CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the background of the research, statement of the research problems, the research objectives, the significance of research, the scope of research and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Research

Language is a system communication used by people to communicate with others. Language can't be separated in our daily life. By language, we can interact to other and express anything because language is a system of communication that enables humans to exchange verbal or symbolic utterance. As stated by Madayani (2013:3) Language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic vocal and sound, and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication.

In our life we use language to inform the people around us about what we feel, what we want, asking apologize, expressing a wish or asking permission, asking questions or even understand the world around us. Language is used not only in direct communication like as conversation, but also can be used in indirect communication like as newspaper, magazine, books, holly book, etc. Horby as quoted in Madayani; (2013:3), states that language is a system of sound, words, pattern used by human to communicated thought and feeling. From Madayani's definition the researcher concludes that the language also has function as

interaction media between the writer and the readers (as a means of communication).

Related to the function of language above, as people that can't be separated with language it is important for us to learn about the linguistics that will make us easier to use and understanding the language. Linguistics is the study of language covering lexical, syntactical, and discourse levels Chojimah, (2011:1). Linguistics divided into two, those are Micro linguistics and Macro linguistics. Micro linguistics include of Phonology, Morphology, Syntax and Semantics, while Macro linguistics include of Discourse analysis and pragmatics.

In discourse, the data can be included of written and spoken text. Brown and Yule (1996:24) stated that discourse is language beyond the sentence, and the analysis of discourse is typically concerned with the study of language in text and conversation. In this study, the researcher focuses on discourse analysis. One of the purposes of discourse analysis is to observe the discourse entity, not only analyze one sentence or one paragraph, but overall text. So that, by learning discourse analysis, it will help the reader to know how the text or sentences are build up and it will avoid the appearance of misunderstanding both writer and reader. From the purpose of discourse above, we should analyze the texts to know the meaning or message that will be conveyed.

There are some aspects in discourse that should be considered. One of those aspects is cohesion. Cohesion is the connection within a discourse which is brought by internal factor in the language or connections that exist within text

Yule, (2006:125). In cohesion, there are covers grammatical and lexical cohesive which have several cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesion is the connection within a discourse caused by grammar factors like as reference, ellipsis, conjunction, and substitution. While lexical cohesion is the connection within a discourse because of lexical choices. It is include of repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, metonymy and antonym.

In our daily life, we can find many examples of discourse. Based on Celce-Murcia and Olshtain (2000:4) A piece of a discourse is an instance of spoken or written language that has describable internal relationships of form and meaning (e.g., words, structures, cohesion) that relate coherently to an external communicative function of purpose and a given audience/interlocutor. Furthermore, casual conversation, movie scripts, Political speeches, advertisement texts, articles in newspapers, Novels, surah's in the Quran and the translation of surah's in the Quran are examples of discourse. As a discourse, the translation of a certain surah in the Quran necessarily contains lexical and grammatical cohesive devices that will make the reader easier to understand the contain of the surah.

As we know that surah Yasin is kind of surah that known as a heart-of the Quran so it will be important for us to learn it. Conducting discourse analysis in the English translation of surah Yasin is one of the ways to help the reader to catch the information of the surah Yasin. The reason why the researcher focuses on cohesion in the English translation of Surah Yasin because by analyzing lexical and grammatical cohesive devices in the English translation of surah Yasin, we can merge our knowledge of English course that is discourse analysis to learn

English translation of surah Yasin. Therefore, the reader can understand the content that is delivered through the text of the English translation of surah Yasin easily.

According the explanation above, the researcher intended to analyze the cohesion found on the English translation of surah Yasin, that is why the researcher is going to conduct a research to determine and analyze kinds of lexical and grammatical cohesive devices by title *Lexical and Grammatical cohesive devices in The English Translation of Surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms Kausar Khatri*.

B. Statement of Research Problems

Based on the background above, the researcher formulates the research problems as following:

1. What Types of lexical cohesive devices are used in the English translation of surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms Kausar Khatri?

2. What Types of grammatical cohesive devices are used in the English translation of surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms Kausar Khatri?

C.   Objectives of the Research

According to the research problems above, the objectives of the research are as following:

1. To find out what types of lexical cohesive devices are used in the English translation of surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms Kausar Khatri

2. To find out what types of grammatical cohesive devices are used in the English translation of surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms Kausar Khatri

D.   Significances of the Research

The result of this study is expected to give contribution for the readers and the future research.

1. For the teacher

   For teachers, the result of this study is expected to give contribution to the improvement of teaching and learning process. The teacher understanding more and add their source in teaching Discourse Analysis' material especially about types in lexical and grammatical cohesive devices.

2. For the students

   For students, the result of this study is expected to assist students to add their knowledge and have good understanding in Discourse Analysis' material especially about lexical and grammatical cohesive devices.

3. For other researchers

    For other researchers, the result of this study is expected to be used as a reference in the conduct several studies to get better result, focusing on Discourse Analysis' topic especially about lexical and grammatical cohesive devices.

4. For the writer

    The result of this study is important thing for the writer because it all can give her new knowledge. It also will make researcher have a good understanding about discourse analysis' material especially about lexical and grammatical cohesive devices through analyzing the type of lexical and grammatical cohesive devices in the English translation of surah Yasin.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

The scope of the study is limited to the analysis of types of lexical cohesive devices includes of Repetition, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy and Metonymy. Beside lexical, the researcher also analyzes the grammatical cohesive devices that include of Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis and Conjunction. However, in this discussion, to make this study more specific, the discussion will be limited as follows: The study only focused on the types of lexical and grammatical cohesive devices in the English translation of surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms Kausar Khatri.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Discourse and Discourse Analysis

   Yule (2006:124) states discourse as language beyond the sentence and the analysis of discourse is typically concerned with the study of language in text and conversation. According to Murcia and Olshtain (2000: 4) discourse is unit of coherent language consisting of more than one sentence. Furthermore, discourse analysis is doing further investigation and making sense of what we read in the texts, understand what speaker mean despite what they say, recognize connected as opposed to jumbled or incoherent discourse, and successfully take part in that complex activity (Maharsi, 2002: 70).

2. Lexical cohesive devices

   According to Halliday and Hasan (1994: 274) Lexical cohesive is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary. Another definitions states 'lexical cohesion is cohesion that is established through the structure of the lexis, or vocabulary, and hence (like substitution) at the lexicogrammatical level'.

3. Grammatical cohesive devices

   Azzous (2009:26) states that grammatical cohesion refers to the various grammatical devices that can be used to make relations among sentences more explicit.

4. Surah Yasin

Ya sin is the 36th chapter of the Qur'an with 83 ayat, and include in one of the Meccan suras. The name of the chapter comes from the two letters of the first verse of the chapter, which has caused much scholarly debate, and which Tafsir al-Jalalayn, a Sunni Tafsir interprets by saying "Allah knows best what He means by these (Haleem, 2004:281). According to Qadir (2005:5) Surah Ya siin is the most famous surah within the holly Qur'an after surah al-Fatihah. Yasin is 36th chapter of glorious Qur'an was revealed in the early part of what is termed the "middle" Makkah period (just before the chapter of al-Furqon.)