# CHAPTER IV

# FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings and analysis of the study, which are in the forms of analyzing of cohesive devices used in English translation of surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms. Kausar Khatri. This presentation is answering the research question that includes of the types of lexical and grammatical cohesive devices in the English Translation of Surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms. Kausar Khatri.

## A. Findings

As we know that the lexical and grammatical cohesive devices are important elements in generating meaning in a discourse. It means that discourse and cohesion is a composite that can't be separated to produce meaning on an essay or a text. Cohesion is thing that always comes up and the most important element related to the linkage of meaning in a text. As said by Connor (1984:25) analyzing cohesion is potentially and has the most important role in describing the meanings of integrity are contained in a discourse. If cohesive devices are removed in a text, then it will make the linkage of elements become unnatural and drowning out the meaning. Thus, the use of cohesive devices based on the rules in the text is needed to produce an interpretation that is capable of communicating an

accurate message. Therefore, from those explanations, it can be formulated that cohesion is necessarily in shaping meaning in a text or discourse.

Based on the analysis of cohesive devices in the English translation of surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms. Kausar Khatri, the researcher states that the percentage of grammatical cohesion that is found is larger than the percentage of lexical cohesion. Here, the researcher found 270 items of grammatical cohesion and only found 56 items of lexical cohesion. The grammatical cohesion includes of Reference (181), Substitution (1), Ellipsis (2) and Conjunction (86). Meanwhile, in lexical cohesion the researcher found: Repetition (47), Synonymy (5), Antonymy (3) and Metonymy (1).

## B.    Analysis

In this point, the researcher analyzes the data based on the research objective covering; 1. To find out the 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 the types of grammatical cohesive devices are used in the English translation of surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms Kausar Khatri

### 1.  Lexical Cohesive Devices

The first type of cohesion is lexical cohesive devices. As stated by McCarthy (1991:65) Lexical cohesion is related vocabulary items occur across clause and sentence boundaries in written text. There are four types of lexical cohesive devices found in this study like as Repetition, Synonymy, Antonymy and Metonymy. Those types will be discussed separately in the following part.

### a. Repetition

Repetition is restating items in a sequence of sentences. There are 45 items of repetition that is found by the researcher after analyzing the English translation of surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms. Kausar Khatri. Here, the researcher defines about 5 items of repetition in her study. See the following examples were taken from the data:

**Datum 1**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِىٓ أَعْنَٰقِهِمْ أَغْلَٰلًا فَهِىَ إِلَى ٱلْأَذْقَانِ فَهُم مُّقْمَحُونَ ۝ | **Indeed**, we have placed iron collar on their necks, they are up to their chins, so they are with heads raised up. | 8 |

*In datum 1, we found word **Indeed.** Why the researcher state **indeed** as repetition because it was restating in 8th Verse from 3rd verse.

**Datum 2**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| قَالُوا۟ مَآ أَنتُمْ إِلَّا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُنَا وَمَآ أَنزَلَ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنُ مِن شَىْءٍ إِنْ أَنتُمْ إِلَّا تَكْذِبُونَ ۝ | They said, "you are only human beings like us, and **the most gracious** has not revealed anything. You are only telling lies." | 15 |

*The word **the most gracious** is kind of repetition because it was restating word **the most gracious** in 11th verse.

**Datum 3**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَجَآءَ مِنۡ أَقۡصَا ٱلۡمَدِينَةِ رَجُلٞ يَسۡعَىٰ قَالَ يَٰقَوۡمِ ٱتَّبِعُواْ ٱلۡمُرۡسَلِينَ ٢٠ | He said, O my people! Follow **the messengers.** | 20 |

*The word **the messengers** is kind of repetition because it is restating the word

**the messengers** in 13<sup>th</sup> verse.

**Datum 4**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَجَآءَ مِنۡ أَقۡصَا ٱلۡمَدِينَةِ رَجُلٞ يَسۡعَىٰ قَالَ يَٰقَوۡمِ ٱتَّبِعُواْ ٱلۡمُرۡسَلِينَ ٢٠ | He said, O my people! **Follow** the messengers. | 20 |

*The word **Follow** called as repetition because it was restated in verse 21.

