CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on theories and information that deals with the study of an analysis of lexical and grammatical cohesive devices in the English translation of Surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Saikh and Ms Kausar Kathri. It includes of the definition of discourse, the definition of discourse analysis, the theories of cohesion, the definition and types of lexical cohesive devices, the definition and types of grammatical cohesive devices, theories of translation and Al Quran's translation history.

A. Discourse

Discourse is a term used in linguistics to refer to a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than sentence. As stated by Chojimah (2011: 3) discourse is defined as linguistic unit larger than sentence or a stretch of language having the quality of unity; or language or code. This assumption is supported by Celce-Murcia and Elite (2000: 4)' rationale that explains discourse is unit of coherent language consisting of more than one sentence. In addition, Kushartanti, et.al (2007:92) defined discourse as *(*intersection's meaning entity in the language.

The same definition is stated by Stubbs (1983: 1) that discourse is a study of the organization of language above sentence or above clause, and therefore to study larger linguistic units, such us conversational exchanges or written texts. Furthermore, Wodak in Moyer and Wei (2008:297) offers a definition of

discourse as a complex bundle of interrelated linguistic acts, which manifest themselves as interrelated semiotic, oral and written tokens, very often as text, that belong to specific genres.

There are two classification of discourse based on the medium used: Written discourse and Spoken Discourse. Written discourse is a type of discourse that is conveyed in written form, through writing media. The example of written discourse can be found in newspaper, magazine, book, poem, holly book and others. Meanwhile, spoken discourse is a type of discourse which is conveyed orally through speaking or spoken form. This discourse includes casual conversation and speech.

Related those definition above, finally the researcher found some important points about discourse. The researcher concludes that discourse is (1) linguistic unit; (2) above the sentence or above the clause; (3) well-tied or coherent; and (4) written and spoken.

B.   Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is minimally the study of language in use that extends beyond sentence boundaries (Celce-Murcia and Olshtain, 2000:4). According to Yule (2006:124) discourse analysis is when we are carrying the investigation further and ask how we make sense of we read, how we can recognize well-constructed texts as opposed to those that are jumbled or incoherent, how we understand speakers who communicate more than they say, and how we successfully take part in that complex activity called conversation.

Azzouz (2009: 15) mentions that the principal concern of discourse analysis is to examine how any language produced by a given participants whether spoken or written is used in communication for a given situation for a given setting. Meanwhile, Stubbs (1983: 1) defines that discourse analysis is (1) concern with language used beyond the boundaries of a sentence or utterance; (2) concern with the interrelationship between language and society; (3) concern with the interactive or dialogic properties of everyday communication.

Another definition of discourse analysis is defined by Hatch (1992:5), he defines discourse analysis as the study of language of communication. From those definitions we can conclude that discourse analysis is study about how a discourse is constructed.

C.   Cohesion

Cohesion is the ties and connections that exist within texts. Cohesion can be separated from the written text or spoken text. Halliday and Hasan in Kushartanti, et.al (2007:96) mention that kohesi is the language's elements state, which are interconnect and fitting together systematically. According to Crystal (2007:85) cohesion is the term that is used by some linguists to refer to the property of larger units than the morpheme to bind together in construction. Furthemore, Celce-murcia and Olshtain (2000:8) stated that the cohesion of the text is a result of all cohesive ties, which link together the words and propositions occurring in the text.

The cohesion in a discourse isn't come alone but created formally by language devices which are called as cohesive devices. According to Halliday and

Hasan in Rani, et.al; (2004:94) cohesive devices divided into two those are lexical and grammatical cohesive devices. The grammatical cohesive devices include of reference, substitution, conjunction and ellipsis. Furthermore, lexical cohesive devices include of reiteration and collocation

D.   Type of Cohesion

1. Lexical Cohesion

a. The Definition of Lexical Cohesive Devices

Lexical cohesion occurs when two words in a discourse are semantically related in some way. Another definition of Lexical cohesive is the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 274). In addition, lexical cohesion is the connection within a discourse because of lexical relation. McCharty (1991:650) states that lexical relation has meaning as the stable semantic relationship that exist between word and which are the basis of descriptions given in dictionaries and thesauri. From the previous definition it can be concluded that lexical cohesion are cohesive relation where one item refers back to another or one word have lexical relation with another word in the text .

