SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS FOUND IN ENGLISH VERSION OF SURA AL-BAQARA

BY ABDULLAH YUSUF ALI

THESIS

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2021

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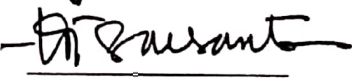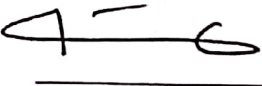NIM 17320083

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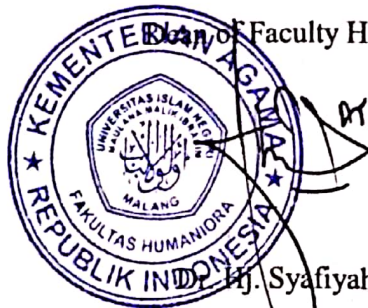1. Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah   (Main Examiner)
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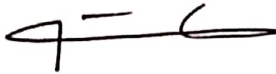
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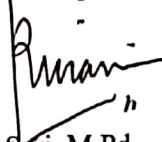
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MOTTO

You never know if you never try.

_Rhiin

DEDICATION

I am proud to dedicate this thesis to:

My beloved father, Edy Susanto

My beloved mother, Khusnul Khotimah

My life has become very meaningful with them, extraordinary people who always love and care for me without limits and always look out for and support me every step of the way.

Thank you from the bottom of my heart

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ABSTRACT

Khomaria, Siti Nur. (2021**).** *Synonyms and Antonyms found in English Version of Sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali***.** Undergraduate. Department of English Literarure, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Masrokhin, M.A.
Keyword : Synonyms, Antonyms, Sura Al-Baqara, Principal Meaning

This study concerns the application of synonyms and antonyms and focuses on the principal meanings of different terms in one of the suras in the Qur'an. The lexical cohesion theory put forward by Halliday and Hasan (1976) was used as a reference in this study to understand the application of synonyms and antonyms inmore depth. Meanwhile, Nida's (1975) theory about the principal meaning of different terms is used to answer the second research question.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method in order to be able to provide in-depth analysis so that it is easy to accept and understand. The data source is sura Al-Baqara, translated into the English version by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The data were analyzed by means of several stages. First, the researcher reads the entire translation of the Al-Baqara sura. Second, looking for synonyms and antonyms in the Al-Baqara translation in the English version by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Then, researchers select only synonyms and antonyms that are often used by translator to be studied in depth in this study using the lexical cohesion theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976). Furthermore, the researcher discussed in detail the synonyms, antonyms, and principal meanings of different terms. The final stage, the researcher draws conclusions based on the results of the study.

Based on data analysis, the researcher found that there were 36 synonyms and 64 antonyms in sura Al-Baqara in the English version by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. However, researcher only took five synonyms and six antonyms to be discussed in detail and in depth. In addition, the researcher also found that there were three kinds of principal meanings of different terms in sura Al-Baqara. They are five cases of overlapping and contiguity and six cases of complementing. The conclusion is antonyms more widely used in sura Al-Baqara in the English version by Abdullah Yusuf Ali than synonyms. Besides, some of the synonyms found in sura Al-Baqara are included in overlapping and others are included in contiguity. Meanwhile, antonyms that are part of the lexical cohesion can also be categorized into complementing. So, the results of this research are expected to be developed again in the semantic field, especially for other types of lexical cohesions and on different objects. In addition, this research can be a source of knowledge for the readers and can also be a reference for further research.

ABSTRAK

Studi ini membahas penerapan sinonim dan antonim dan berfokus pada makna utama dari istilah yang berbeda dalam salah satu surah dalam Al-quran. Teori kohesi keksikal yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976) digunakan sebagai acuan dalam penelitian ini untuk memahami penerapan sinonim dan antonim secara lebih mendalam. Sedangkan teori Nida (1975) tentang Principal meaning of different terms digunakan untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian kedua.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif agar dapat memberikan analisis yang mendalam sehingga mudah diterima dan dipahami. Sumber datanya adalah surat Al-Baqara yang diterjemahkan ke dalam versi bahasa Inggris oleh Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Analisis data dilakukan melalui beberapa tahapan. Pertama, peneliti membaca seluruh terjemahan surah Al-Baqara. Kedua, mencari sinonim dan antonim dalam terjemahan Al-Baqara dalam versi bahasa Inggris oleh Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Kemudian peneliti memilih hanya sinonim dan antonim yang sering digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk dibahas secara mendalam dan lebih detil dalam penelitian ini dengan menggunakan teori Lexical Cohesion yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976). Selanjutnya, peneliti membahas secara rinci sinonim, antonim, dan makna pokok. Pada tahap akhir peneliti menarik kesimpulan berdasarkan hasil penelitian.

Berdasarkan analisis data, peneliti menemukan bahwa terdapat 36 sinonim dan 64 antonim pada terjemahan Al-Baqara versi bahasa Inggris oleh Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Namun peneliti hanya mengambil lima sinonim dan enam antonim untuk dibahas secara detail dan mendalam. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan bahwa terdapat tiga macam makna pokok dari istilah yang berbeda dalam surat Al-Baqara. Ada lima kasus tumpang tindih dan kedekatan dan enam kasus saling melengkapi.Dapat disimpulkan bahwa antonim lebih sering digunakan dalam terjemahan surah Al-Baqara oleh Abdullah Yusuf Ali dari pada sinonim. Selain itu juga beberapa sinonim termasuk dalam dalam kasus tumpang tindih dan kedekatan. Sedangkan antonim termasuk dalam kasus saling melengkapi. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dikembangkan kembali di bidang semantik, khususnya untuk kohesi leksikal jenis lain dan pada objek yang berbeda. Selain itu, penelitian ini dapat menjadi sumber ilmu bagi para pembaca dan juga dapat menjadi referensi untuk penelitian selanjutnya.