**Datum 5**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| قِيلَ ٱدۡخُلِ ٱلۡجَنَّةَۖ قَالَ يَٰلَيۡتَ قَوۡمِى يَعۡلَمُونَ ٢٦ | It was said, enter paradise." He said, "I wish **my people** knew | 26 |

*The word **my people** is kind of repetition because the same word is stated

before, that is in verse 20.

**b. Synonymy**

Synonymy is co-referring to the same entity in the real world. Synonymy can be noun, adjective, adverb, or verb. From the data, there are only 5 types of synonymy, so the researcher mentions all. Those are:

**Datum 6**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| إِن كَانَتۡ إِلَّا صَيۡحَةً وَٰحِدَةً فَإِذَا هُمۡ جَمِيعٌ لَّدَيۡنَا مُحۡضَرُونَ ﴿٥٣﴾ | It will be **a single shout**, so behold! They will all be brought before us. | 53 |

*The word **a single shout** is kind of noun synonymy of **one shout** in verse 49.

**Datum 7**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| أَوَلَمۡ يَرَوۡاْ أَنَّا خَلَقۡنَا لَهُم مِّمَّا عَمِلَتۡ أَيۡدِينَآ أَنۡعَٰمًا فَهُمۡ لَهَا مَٰلِكُونَ ﴿٧١﴾ | Do they not see that we have **created** for them from what Our hands have **made**, the cattle, then they are their owners? | 71 |

*The word **made** was example of verb synonymy of **created**.

**Datum 8**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| ءَأَتَّخِذُ مِن دُونِهِۦٓ ءَالِهَةً إِن يُرِدْنِ ٱلرَّحْمَـٰنُ بِضُرٍّ لَّا تُغْنِ عَنِّى شَفَـٰعَتُهُمْ شَيْـًٔا وَلَا يُنقِذُونِ ﴿٢٣﴾ | Should I take other gods besides him? if the most gracious intends for me any harm, their intercession will not **avail** me at all, nor can they **save** me. | 23 |

*The word '**avail** and **save'** were kind of examples of verb synonymy because those words have very closely related meaning.

**Datum 9**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| لَا ٱلشَّمْسُ يَنۢبَغِى لَهَآ أَن تُدْرِكَ ٱلْقَمَرَ وَلَا ٱلَّيْلُ سَابِقُ ٱلنَّهَارِ ۚ وَكُلٌّ فِى فَلَكٍ يَسْبَحُونَ ﴿٤٠﴾ | It is not permitted for the sun to **overtake** the moon, nor can the night **outstrip** the day, but all are floating in an orbit. | 40 |

*The word **overtake and outstrip** is kind of adverb synonymy because those words have same meaning that were often substituting in the sentence.

**Datum 10**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَٱمْتَـٰزُواْ ٱلْيَوْمَ أَيُّهَا ٱلْمُجْرِمُونَ ﴿٥٩﴾ | "But stand apart **today**, O criminals! | 59 |

*The word "today" in verse 59<sup>th</sup> was adverb synonymy with "this day" in verse

54<sup>th</sup>. In which both of those words were has close resemblance meaning.

### c. Antonymy

Antonymy is opposition word; in a sequence of sentences there are two

word that has adversative meaning. Here, the researcher found 3 examples in the

data and mention all of the data, those are:

**Datum 11**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَغْشَيْنَٰهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ | we have made a barrier **before them** and **behind them** And covered them, so they don't see | 9 |

*The word **before them** is opposite of word **behind them** so that's why it is

include in antonymy.