b. Types of Lexical Cohesive Devices

Lexical cohesion distinguished into two types, they are reiteration and collocation. McCharty (1991:65) define reiteration as either restating an item in a later part of the discourse by direct repetition or else reasserting its meaning by exploiting lexical relations. Kushartanti, et.al (2007:99) define reiteration as repetition of word in another sentence to emphasize of those words and indicate that those words are meaningful (as focus of topic). Furthermore, according to

Rankema (1983:39) there are five categories of reiteration; those are: (a) repetition, (b) synonymy, (c) antonymy, (d) hyponymy, and (e) metonymy.

1. Repetition

   Repetition is the most direct and obvious source of lexical cohesion since it is the mere identical recurrence of a preceding lexical item. Another definition is stated by Kushartanti, et.al (2007:99) 'Repetition is restating items in a sequence of sentences.

   Example: Algy met a *bear. The bear* was bulgy.

   In this example, the second occurrence of bear refers back to the first. Also, there is the referential link the signaling that the same bear is intended.

2. Synonymy

   According to the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (Sixth Edition, 2000), synonymy refers to the fact of two or more words or expressions having the same meaning. Zgusta in Pateda; (2001: 223) said that synonymy is words which have different forms but identical meaning.

   Example*:* I heard **a sound**, but I couldn't figure out where **that noise** came from.

   From the example we can understand that the word **noise** refers back to **sound**. Both terms have the same level of generality and are therefore synonyms in the narrower sense.

3. Antonymy

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Third Edition) Antonym is a word which means the opposite of another word. Maharsi (2002:66) defines antonymy as two forms with opposite meaning.

Example: He fell <u>asleep</u>. What <u>woke</u> him was a loud crash.

The words asleep and woke are antonyms and therefore form a cohesive relationship.

4. Hyponymy

Hyponym is described as a specific- and-general relationship between lexical items. According to Maharsi (2002:66) hyponym is when themeaning of one form included in the meaning of another.

Example:

Mother: Oh, there is *orchid* exhibition over there?

Daughter: Oh, I see. I saw some ladies bringing *cateleya* and *dendum* coming out from the stadium.

In the example of discourse above, the connection can be seen from the use of *orchid, cateleya* and *dendum* words. All of them are types of Orchid.

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is a "part-whole" relationship between lexical items. Renkema (1993:39) proposes that metonymy is a relationship of part versus whole.

Example: She knelt down and looked along the passage into the loveliest **garden** you ever saw. How she longed to […] wander about among those beds of bright **flowers** and those cool **fountains**, […].

The flowers and fountains are typical parts of a garden and it might build discourse because it has cohesive relationship.

2. Grammatical Cohesive Devices

a. The Definition of Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion refers to the various grammatical devices that can be used to make relations among clauses and sentences more explicit. Cohesive devices are used to tie pieces of text together in a specific way. So, grammatical cohesive devices are constructed by the grammatical structures that each component ties each other. McCarthy (1991:34) stated that grammatical cohesion is the surface marking of semantic links between clauses and sentences in written discourse, and between utterances and turns in speech.

b. The Types of Grammatical Cohesive Devices

Halliday and Hasan make a detailed classification of the cohesive devices in English. These authors distinguish between grammatical and lexical cohesion. Brown and Yule in McCharty; (1991:35) describe the various types of grammatical cohesion are: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

1. Reference

Reference is the relationship of word with the object. Lyons in Brown and Yule; (1996: 28) says that reference is the relationship which holds between words and things; words refer things. Concerning reference, according to Bell

(1991:155) there are two kinds of reference those are Exophoric (reference outside text) and Endophoric (reference within text)) include of Anaphoric and Cataphoric.

Some linguist such as Titscher *et al,* McCharty, Halliday and Hasan, and Rani *et al* distinguish reference into exophoric and endophoric. Meanwhile endophoric divided into anaphoric (anaphora refers to presupposition of something that has gone before) and cataphoric (cataphora refers to the presupposed element which is following)

Example of Exophoric

(in a fitting room)

Daughter: Mom, what do you think about *this dress*? Mom: Oh dear, I think *that*'s too short for you. Would you try *this*? (showing another dress she is holding).