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مئتخلص البحث

سيتي نور القمرية، (2021) المرادفات والمتضادات الموجودة في النسخة الإنجليزية من سورة البقرة لعبدالله يوسف علي . البحث الجامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

المستشار : .Masrokhin, M.A

الكلمة الرئيسية : المترادفات ، المتضادات ، سورة البقرة ، المعنى الرئيسي

تتناول هذه الدراسة تطبيق المرادفات والمتضادات وتركز على المعاني الرئيسية للمصطلحات المختلفة في إحدى سور القرآن. تم استخدام نظرية التماسك المعجمية التي طرحها هاليداي وحسن (1976) كمرجع في هذه الدراسة لفهم تطبيق المرادفات والمتضادات بعمق أكبر. وفي الوقت نفسه ، يتم استخدام نظرية نيدا (1975) حول المعنى الرئيسي للمصطلحات المختلفة للإجابة على سؤال البحث الثاني.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي النوعي من أجل التمكن من تقديم تحليل متعمق بحيث يسهل قبوله وفهمه. مصدر البيانات هو سورة البقرة ، ترجمها إلى الإندونيسية عبد الله يوسف علي. تم تحليل البيانات من خلال عدة مراحل. أولاً يقرأ الباحث ترجمة سورة البقرة كاملة. ثانيًا: البحث عن المرادفات والمتضادات في ترجمة البقرة في النسخة الإنجليزية لعبدال يوسف علي. بعد ذلك ، يختار الباحثون المرادفات والمتضادات التي غالبًا ما يستخدمها المترجمون لدراستها بعمق في هذه الدراسة باستخدام نظرية التماسك المعجمية التي اقترحها هاليداي وحسن (1976). علاوة على ذلك ، ناقش الباحثون بالتفصيل المرادفات والمتضادات والمعاني الرئيسية للمصطلحات المختلفة. في المرحلة النهائية ، يتوصل الباحث إلى استنتاجات بناءً على نتائج الدراسة.

وبناءً على تحليل البيانات توصلت الباحثة إلى أن هناك 36 مرادفاً و 64 متضاداً في سورة البقرة في النسخة الإنجليزية لعبدال يوسف علي. ومع ذلك ، لم يأخذ الباحث سوى خمسة مرادفات وستة متضادات لمناقشتها بالتفصيل والتعمق. كما وجد الباحث أن هناك ثلاثة أنواع من المعاني الرئيسية لمصطلحات مختلفة في سورة البقرة. وهي خمس حالات تداخل وتلاصق وست حالات تكميلية. الاستنتاج هو المتضادات التي تستخدم على نطاق واسع في سورة البقرة في النسخة الإنجليزية لعبد الله يوسف علي من المرادفات. إلى جانب ذلك ، فإن بعض المرادفات الموجودة في سورة البقرة متداخلة وبعضها الآخر متجاور. وفي الوقت نفسه ، يمكن أيضًا تصنيف المتضادات التي هي جزء من التماسك المعجمي إلى تكميلية. لذلك ، من المتوقع أن يتم تطوير نتائج هذا البحث مرة أخرى في المجال الدلالي ، خاصة بالنسبة لأنواع أخرى من التماسك المعجمي وعلى كائنات مختلفة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يمكن أن يكون هذا البحث مصدرًا للمعرفة للقراء ويمكن أيضًا أن يكون مرجعًا لمزيد من البحث.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key term, previous study, and research methodology.

A. **Background of the Study**

A language is a tool for us to communicate with fellow beings. Without language, we will not share, add insight, and express our diamond ideas and feelings (Kartika, 2019). Humans communicate with written and spoken language. The most important thing in establishing oral or written communication is that the recipient can understand the message. Therefore, if they understand each other well, it means that communication is well established. Nevertheless, on the other hand, if the speaker's statement cannot be understood by the recipient of the message correctly, of course, the communication will not go well. On the other hand, there will be many misunderstandings.

Among the factors that influence humans in communicating are cohesion and coherence (Astiari et al., 2019). The relationship between the meaning in a sentence and another sentence is called coherence. Meanwhile, cohesion refers to the syntactic relationship between sentences in discourse. "Discourse" is a language unit higher than a continuous sentence and more extensive than a sentence. In a text, both written and oral, it cannot be denied that cohesion and coherence cannot be separated from communication. With good cohesion and

coherence, it will reduce the level of misunderstanding in touching (Enyi & Orji, 2019).

Lately, many researchers are concerned about lexical cohesion in various objects. One of them is research on lexical cohesion in the translation of the verses of the Qur'an. From several studies that have been carried out in several sura in the Qur'an, it shows that antonyms have the highest percentage and then it is followed by synonyms. Therefore, it becomes important to do research on synonyms and antonyms.

Halliday and Hasan (1976 p.6) divided cohesion into grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The close relationship between grammatical sentences characterizes grammatical cohesion. Whereas lexical cohesion is the choice of lexical in the discourse, they are connected from one sentence to another. The use of lexical cohesion can be found in various addresses, such as literary works, speeches, advertisements, and translated texts. Lexical cohesion can be in the form of antonyms, synonyms, repetitions, hyponymy, homonymy, general noun, and collocations.