**Datum 12**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَءَايَةٌ لَّهُمُ ٱلَّيْلُ نَسْلَخُ مِنْهُ ٱلنَّهَارَ فَإِذَا هُم مُّظْلِمُونَ ﴿٣٧﴾ | And a sign for them is **the night**. We withdrawn from it **the day**. Then behold! They are in darkness. | 37 |

**\*The night** and **the day** showed the adversative relation between them. It is the reason why those words were called antonymy.

**Datum 13**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَلَوۡ نَشَآءُ لَمَسَخۡنَٰهُمۡ عَلَىٰ مَكَانَتِهِمۡ فَمَا ٱسۡتَطَٰعُواْ مُضِيّٗا وَلَا يَرۡجِعُونَ ٦٧ | And if we willed …, then they would have been unable to **proceed**, nor could they **return**. | 67 |

\*The word '**proceed** and **return'** is called antonymy because it showed the adversative relation meaning between those words.

### d. Metonymy

Metonymy is a relationship of part versus whole. From the data, the researcher found only one example of metonymy. See the following example of metonymy:

**Datum 14**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَجَعَلۡنَا فِيهَا جَنَّٰتٖ مِّن نَّخِيلٖ وَأَعۡنَٰبٖ وَفَجَّرۡنَا فِيهَا مِنَ ٱلۡعُيُونِ ٣٤ | And we placed therein **gardens** of **date-palms and grapevines,** and we caused **the springs** to gush forth from it, | 34 |

*The word **date-palm, grapevines** and **the springs** are part of **gardens**, which is why those words are called as metonymy.

2. **Grammatical Cohesive Devices**

The second types of cohesion are grammatical cohesion. According to McCarthy (1991:34) Grammatical cohesive device is the surface marking of semantic links between clauses and sentences in written discourse, and between utterances and turn in speech. There are several types of grammatical cohesive devices that are found in English translation of surah Yasin by Dr. Shehnaz Shaikh and Ms. Kausar Khatri. Those are Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis and Conjunction. For each type will be explained in following section.

**a. Reference**

Reference is the relation between an element of the text something else by reference which it is interpreted in the given instance. There are 181 types of reference found which is include of Exophoric and Endophoric in the English translation of surah Yasin by Dr Shehnaz Saikh and Ms Kausar Kathri.

1) Exophoric

Exophoric means that reference is outside text. It signals that reference must be made to the context of situation. The following are example of exophoric found from the data:

**Datum 15**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| إِنَّكَ لَمِنَ ٱلْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿٣﴾ | Indeed, **you** are one of the messengers | 3 |

*The object pronoun **"you"** was exophoric because it was referred item outside the text. That subject pronoun "you" means *prophet Muhammad* that never mention inside the text.

**Datum 16**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| تَنزِيلَ ٱلْعَزِيزِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ﴿٥﴾ | A revelation of **the all-mighty, the most merciful** | 5 |

*The phrase **the all-mighty, the most merciful** is kind of exophoric because those word refer to *Allah*. That item is outside the text.

**Datum 17**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| فَسُبْحَٰنَ ٱلَّذِى بِيَدِهِۦ مَلَكُوتُ كُلِّ شَىْءٍ وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿٨٣﴾ | So glory be to the one who in whose hand is the dominion of all things, and to **him** you will be returned. | 83 |

*The word "him" in the example above was kind of exophoric because the meaning of it can't be understood if we only look at the text. To understand that

word we should look at the outside of text. Finally, we can know that the meaning

of "him" at that verse was Allah.

**Datum 18**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| قُلْ يُحْيِيهَا ٱلَّذِىٓ أَنشَأَهَآ أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ ۖ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ خَلْقٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٧٩﴾ | Say, **he** who produced them the first time will give them life. and **he** is all-knower of every creations." | 79 |

*The subject pronoun "he" in the verse 79<sup>th</sup> was kind of example of exophoric.

Subject pronoun "he" referred to the Allah. That item was outside the text.