The word 'this' refers to the exophoric reference because another dress that the mother is holding is not presented in the text.

Example of anaphoric:

The man is living alone. *His* wife left *him* for 9 years.

In the sentence above, 'his' and 'him' is anaphoric which refers to 'the man'. Without having a presupposed clause 'the man is living alone', we cannot decide what 'his' and 'him' refer to. It's called anaphoric because we need to look back at the sentence gone before to understand the text.

Example of cataphoric:

He's a superstar, **he**'s the best in his era. Let's welcome.. **Justin Bieber!**

From the sentence above we know that, 'he' is cataphoric to the presupposed subject 'Justin Bieber'. We only need to look forward to the following sentence to reveal what 'he' refers to.

According to Cruse (2000:312-313) there are five types of definite referring expression. Those are:

1. Noun phrase with definite determiners: the book, this book, that book, my book, your book, his book, our book, their book, etc;

2. Personal pronouns: I, you, he, she, they, us and it;

3. Proper names: John, Mary, Paris, Middlemarch, etc;

4. Certain locative adverb: here, there, yonder

5. Certain temporal adverbs: now, then, yesterday, next x-mas, etc.

Another classification of reference is stated by Kushartanti, et.al (2007:97) he clarify that there are three kinds of reference, those are: personal, demonstrative, and comparative.

a. Personal pronoun

Personal pronoun is pronoun that refers to person. It can be first person, second person and third person where three of them can be singular or plural (I, me, you, he, she, it, we, us, they, etc).

b. Demonstrative pronoun

Demonstrative pronoun is pronoun used for address where referred item located. Demonstrative item is divided into two types:

circumstantial (here, there, now) and participant (this, these, that, those).

    c. Comparative pronoun

    Comparative pronoun is pronoun used to show the identity or similarity or refers to compared adjectives of one noun to another (same, identical, different, similar, else, etc).

2. Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of one item by another, Halliday and Hasan (1976:88). According to Kushartanti, et.al (2007:97) substitution is the relationship between one word and other are replaced. In Brown and Yule (1996: 201) Halliday and Hasan assume a simple substitution view here an expression may simply be replaced by another in the text. Some of definition states that substitution is rather similarity with ellipsis. The difference is in ellipsis the item is replaced by nothing (zero) meanwhile, in substitution the item is replaced by another word.

There are three kinds of substitution as mentioned by Kushartanti, et.al (2007:79) 'The substitution's relationship came about nominal, verbal, and clausal.

    a. Nominal substitution is a process of replacement of Nouns with 'one', 'this one', 'ones' or 'same'.

Example:

(1) The Lion was about to reply when suddenly they came to another gulf across the road. But this one was so broad and deep that the Lion knew at once he could not leap across it.

b. Verbal substitution is a replacement process of Verbs with 'do', 'did' or other auxiliary verbs.

Example:

(2) Why didn't you **do the homework**, Jono? All of your friends *did*!

c. Clausal substitution is replacement process of clause, by 'so' or 'not'.

Example:

(3) ... if you've seen them so often. Of course *you know what they're like'*. 'I believe *so*,' Alice replied thoughtfully (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:131).

From the example above we know that this one (1) is replacing the gulf, did (2) is replacing do and so (3) is replacing you know what they're like.

3. Ellipsis

Halliday and Hasan (1976:144) state that ellipsis is an Ellipsis is the process in which one item within a text or discourse is omitted or replaced by

nothing. According to McCarthy (1991: 43) Ellipsis is the omission of elements normally required by the grammar which the speaker or writer assumes are obvious from the context and therefore need not be raised.

According to the definition above we can conclude that is essential in ellipsis is that some elements are omitted from the surface text, but they are still understood. As Substitution, ellipsis also divided into three, those are: nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis.