The online Oxford dictionary defines synonyms as words with a different form from other vocabularies. Yule (2010) states that even though several words have the same meaning, there will still be little differences between them. From this statement, it can be understood that synonyms are not identical and cannot be used in all contexts. Synonyms with almost the same meaning are called near-synonymy. The use of the right synonym can avoid the saturation of repeating the

same vocabulary repeatedly (Verdiansyah et al., 2019). Palmer (1981, as cited in Saeed 2009) stated that there are several parameters to identify the synonym distribution. They may have belonged to different languages, colloquial, formal, literacy, etc. According to Edmonds and Hirst (2002), near-synonyms are divided into four categories. They are denotational category, stylistic category, expressive category, structural category. All of them are differentiated from any aspect of the meaning.

Besides, the online Oxford dictionary defines antonym as a word with the opposite meaning of other stories. Antonyms are also used to compare things like big compared to small and giving compared to getting (Azizah & Yatmikasari, 2019). Saeed (2009) stated that several relations seem to involve words that are related in meaning yet compatible or contrasting. They are simple antonym, gradable antonym, reverses, converses, and taxonomic sisters. Therefore, using the right synonym and antonym, the aesthetic element of discourse will be maintained and avoid misunderstanding. However, every language has a different application of synonym and antonym. Therefore, sometimes it would be a problem if we want to translate it into other languages.

In the translation process, the translators must understand the source text well to translate it correctly into the target language (Astiari et al., 2019). Among the problems in translation is lexical cohesion (Fawcett, 2003 p.90-91). They must pay attention to their translation skills and accuracy when translating text. Of course, this is a challenge for translators. The meaning contained in the source text is the same as the translated text. It is also closely related to the source text's

culture and the target language in resolving lexical cohesion (Rays, 2017). Also, the beauty element in translation needs to be an essential consideration (Febiyani, 2014). The translators' method of translating a text has an essential role in the translation process. Moreover, when translating a holy book like the Qur'an, there should be no words that make it ambiguous so that the reader misunderstands.

The Qur'an is the holy book of Muslims that contains literary beauty and depth of meaning (Raoufkazemi et al., 2020). The Qur'an was sent down by God Almighty, who defeated various literary works at the prophet's time, and even today is still being studied for their beauty. The Qur'an is used as a guideline for how Muslims live their lives, and it is revealed through the Qur'an, divided into separate units, which are called verses in English. Apart from that, the Qur'an also has a wide variety of phrases, expressions, and vocabulary. The Qur'an consists of 30 chapters, 114 suras, 6,666 verses, and 77,449 words (Kartika, 2019). The original of the Qur'an is in Arabic. However, currently, the Qur'an has been translated into various languages to make it easier for users to understand it (Azizah & Yatmikasari, 2019). In this study, the researcher will choose the English translation of sura Al-Baqara for analysis. Sura Al-Baqara contains many comparisons between one thing and another, such as synonyms and antonyms.

Currently, there are many translations of the digital Qur'an and printed Qur'an in various languages. Among the most popular and trusted translators is Sheikh Abdullah Yusuf Ali (Isma et al., 2019). He translated the Qur'an into English, which was then printed in 1934 under the title The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation, and Commentary. On august 11,2018 it was initiated to publish this

copy to online at –quranyusufali.com- in order that everyone can access to an internet connection with free of charge. Abdullah Yusuf Ali is a British Muslim citizen originally from Pakistan. He can communicate fluently in Arabic and English and has successfully memorized 30 chapters of the Qur'an. The way Abdullah Yusuf Ali translates the Qur'an translates word for word and provides the appropriate word equivalents. Translations are more attractive and more comfortable for users to understand.

Therefore, this study will analyze lexical cohesion elements in the English translation of the Qur'an by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The components in question are synonyms and antonyms that indicate the translator's variety of vocabulary choices in translating the Qur'an. Therefore, it will be known and understood how the translator using synonyms and antonyms to convey the proper meaning. The researcher will analyze the kinds of synonyms and antonyms used in sura Al-Baqara using Lexical Cohesion's theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The researcher will also analyze synonyms and antonyms related to the principal meaning of different terms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of Sura Al-Baqara. The second problem of the study will be analyzed using Nida's theory of principle meaning.

Based on the previous research, it served potential research which can be continued to be researched. Several researchers have previously investigated lexical cohesion. Among them is Sara (2017), who analyze cohesion and coherence in a translated text. Other researchers, Rostami and Ghotbi (2019), entitled The Elements of Grammatical cohesion in the Sermon of Fadak, discusses

grammatical cohesion where the speech of the daughter of Rasulullah is translated into a beautiful text. The other researcher, Enyi and Orji (2019), have conducted a study entitled Lexical Cohesion in Non-Fictional Narrative as Discourse: A Study of Ngugi Wa Thiong' Decolonizing the Mind. This study examines the lexical cohesion in essays written by users of English as their second language. Besides, Aly and Attar (2019) discussed On Translating Semantic Prosody of Some Nature-related Words in the Holy Qur'an: A Corpus-based Study. According to what has been mentioned above, all of the researchers have the same research field. However, we have different objects to be researched.

The other study was done by Roth and Upadhyay (2019), who researched Combining Discourse Markers and Cross-Lingual Embeddings for Synonym-Antonym Classification. Bing-jie GU (2017) has conducted a study of two synonyms-Obtain and Gain, regarding verb differences, obtain and gain based on semantic prosody, collocation, and colligation. While Effendi et al. (2020) has conducted other research on synonyms in his research entitled Are Synonyms Always Synonymous? A Corpus-assisted Approach to Announce, Declare, and State. In his research, he proved that not all synonyms are synonymous. In several terms, they differ both in meaning and structure.