**Datum 19**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| فَلَا تَحْزُنكَ قَوْلُهُمْ ۘ إِنَّا نَعْلَمُ مَا يُسِرُّونَ وَمَا يُعْلِنُونَ ﴿٧٦﴾ | So let not their speech grieve **you.** Indeed, we know what they conceal and what they declare. | 76 |

*The meaning of object pronoun **'you'** can be understood if we look outside of

text. The word "you" referring to anything as identified in surrounding text that

are Muhammad.

2) Endophoric

Endophoric reference means that the reference is inside the text.

There are two kind of endophoric reference include of Anaphoric

and Cataphoric.

a) Anaphoric

Anaphoric is kind of Endophoric which refers to presupposition of something that has gone before. Here, the researcher should look back to know the meaning.

**Datum 20**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| لِتُنذِرَ قَوْمًا مَّآ أُنذِرَ ءَابَآؤُهُمْ فَهُمْ غَـٰفِلُونَ ۝ | That you may warn a people whose forefathers were not warned, so **they** are heedless. | 6 |

*The word "They" is anaphoric because we need to look back at "a people whose forefathers were not warned" to reveal what **they** refer to.

**Datum 21**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| إِذْ أَرْسَلْنَآ إِلَيْهِمُ ٱثْنَيْنِ فَكَذَّبُوهُمَا فَعَزَّزْنَا بِثَالِثٍ فَقَالُوٓاْ إِنَّآ إِلَيْكُم مُّرْسَلُونَ ۝ | when we sent to them two (messengers) but they denied **them**, | 14 |

*The object pronoun "them" is an example of anaphoric because it referred back to **two messengers.** That word inferred from previous context.

**Datum 22**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| فَلَا تَحْزُنكَ قَوْلُهُمْ ۘ إِنَّا نَعْلَمُ مَا يُسِرُّونَ وَمَا يُعْلِنُونَ ۝ | So let not **their speech** grieve you. Indeed, we know what they conceal and what they declare. | 76 |

*The word "their speech" was possessive adjective that include as example of anaphoric because 'their speech' here referred to the disbeliever's speech. In which about disbeliever was stated in verse 70th.

**Datum 23**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَٱتَّخَذُواْ مِن دُونِ ٱللَّهِ ءَالِهَةً لَّعَلَّهُمْ يُنصَرُونَ ۝ | But **they** have taken gods beside Allah, that **they** may be helped. | 74 |

*In the example above, the subject pronoun "**they**" is kind of anaphoric because to get the exact meaning of 'they' we should look at back, referred to 'disbeliever' at verse 70th.

**Datum 24**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَلَقَدْ أَضَلَّ مِنكُمْ جِبِلاًّ كَثِيرًا ۖ أَفَلَمْ تَكُونُواْ تَعْقِلُونَ ۝ | And indeed, he led astray a great multitude of **you**. Then did **you** not use reason? | 62 |

*The word 'you' include in anaphoric because to find the interpretation of 'you"
we should look back in the text. The meaning of you here is criminals, that was
stated in verse 59ᵗʰ.

b) Cataphoric

Cataphoric reference is kind of reference that ask the reader to
look forward to find the meaning of word. The following is some
example of cataphoric reference that was found in the data.

**Datum 25**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَسَوَآءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ | And **it** is same to them whether you warn them or do not warn them, they will not believe | 10 |

*The word **it** is kind of demonstrative pronoun that referred forward to 'whether
you warn them or do not warn them'.

**Datum 26**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| إِنَّمَا تُنذِرُ مَنِ ٱتَّبَعَ ٱلذِّكْرَ وَخَشِىَ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنَ بِٱلْغَيْبِ ۖ فَبَشِّرْهُ بِمَغْفِرَةٍ وَأَجْرٍ كَرِيمٍ ﴿١١﴾ | You can only warn **him** who follows the reminder and fears the most gracious in the unseen | 11 |

**\*Him** is an example of cataphoric because we should look forward to understand

the meaning by looking at *who follows the reminder and fears the most gracious*

*in the unseen.*

**Datum 27**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| لِّيُنذِرَ مَن كَانَ حَيًّا وَيَحِقَّ ٱلْقَوْلُ عَلَى ٱلْكَٰفِرِينَ ﴿٧٠﴾ | To warn **him** who is alive, and the word may be proved true against the disbelievers. | 70 |

\*The word 'him' is objective pronoun that referred forward to 'who is alive' so

that it was called as cataphoric.