> a. Nominal ellipsis
>
> Nominal ellipsis is kind of ellipsis in which the noun is omitted.
>
> Example:
>
> How did you enjoy **the exhibition**?- A lot (0) was very good though not all.
>
> b. Verbal ellipsis
>
> Verbal ellipsis is kind of ellipsis in which the verb is omitted.
>
> Example:
>
> A: have you **been working**?
>
> B: Yes, I have (0).
>
> c. Clausal ellipsis
>
> Example:
>
> I hear Smith *is having an operation*? – He has (0).

Here, the omission depends on what is said before and it is concerned with replacing item by (0)

4. Conjunction

Conjunction refers to a specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before. Related to McCarthy (1991: 46) Conjunction doesn't set off a search backward or forward for its referent, but it does presuppose a textual sequence, and signals a relationship between segments of the discourse.

According to Halliday and Hasan in Brown and Yule; (1996:191) the taxonomy of types of explicit markers of conjunctive relations is exemplified in:

a. additive: and, or, furthermore, similarly, in addition

b. adversative: but, however, on the other hand, nevertheless

c. causal: so, consequently, for this reason, it follows from this

d. temporal: the, after that, an hour later, finally, at last

Example:

1. She's intelligent. **And** she's very reliable (Additive)

2. I've lived here ten years **but** I've never heard of that pub. (Adversative)

3. He fell in the river **because** caught a chill. (Causal)

4. I got up **then** made my breakfast.

The word ***and, but, because, and then*** in the sentence above is one of kinds of conjunction that appropriate to be used in that sentence.

3. **Theories of Translation**

1. **Definition of Translation**

According to Collin Cobuild Dictionary (2006) translate is If something that someone has said or written is translated from one language into another, it is said or written again in the second language. In the concise Oxford English Dictionary, translation defined as a written or spoken expression of the meaning of a word, speech, book, etc in another language. Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences (Bell, 1993:4).

Furthermore, Nida (1969:16) states that translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

2. **Types of Translation**

Roman Jakobson in Bassnett; (2014:25) makes a very important distinction between three types of translation:

a. Intralingual translation or rewording (an interpretation of verbal signs by mean of other signs in the same language). Intralingual translation is the translation within one language, for the example is from standard to education language. In this term, it can involve dialect or paraphrase.

Example: the rewriting of British novels for the North American market.

b. Interlingual translation or translation proper (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language). Interlingual translation is the

translation between some languages. Here, the translator translates language to other in different language.

Example: J.K Rowling's Harry Potter children's book have been translated into over 40 languages

c. Intersemiotic translation or transmutation (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal signs system). The Intersemiotic translation is the translation that forms a group of signs to another (verbal sign to non verbal sign). In this case, it can be music or image.

Example: no smoking or exit signs in public places or icons.

E.   Al Quran's translation History

Actually, the reason of translating Al-Quran into many languages is done to make the Muslim in the world easier to read and understand the Quran by using their language. But, the translation of al Quran firstly conducted in 1135 have purposed to compete with intellectual activity of Muslim in Andalusia at that time. This activity has done by Robert of Ketton into Latin that finished on July in 1143 and published by Bibliander and into Russia published by St.Petersburg in 1776. Beside them, Ludovici Maracci, a roman catholic has spent his 40 years to learn Al-Quran and published translation of Al-Quran into Latin and put some text-Arab on it in 1689. This activity has purpose to make game of Islam in Europe.

The activity of translating al Quran into English started by Alexander Ross in 1649 that is translated from Du Ryer's French translation. Another English translation is written by George Sale in 1734 that has same translation

with Ludovici Maracci. He grounded most of his notes in Maracci's opus so this translation reputed as the best English translation. Because of that, his translation published in great quantity. In 1812 George Sale published his new edition translation by title The Koran or The Alcoran of Mohammad: translated from the original Arabic in London

JM. Rodwell tried to arrange the surah of Al Qur'an based on the chronological of Al Quran reduction and published it in 1861. In his translation, he emphasized more the weaknesses of Al Quran than the truth or the magnificence of Al Quran itself. There is also Richard Bell, west Scholar that known as pioneer arrangement of surah Al Quran based on the Al Quran's reduction chronologically. Furthermore, the activity of translating Al Quran into English also done by E.H Palmer and firstly published in 1876. Because he can't understand the beauty and the greatness of Al Quran, he states that the language that is used in al Quran is crude and unwell-ordered.