As we have seen before, antonym and synonyms have been widely studied by researchers. Even so, they have not researched the kinds of synonyms and antonyms used in sura Al-Baqara. It is seen that this research will become new references for further research. Therefore, the researcher will research terms of synonyms and antonyms. In this case, the researcher will investigate the types of

synonyms and antonym found in sura Al-Baqara and a description of how such synonyms and antonyms function in discourse as a source of textual meaning. The researcher uses the English version of the Qur'an from Abdullah Yusuf Ali because his work has been famous and widely used by Muslims in the world (Isma et al., 2019). Therefore, the researcher will know the lexical choice can change the meaning of the discourse. The theory of Lexical Cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and Nida's theory of principle meaning will be used to analyze the synonyms and antonyms found in sura Al-Baqara.

B. Problem of the Study

According to the background of the study explained above, the problem of the study is formulated as follows:

1) What are the synonyms and antonyms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqara?

2) How are synonyms and antonyms related to the principal meaning of different terms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqara?

C. Objectives of the Study

According to the problem of the study above, the researcher has objectives of the study that stated as:

1) To find the synonyms and antonyms in English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

2) To get a deeper understanding of synonyms and antonyms related to the principal meaning of different terms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqara.

D. Significances of the Study

This research is expected to be useful both theoretically and practically from meaning. In theory, research can provide benefits for teachers and researchers. This study will provide a deeper understanding of synonyms and antonyms and about synonyms and antonyms related to the principal meaning of different terms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqara. By conducting this research, the teachers can use this to increase students' awareness of the importance of choosing the right vocabulary according to the context. Besides, of course, it provides benefits for researchers, especially for further research.

In practical terms, this study's results are expected to be useful for other classes interested in analyzing the translation of the Qur'an with the same theme. English students of the State Islamic University of Malang are also expected to be useful as a reference in linguistic research, especially regarding the Qur'anic Discourse Analysis approach.

E. Scope and Limitation

There are many kinds of lexical cohesion, but this research will only focus on synonyms and antonyms in the English version of Sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The Qur'an consists of 114 Suras. However, the researcher will only

focus on the discussion of sura Al-Baqara for more detail and provide an in-depth understanding. sura Al-Baqara is the longest sura in the Qur'an. In the Qur'an, there are many comparisons between right and wrong. The translator of the Qur'an that the researcher chooses to support this research is Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The English version of the Qur'an by Abdullah Yusuf Ali has spread in various countries, and English speakers widely use it.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Lexical Cohesion: A cohesive device for connecting the lexeme to a part of the text as a whole

2. Synonym: Words with different forms of vocabularies that have a similar meaning or even the same.

3. Antonym: the opposite meaning of another word

4. Translation: The replacement of textual material in one language into another with equivalent material

5. The Qur'an: the holy book of Muslims, which contains literary beauty and depth of meaning, guides living life.

G. Previous Studies

Several researchers have previously investigated lexical cohesion. Among them is Sara (2017), who examines cohesion and coherence in a translated text. She explained in detail the shifts in meaning that occurred in the translated text. The researcher also includes several examples of translation in his research. However, the authors only provide an in-depth understanding of analyzing the various shifts in cohesion and meaning. Rostami and Ghotbi (2019), entitled The

Elements of Grammatical cohesion in the Sermon of Fadak, discusses grammatical cohesion where the speech of the daughter of Rasulullah is translated into a beautiful text. The beauty of the translation has led researchers to explore why. It is found that there is a strong cohesion in the text. Among them are the ellipsis, substitution, and connectivity, prominent in Fadak's sermon text. Besides Grammatical cohesion, another thing is also influential in a text or communication, namely lexical cohesion.

Enyi and Orji (2019) have conducted a study entitled Lexical Cohesion in Non-Fictional Narrative as Discourse: A Study of Ngugi Wa Thiong' Decolonizing the Mind. This study examines the lexical cohesion in essays written by users of English as their second language. This research shows that the narrative text created by L2 learners of English is understandable and easy to read because they can use lexical cohesion appropriately. Aly and Attar (2019) entitled On Translating Semantic Prosody of Some Nature-related Words in the Holy Qur'an: A Corpus-based Study. It discusses several selected lexemes in the Qur'an and is compared with some of the later famous translators to examine the semantic prosody relationship. Roth and Upadhyay (2019) research entitled Combining Discourse Markers and Cross-Lingual Embedding for Synonym-Antonym Classification. Roth's paper discusses the difference between synonyms and antonyms in several language uses, such as Hindi, German, and Vietnamese.

Bing-jie GU (2017) Corpus-based study of two synonyms-Obtain and Gain, regarding verb differences, obtain and gain based on semantic prosody, collocation, and colligation. Roth and Upadhyay (2019) have conducted research

entitled Combining Discourse Markers and Cross-Lingual Embedding for Synonym-Antonym Classification. In his research journal, they discuss the difference between synonyms and antonyms in under-resourced languages. Effendi et al. (2020) has conducted other research on synonyms in his research entitled Are Synonyms Always Synonymous? A Corpus-assisted Approach to Announce, Declare, and State. In his research, he proved that not all synonyms are synonymous. In several terms, they differ both in meaning and structure.

As we have seen before, synonyms and antonyms have been widely studied by researchers. Even so, they have not researched the kinds of synonyms and antonyms used in sura Al-Baqara using the theory of Lexical Cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The second problem of the study about understanding synonyms and antonyms related to the principal meaning of different terms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqara will be analyzed using Nida's theory of principle meaning. Therefore this research enables to fill the existing gap of the research.