**Datum 28**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَمَن نُّعَمِّرْهُ نُنَكِّسْهُ فِى ٱلْخَلْقِ ۖ أَفَلَا يَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٦٨﴾ | And **he** whom we grant long life, we reverse him in creation. Then will they not used their intellect? | 68 |

\*Subject pronoun "he" referred forward to 'whom we grant long life as stated in

verse 68th.

**Datum 29**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| ۞ أَلَمْ أَعْهَدْ إِلَيْكُمْ يَٰبَنِىٓ ءَادَمَ أَن لَّا تَعْبُدُواْ ٱلشَّيْطَٰنَ ۖ إِنَّهُۥ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُّبِينٌ ۞ | Did I not enjoin upon **you**, O children of Adam! that do not worship the Shaitaan, indeed, he is your clear enemy, | 60 |

*To find the interpretation of subject pronoun "you" we should look forward at 'children of Adam' in verse 60$^{th}$.

### b. Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of word or sentence by another. There are three kinds of substitution, those are: nominal, verbal and clausal. In this study the researcher only found I type of substitution and that was include in nominal substitution.

**Datum 30**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| بِمَا غَفَرَ لِى رَبِّى وَجَعَلَنِى مِنَ ٱلْمُكْرَمِينَ ۞ | Of how my lord has forgiven me and placed me among the honored **ones**." | 27 |

***'One'** is one characteristics of nominal substitution. Here, 'one' substitute the word me (people).

c. **Ellipsis**

Ellipsis is an omission of certain elements from a sentence or a clause and can only be recovered by referring to an element in the proceeding text. According to McCharty, ellipsis include of nominal, verbal, and clausal. From the data, the researcher found two types of ellipsis. Those are include in nominal and verbal ellipsis.

**Datum 31**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| أَوَلَيْسَ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ ٱلسَّمَـٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضَ بِقَـٰدِرٍ عَلَىٰٓ أَن يَخْلُقَ مِثْلَهُم ۚ بَلَىٰ وَهُوَ ٱلْخَلَّـٰقُ ٱلْعَلِيمُ ﴿٨١﴾ | Is it not he who created the heavens and the earth able to create the like of them. **Yes, indeed!** He is the supreme creator, the all-knower. | 81 |

*The sentence **Yes, Indeed** called as ellipsis because it showed that without mention completely, the reader was already understood the meaning of the sentence.

**Datum 32**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| إِنَّمَآ أَمْرُهُۥٓ إِذَآ أَرَادَ شَيْـًٔا أَن يَقُولَ لَهُۥ كُن فَيَكُونُ ﴿٨٢﴾ | His command, when he intends a thing, is only that he says to it, "Be," and **it is.** | 82 |

* 'It **is**' here means the omission of verbal group depends on what is said before and it is concerned with "Be".

### d. Conjunction

Conjunction is presupposing a textual sequence, and signals a relationship between segments of the discourse. There are four types of conjunction: additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunction. In this study, the researcher found 86 items of conjunction.

**Datum 33**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِىٓ أَعْنَـٰقِهِمْ أَغْلَـٰلًا فَهِىَ إِلَى ٱلْأَذْقَانِ فَهُم مُّقْمَحُونَ ﴿٨﴾ | Indeed, we have placed iron collars on their necks, **and** they are up to their chins, … heads raised up. | 8 |

*The word **and** is belong to <u>additive</u> conjunction. The function of this conjunction is to add information.