The translation of Al-Quran not only written by non Muslim but also many Muslims that tried to translate al Quran into English. This activity conducted because there are many misconstructions caused by non Muslim in translating al Quran. This activity done to avoid misunderstanding in conceiving the contain of al Quran. Dr. Muhammad Abdul hakim Chan from Patiala is first Muslim scholar that have been translated al Quran into English in 1905. Not only him, but also there are many others Muslim scholar like as Mizra Hazrat from New Delhi (1919), Hafidz Ghulam Sarwar (1929-1930) and Muhammed

Marmaduke Pickthall from English in 1930 by title Meaning of the Glorious Quran.

Besides that, there are also English translation of al Quran that is known in the world by title The Holy Quran, Text Translation and Commentary that is written by Abdullah Yusuf Ali firstly published in 1934/1352 H. In his translation he added brief explanation of surah and give the conclusion of the surah. The English translation of N.J Dawood from Iraq by title The Koran published by Penguin classic in 1956 earn praise from some Orientals because his good translation. Besides translated into west-language, the translation of Al Quran also done into some other languages, such as: into Africa, Swahili, Hausa, Fulfude, Wolof, Luganda, Indonesian language, etc.

F.   Previous Studies

This research refers to the previous study by Zakiyah (2011:1) entitled "Cohesion and Coherence in Al-Kahf" and Sholichah (2014:1) entitled "An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion 'Synonymy' in Al-Quran's Translation of Surah An-Nahl".

In the previous study conducted by Zakiyah (2011:1) entitled "Cohesion and Coherence in Al-Kahf", Zakiyah here intended to find out the cohesion and coherence exists in the text of Surah Al-Kahf. In this study, Zakiyah used library research design as data collecting technique by using written texts to obtain data. Here, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach in analyzing cohesion and coherence of 110 verses of Al-Kahf.

The finding of this study shows that referential relations in grammatical cohesion are achieved through pronouns and demonstrative pronoun. The relations of substitution are achieved through the elements of substitutive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, and relative pronouns. The relations of ellipsis are achieved through nominal, verbal and clausal ellipsis. The relations of correlation are achieved through the usage of additive conjunctions /wa/, adversative conjunctions /bal / and /Lakin/, causal conjunctions /fa/, and temporal conjunctions /Lamma>/ and /iz/. The lexical cohesion is achieved through reiteration of five types: repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and metonymy. Based on the relation of meaning, signed coherence could be divided into eleven meaning relations, namely: additive, alternative, order, contrast, emphasis, causal, tempo, conditions, exclusions, conclusions, and similarity. From the analysis the researcher conclude that the aspects of form and meaning are interconnected among each other to form a coherent text.

Sholichah (2014:1) entitled "An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion 'Synonymy' in Al-Quran's Translation of Surah An-Nahl" mention that the aim of her study is 1) to analyze the using of lexical cohesion 'synonymy' that is found in Al-Quran's translation of surah An-Nahl and 2) to describe the differences of the meaning of synonymy in Al-Quran's translation of surah An-Nahl. In her study, Sholichah used descriptive qualitative as her research design and using reading and note taking as technique to collect the data in Al-Quran's translation of surah An-Nahl.

The finding of this study stated that there are fifteen types of synonymy that is found in Al-Quran's translation of surah An-Nahl. Meanwhile, there are only

seven type of differential meaning of synonymy that is caused by differences of application.

This research was little bit different with previous study. In the first, the purpose of the researcher is too wide that is to find out the cohesion and coherence exists in the text of Surah Al-Kahf and the scope in the second research are rather small, that is analyzing the using of lexical cohesion 'synonymy' that is found in Al-Quran's translation of surah An-Nahl and to describe the differences of the meaning of synonymy in Al-Quran's translation of surah An-Nahl. Meanwhile, the purposes of this study are to find out the type of lexical and grammatical cohesive devices that is found in English translation of Surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms. Kausar Khatri.

The research design of the first researcher is same with this study that is using library research design because the data was taken from written text, Al-Quran. In the second researcher, the researcher used descriptive qualitative as research design but, she is also reading and using document note taking as done by the researcher of this study in collecting the data.