H. Research method

1) Research design

The qualitative approach is most appropriate to be used in this research to answer all research questions. Creswell (2014 p.19) stated that qualitative research is an approach to understanding a social phenomenon. The social phenomenon in this research is in the form of words. Therefore, the researcher again chooses descriptive qualitative methods to conduct this research. The qualitative

descriptive method is suitable because the researcher will provide detailed descriptions to gain a deep understanding of the phenomenon.

The researcher will analyze synonyms and antonyms in the English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali and how synonyms and antonyms related to the principal meaning of different terms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqara. Deciding to use the descriptive method will provide a deep understanding of synonyms and antonyms related to the principal meaning of different terms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqara. The researcher takes the sura Al-Baqara because many synonyms and antonyms are used in sura Al-Baqara. Thus, the results of this study are reliable. Halliday and Hasan's theory of lexical cohesion and Nida's theory of principle meaning will be used to analyze the study's problem in this research. By using Nida's theory about principal meaning, it will be able to explain the relationship in types of lexical cohesion.

2) Research Instruments

The researcher conducted research using a qualitative description. So, the instrument in this study is only the author herself. Lincoln and Ghuba (Ary et al., 2010 p.424) state human instruments' concept to emphasize qualitative researchers' unique role in their investigations. The author is active in collecting data and analyzing data in this study. No other device is involved except the researcher herself. The subject of this research is the translated text. By using human instruments, researchers can capture the translated text's complexity and

adapt the target text. Then, the researcher can compile and review the data so that it can be understood. The researcher believes that only humans can adequately understand the complexities of human experience.

3) Data source

The research data will be taken from the Quran's text, which Abdullah Yusuf Ali translated into English. The researcher takes data based on an online translation of the Qur'an from *https://quranyusufali.com/*. The Qur'an consists of several parts (Rad & Tiun, 2018). However, the researcher will only take sura Al-Baqara so that the discussion can be more detailed and better understand the synonyms and antonyms. Moreover, there are many antonyms found in sura Al-Baqara. So, it is consistent with the research and the results' credibility. The reason for choosing translated text data by Abdullah Yusuf Ali is because it has been disseminated, and the world community uses it even in Indonesia (Isma et al., 2019).

4) Data collection

In this study, the researcher aims to determine the use of synonyms and antonyms in the English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. It is related to the principal meaning of different terms. Therefore, in collecting data, researcher takes several steps:

1. Preparing the data to be read and analyzed.

2. Reading the translation of the Qur'an Abdullah Yusuf Ali so that researcher can find out the data by each word, phrase, and sentence.

3. Choosing sura that contains synonyms and antonyms in the Qur'an.

4. Determining sura Al-Baqara as data to be analyzed.

5) Data Analysis

There are several steps that the researcher will conduct to analyze the data:

1. Reading the whole verses of the English translation of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

2. Choosing the synonyms and antonyms in English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

3. Selecting synonyms and antonyms in English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali that is often mentioned by the translator to be analyzed.

4. Identifying the synonyms and antonyms in English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

5. Describing the ways synonyms and antonyms related to the principal meaning of different terms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqara.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of such aspects related to literatures that concern with the theoretical framework include the explanation of lexical cohesion, types of reiteration, principle meaning relation of different terms, sura Al-Baqara, biography of the translator, and related study to support the analysis.

A. Lexical Cohesion

Cohesion refers to the relationship between one sentence and another in a text. Cohesion creates semantic connections among sentences so that the use of different cohesion can lead to different interpretations. Cohesion can be expressed by the choice of lexeme used, which is known as lexical cohesion. Lexical cohesion describes the writer's vocabulary to provide the desired understanding (Enyi & Orji, 2019). Lexical cohesion has an essential role in interpreting someone in reading a discourse or listening to someone's speech or dialogue. The producer who chooses each vocabulary must have a relationship with other vocabularies or in the different sentences. This lexical cohesion can also be used to solve ambiguity problems in a text. Vice versa, if the communicator cannot understand it well or use lexical cohesion properly, it can lead to misunderstanding in communicating or understanding a book.

Halliday and Hasan first stated lexical cohesion in their pioneering work in England in 1976. Halliday and Hasan (1976 p.274) define lexical cohesion as the "cohesive effect achieved by vocabulary selection." Choosing the right vocabulary

will create texture and make the text coherent. Besides, lexical cohesion is also vital to consider in interpreting and translating a text or dialogue. Some researchers such as Rays (2017), Rostami and Ghotbi (2019) and Sara, (2017) have shown the importance of cohesion in translating work and its difficulties in translating cohesion.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) divide lexical cohesion into two, namely reiteration and collocation. Reiteration is the repetition of a lexical item, or the occurrence of synonyms of several types, in the context of a reference; that is where two events have the same reference (Halliday & Hasan, 1976 p.278). Reiteration can be synonymous with antonyms, repetitions, hyponymy, meronymy, and general noun. Collocation is a word that is in some way associated with another word in the text because it is a direct repetition of it or is in some sense synonymous with it, or tend to occur in some lexical environment, coherence with that word and so contributes to the texture (Halliday & Hasan, 1976 p.39-40).

