunction especially external has roles to emphazing processes of-adding, comparing, sequencing, or explaining them of the figures' activities and messages in sequences (Martin and Rose., 2003: 115).

Then, definite references of figures also take important roles in the logical process beyond conjunction as the subject or object. Here, the figures of Moses, Allah Al Mighty God, Fir'aun, Moses' mother and his sister, improves readability message on the text as logical discourse through their activities and characterization. This term means that there are situational reference and textual reference that creates logical conjunction. Situational or exophoric reference is—pointing outward from the text circumstances (Halliday dan Matthiessen., 2004: 606). Endophoric reference means that the identity presumed by the reference item is recoverable from within the text itself—or, to be more precise, from the instancial system of meanings created as the text unfolds (Halliday dan Matthiessen., 2004: 625). Endophoric reference may point 'backwards' to the history that a referent has already been introduced and part of the text's system of meanings. Alternatively, endophoric reference may point 'forwards' to the future that is yet to be introduced (*ibid*).

Later, exhoporic reference is logical circumstances that identified through situational reference so it should mention regularly to find the cohesion pattern. Then, endophoric reference is getting from textual figures in the text or directly mention on the text and creates referential chain as text cohesion. According to Al-Qur'an in Arabic and related to Marmaduke Pickthall translation, "*Arabic /wa//and/ can mark temporal sequence, simultaneous action, semantic contrast and semantic equivalence, amongst other things; Arabic/fa//then/so/but/ can be a marker of temporal sequence, logical consequence, purpose, result or concession*" (Holes in Baker., 2011: 202).

Conclusion

The function of conjunction doesn't depend only in the form of conjunction, like in formal or traditional linguistic but more spreadly wide on the meaning of the conjunction. In terms that the conjunction meaning has big roles to relates the logical idea of the text, which is represents the event, qualities or idea among clause and group of clause. Each clauses beginning with *and* could stand independently. External *so* represents logical consequences by explain a stage process or cause as emphasizing conjunction to the clauses meaning. And external *but* are useful as comparison statement related to similarity versus difference. Another external conjunction used is *then*, to states time relation in successive by tells the events happen after another ones. As conclusion, each type of conjunction above are represent-addition, comparison, time, consequence—where the function of this kinds logic conjunction creates cohesive chain beyond the clause meaning.

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