**Datum 34**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| إِنَّمَا تُنذِرُ مَنِ ٱتَّبَعَ ٱلذِّكْرَ وَخَشِىَ ٱلرَّحْمَـٰنَ بِٱلْغَيْبِ ۖ فَبَشِّرْهُ بِمَغْفِرَةٍ وَأَجْرٍ كَرِيمٍ ﴿١١﴾ | You can only warn him … the unseen. **So** give him glad tidings of forgiveness and a noble reward. | 11 |

\*The word **So** in the sentence above is one of kinds of <u>causal</u> conjunction because it showed cause-effect relation of the sentence with the previous sentence.

**Datum 35**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَءَايَةٌ لَّهُمُ ٱلَّيۡلُ نَسۡلَخُ مِنۡهُ ٱلنَّهَارَ فَإِذَا هُم مُّظۡلِمُونَ ۝ | And a sign for them is the night. We withdrawn from it the day. **Then** behold! they are in darkness. | 37 |

\*The word **Then** is kind of <u>Temporal</u> conjunction that was appropriate to be used in the text above.

**Datum 36**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| وَٱتَّخَذُواْ مِن دُونِ ٱللَّهِ ءَالِهَةً لَّعَلَّهُمۡ يُنصَرُونَ ۝ | **But** they have taken gods beside Allah, that they may be helped. | 74 |

\*In the sentence above we found the word **But** as Adversative conjunction. But here, have function to show the adversative meaning between the 74th verse with the previous verse.

**Datum 37**

| Original Verse | Translated Verse | Source Yasin |
|---|---|---|
| قُلْ يُحْيِيهَا ٱلَّذِىٓ أَنشَأَهَآ أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ ۖ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ خَلْقٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٧٩﴾ | Say, he who produced them the first time will give them life. **and** he is all-knower of every creations." | 79 |

*In the sentence above we found the word **and** as Additive conjunction. Here, the word '**and**' have function to add information as stated in verse 79.

The results of this study are will be useful for the students, especially the students English who take discourse analysis course. It can be concluded that the cohesive devices have an important role to make good coherence in a text. By knowing the cohesive devices in a text, it will help students understand the content or information of a text. From this, the students can add their knowledge and have good understanding in discourse material especially about lexical and grammatical cohesive devices.

Not only for the students, but the result of this study also give contribution for the teacher. The result of this study can increase their knowledge related to the material discourse analysis in particular on learning lexical and grammatical cohesive devices. Beside, all verses are containing the lexical and grammatical cohesive devices in this study can be used as an example in teaching about lexical and grammatical cohesion in discourse analysis.

In this study the researcher presented definitions of lexical and grammatical cohesion, continued by mention types and definition of lexical and

grammatical cohesive devices, and then stated some examples of lexical and grammatical cohesive devices. The examples are stated in 37th and 71th verse.

"**And** *a sign* for **them** is *the night*. *We* withdrawn from **it** *the day*. **Then** *behold*! they are in darkness".

From verse 37th, the students will know that some example of cohesive devices is contained in that verse, those are:

*Lexical cohesive devices that includes of Antonymy (**the night** x **the day**) and Repetition (**then behold**! refer to verse 29th and **a sign** refer to verse 33rd).

*Grammatical cohesive devices that includes of Reference (**them, they** refer to verse 13th the companions of the city; **we** refer to God, **it** refer to the night) and Conjunction (**and, then**).

"Do **they** not see that **we** have *created* for **them** from what Our hands have *made*, the cattle*, then* **they** are their owners?"

From verse 71th, the students will know that some example of cohesive devices is contained in that verse, those are:

*Lexical cohesive devices that includes of Synonymy (**created = made**)

*Grammatical cohesive devices that includes of Reference (**they, them** refer to disbeliever in verse 70[th,] **we** refer to God) and Conjunction (**then**).

The example above is the example of analyzing lexical and grammatical cohesive devices. From the example, the students can aware that analyzing the lexical and grammatical cohesion in overall text is important to understand the information contained in a text. In addition, the students can understand the function each type of lexical and grammatical cohesive and they are able to apply their understanding in writing a text and finally it will make the students able to write a unity text.