On the other hand, Saeed (2009) stated that lexical cohesion is the study of meaning through language. He also stated the purpose of using lexical cohesion in a text. Among them is to show the meaning according to what is in the speaker's mind and show that each word chosen has a related meaning. Unlike Halliday (1976), Saeed divided lexical cohesion into eight types: synonym, Antonym, Hyponymy, Homonymy, Polysemy, Meronymy, Member-Collection, Portion-Mass. Based on and Yule (2010), lexical cohesion is divided into eight types: Hyponymy, Synonym, Antonyms, Prototypes, Homophones, Homonyms,

Polysemy, and Metonymy. It can be concluded that lexical cohesion is part of semantic relation, describing each word as meaning or relation to other words.

B. Types of Reiteration

1. Synonym

A synonym is a word that has the same meaning or meaning that is almost the same as another vocabulary. Saeed (2009) states that synonyms are words that mean the same or are similar, but they have different phonologies. Yule (2010) states that synonyms are two or more words with very carefully related meanings. Also, French and Wettstein (2004 p.146) define synonyms as "words of identical or nearly identical meaning. Moreover, according to Palmer (1976 p.88), synonyms refer to a different word, but they have the same meaning and purpose. Examples are the words sailor and seamen, elevator and lift, and gala and festivity.

In communicating, both oral and written synonyms are often used so that communication does not seem monotonous by saying the same thing over and over again. Besides that, it can also be used to explain or clarify the meaning of other words. Thus, it can be concluded that synonyms are two or more words that have almost the same meaning. Besides that, the synonym is also one of the semantic lexical relationships.

2. Antonym

Halliday and Hasan (1976 p.312) defined the antonyms are the opposite of the meaning of vocabulary. The converse's importance refers to a semantic relationship between pairs of antonyms and antonyms that we want to understand as having conflicting meanings in a particular context. Antonyms are often called the opposite of synonyms, but they are still different because a language does not need a proper synonym. Such as the rich is the opposite of the poor. Another example is passing the opposite of fail, and left is the opposite of right.

3. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a word that is part of another expression. Hyponym represents the semantic relationship between generic terms and special terms. Halliday and Hasan (1976 p.80) define hyponymy as the relationship between general cases and their subclasses. The general term is called a hypernym, and the specific name is called a hyponym. An example of a hyponym is the use of the words rose and flower. So, the roses' story becomes a hyponym for the word flower, or the word flower becomes a hypernym from the name of a rose. The concept of hyponymy and hypernym rests on the existence of subordinate and superior classes. The notion of hyponymy and hypernym occurs because of the possibility of a hypernym story of some other word. For example, flowers are hypernym for roses, jasmine, orchids, and they would also be hyponymy for the word botanical. So, it can be concluded that hyponymy is an asymmetrical relationship.

4. Repetition

Repetition studies are carried out within a comprehensive scope of communication strategies. The use of repetition is often used in writing literary works. Poets use repetition of words or phrases to make ideas more straightforward and more comfortable to remember. Some people think that this form of repetition is ordinary for some purposes, but some believe it includes doing something pointless. As Tarone (1977 p.195) states, there is a repetition when an individual's thoughts cannot be adequately conveyed because they still do not have an adequate language structure.

5. Meronymy

Meronymy is a tool that refers to a part-whole or concept used in the linguistic community, particularly concerning parts and wholeness. In other words, there is another kind of relationship between words, based solely on close relationships in daily experience. They can be found in the container-content relationship (Bottle-water, Juice-can), the whole-part relationship (wheel-car, roof-house), and the symbol-representative relationship (king-crown, president-white house). Meronymy is based on the knowledge implicit in the relationships that exist in communication interaction (Kriskovic & Tominac, 2009). So, interpreting the speaker's intended meaning depends on the context that is being spoken, background knowledge, and conclusions.

6. General Word

The general word refers to the main class of lexical items. Examples such as objects, people, do, artificial, and so on. General words can work with the cohesive if they are nouns. Apart from that, they can also be used in context references. This happens when he has the same referent as it presupposes and is set with the reference item (Halliday & Hasan, 1976 p.280-281). For Example:

A boy is climbing the old elm. That old thing is not very safe.

The word "thing" is still prevalent. In the example above, the word "thing" becomes the general word for the word "elm." The word "thing" in the example above can have a cohesive effect and relates to sentences in the text.

C. Principle Meaning Relation of Different Terms

Many people think that the relationship between different meanings and with certain terms is not systematic and disorganized, even though there are many systematic relationships between different kinds of meanings. This is studied further in semantic structure. Some of the same words may have very different meanings, so different words have the possibility if they have related meanings of the word. For example, the word "run" which means the physical movement of living things is closely related to the word "walk", "crawl", and "jump" rather than the meaning of the word "run" in the following sentences:

a.   He **runs** the office

b.   A **run** on the bank

*c.   He lives up the **run***

According to Nida (1975), there are four principal ways in which semantic units mean different but related. They are inclusion, overlapping, complementation, and contiguity.

1. Inclusion

Inclusion is when one word can include meaning for another. Inclusion usually occurs when the producer wants to express his idea immediately but has difficulty naming the object in his mind, finally using another word, which means what is meant by the consideration that the interlocutor can understand (Peteda, 2010 p.240). The example is on the word "poodles." All poodles are included in the dogs' category. Likewise, the word "dogs" can include animals' meaning because dogs are included in the category of dogs. The essential thing in inclusion is that the other person can understand what is being said by the producer.

2. Overlapping

Overlapping is often paired with synonyms. Nevertheless, the words can hardly interchange with each other in all contexts. The words do not have the same meaning, but they are just sometimes in some contexts that can be used interchangeably with a meaning that does not change much from the intended meaning. For example, in the word "give" and the word "bestow," the two words have the same meaning "hand something to somebody." However, still, the two words have some differences, which make them unsubstituted in all contexts. Bestow, much less frequent word than give and implies greater formality of

expression. It can be concluded that the most apparent feature of overlap is when there is a tendency for the meaning to overlap.

3. Complementing

Complementation occurs when a word with another word has some similarity in features of meaning, but they show clear contrasts, and they often have multiple meanings. Three kinds of meaningful relations complement each other. They are the opposite, reverse and conversions. The word opposite refers to quality, quantity, state, time, and movement. Examples are good x bad, many x few, on x off, day x night, and in x out. Specific complementary meaning involves reverses of event, such as tie x untie, alienate x reconcile. The other complementary meaning is conversions. The conversions are, for example, such as sell x buy, lend x borrow.

4. Contiguity

Contiguity occurs when there is a closeness of meaning, which represents a close relationship with well-defined meanings. Peteda (2010 p.242) argues that adjacent meanings can be seen from a factor that makes it different from other words such as life or not, function, character, size, and color. The differences can be seen in the dictionary, for example, the Oxford dictionary in the word bench, seat, chair, and sofa. The factors that distinguish the four words are the ingredients, the price, and how they are made. For more details, see the table below.

Words	Wood Material	Expensive	Handmade
Bench	+	-	-
Seat	-	+	-
Chair	+	-	+
Sofa	-	+	+

The words "Bench", "Seat", "Chair", "Sofa" have the same meaning, namely, the objects used to sit, Even so, they still have some differences. In the Oxford dictionary, a bench is defined as a long seat for two or more people, usually made of wood. Bench prices are relatively cheap and are made with the help of machines, not handmade. Unlike the bench, a Seat is a place where you can sit. The price is quite expensive and not made of wood. An example of a seat is the one on the car. Besides, the chair is a piece of furniture for one person to sit on, with a back, a seat, and four legs. Chairs can be made of wood. They are cheap and are usually made not by machine, but handmade. In addition, the sofa is related to a long comfortable seat with a back and arms, for two or more people to sit on that the price is quite expensive. The bench can be made by human hands and is made of various kinds of subtle ideas that make people comfortable. From some of the differences above, we can conclude that the words "Bench", "Seat", "Chair", "Sofa" have the same function and meaning but are based on different materials, prices, and manufacturing processes.

D. Sura Al-Baqara

Sura Al-Baqara is the longest sura in the Qur'an, consisting of 286 verses. Al-Baqara (The Cow), the title of this sura, is taken from the story in verses 67 to 73. Those verses tell about the cow belonging to the Israelites. Sura Al-Baqara is included in the sura Medina, where all the verses were revealed when the prophet Muhammad was in Medina. As we know, the Qur'an is the holy book of the Islamic ummah from God to give us as a guide in living life in the world. Therefore, the Qur'an was not sent down directly but gradually based on the social conditions of Islam and the conditions of society at that time at different times.

Sura Al-Baqara contains Islam's doctrine in faith and social, political, economic, and religious practices. For further details, it discussed Tauhid and Allah's knowledge about the mystery of creation and death. There are also many statements about the day of resurrection and life after death. Some real examples are the story that happened to King Abraham and his troops and the prophet Moses and his people's story. There are many stories about retribution people do good in the world and punishment when during their life, many do bad things and do not comply with the instructions and rules in the Qur'an.

Several verses of sura Al-Baqara contain the rules of Muslims in carrying out worship. Examples include the recommendation to pray, fast, fight to defend Islam, and the pilgrimage to the city of Mecca. Besides, the change in the qiblah's direction from Jerusalem to Mecca is also told. The direction of qiblah means the direction of Muslims when they pray or pray. The laws of conducting social

relations among humans are also described in sura Al-Baqara. Among them are trade, debt, alms, marriage, and divorce. Even the way of life of Muslims is also explained in it, such as the prohibition of drinking wine.

E. Abdullah Yusuf Ali

Abdullah Yusuf Ali is one of the most famous translators of the Qur'an. Many native English and non-native speakers use the English translation of the Qur'an by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. He was born in Bombay, British India, on April 14, 1872, and he died on December 10, 1953. He was the son of a wealthy merchant in India. Since childhood, Abdullah Yusuf Ali has received an excellent religious education and also memorized the Qur'an. He has also studied English literature at several universities in Europe, including the University of Leeds. Apart from that, Abdullah Yusuf Ali also focused his attention on studying the interpretation of the Qur'an. Therefore, he could speak Arabic and English fluently.

Among the works of Abdullah Yusuf Ali, the most famous is The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation, and Commentary. He completed it in about four years, starting in 1934, and began publishing in 1938 by Sh. Muhammad Ashraf Publisher in Lahore, British India that is now known as Pakistan. In his work, Abdullah Yusuf Ali used archaic, old-fashioned, literary, and formal words. Therefore, The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation, and Commentary has even been used as an objective analysis of the Qur'an by scholars' in the linguistics field (Ibrahim, 2010). Then, on August 11, 2018 The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation,

and Commentary was initiated publishing at *https://quranyusufali.com/* which everyone can access easily.

In his journey promoting his translation, Abdullah Yusuf Ali helped establish three Al-Rashid mosques in various countries in North America in December 1938. Among them are in the State of Edmonton, Alberta, and Canada. Besides, he also had a significant contribution to be a vocal supporter of India's contribution in World War I. Besides, he was also the principal of Islamic College in Lahore. After that, he went to England and died in London. Abdullah Yusuf Ali is buried at Muslim Cemetery at Brookwood, Surrey, which is not far from where Marmaduke Pickthall was buried.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the analysis of the data. Therefore, this chapter is the most important part of the whole study through the analysis data. The problem of the study will be answered based on the synonyms and antonyms are found in English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Besides, the researcher identifies synonyms and antonyms related to the principal meaning of different terms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqara.

3. 1 Findings

The presentation of the Qur'an that has been translated into various languages can cause misunderstanding and misguidance. Choosing the right vocabulary will be very important in translation. Synonyms and antonyms used by translators can also cause readers to wonder about the true information from the Qur'an. According to Yule (2010), it is stated that even though some words have the same meaning, there will still be differences between them. There are many factors that distinguish one word from another which have the same meaning, among them are caused by formality, literacy, colloquial, and language differences. Synonyms and antonyms in the English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali will show how the translator chooses vocabulary in translating Al-Quran in sura Al-Baqara. In this study, there are 64 antonyms and 36 synonyms were found in the English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. However, the researcher only selects synonyms and antonyms that

often used in the English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali and words that have more than one synonym or antonym, in order that the discussion can be more detailed and able to provide a deep understanding of synonyms and antonyms. There are five synonyms and six antonyms that will be discussed further in this research and it will be illustrated in the table below:

a. Synonyms

No	Words	Synonyms	Verses
1	Pure	Holy, Clean	Pure and clean=25 Pure and clean =222
2	Fought	Strove, Struggled, wrangle	Fought, strove and Struggled=218 Fought and wrangle=253
3	Refuse	Reject, Prevent	Refuse and reject =34 Refuse and prevent =282
4	Helper	Patron , Protector	Helper and patron=107 Helper and protector=120
5	Suffering	Adversity, Pain	Suffering and pain= 177 Suffering and Adversity=214

b. Antonyms

No	Words	Antonyms	Verses
1	Heaven	Earth	33, 107, 116,117, 164, 255,

			and 284
2	Dead	Life	28,73, 164, 243, 258, dan 260
3	East	West	115, 142, 177, and 258.
4	Light	Darkness	17, 20, and 51
5	Faith	Unbelief, not believe	Faith and not believe =6 Faith and unbelief =108
6	Conceal	Reveal, Show, Disclose	Conceal and reveal =33,77 Conceal and disclose =271 Conceal and show = 284

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have almost the same or even the same meaning. Synonyms are semantic relations that have been widely studied. The way to determine what a word is said to be a synonym is when they have the ability to alternate with each other without changing the intended meaning. The researcher has found 36 synonyms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqara. However, only words that often appear and have more than one synonym will be discussed further so that the discussion can be more detailed or provide a deeper understanding. There are five synonyms that will be analyzed in depth by researcher. Researcher used the Oxford dictionary in analyzing the selected synonyms and antonyms because the Oxford dictionary has been widely used both

natively and non-natively. Some examples of synonyms that have been found by researcher include:

a. Pure=holy=clean

*....For God loves those who turn to Him constantly and He loves those who keep themselves **pure and clean.*** (Al-Baqara, 222:Yusuf Ali)

Pure is synonymous with clean in verse 222. The word *"pure"* means clean and not containing any harmful substance. While the word *"clean"* means free from harmful or unpleasant substances. They have a similar meaning even though they are not really similar. in some cases they can be used interchangeably but in other cases sometimes it is not appropriate because even though they are the same, they still have differences in certain contexts. Therefore, their relationship is called synonymy.

*... "Why this is what we were fed with before" for they are given things in similitude; and they have therein companions (**pure and holy**); and they abide therein (for ever).*(Al-Baqara, 25: Yusuf Ali)

Besides, the word *"pure"* is also synonymous with *"holy"* in verse 25. Holy means good in moral and religious way. Holy is usually associated with cleanliness as a legal requirement for worship. In a religion it has its own characteristics in measuring holiness in determining the validity of worship. The word *"Holy"* has a meaning similar to the word *"pure"* which is about cleanliness. The only difference is holy is more often associated with worship in certain religions. So, the words *"clean", "pure",* and *"Holy"* are synonymous.

b. Fought= Strove=Struggled

*Those who believed and those who suffered exile and **fought (**and **strove** and **struggled)** in the path of God they have the hope of the Mercy of God; and God is Oft-Forgiving Most Merciful.*

(Al-Baqarah, 218:Yusuf Ali)

Fought, strove, and struggled in verse 218 have almost the same meaning, namely as past form from the verb which means try so hard to get something. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word *"fought"* means struggle physically with somebody. Moreover, the word *"strove"* means try very hard to achieve something. While, the word *"struggled"* means try very hard to do something when it is difficult or when there are a lot of problems. From some of the above meanings it is clear that the words *"Fought", "strove",* and *"struggled"* are synonymous.

c. Refuse =Reject= Prevent

*And behold We said to the angels: "Bow down to Adam"; and they bowed down not so Iblis he **refused** and was haughty he was of those who **reject** Faith.* (Al-Baqarah, 34:Yusuf Ali)

The words *"refused"* and *"reject"* are verb. Refused is past form from refuse. Based on oxford dictionary refuse means to say or show that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do. In addition, reject means to refuse to accept or consider something. As we have seen from the definition above

that two words above have almost the same meaning. So, "*refused*" and "*reject*" are synonymous.

*...The witnesses should not **refuse** when they are called on (for evidence). Disdain not to reduce to writing (your contract) for a future period whether it be small or big: it is juster in the sight of God more suitable as evidence and more convenient to **prevent** doubts among yourselves; ….*

(Al-Baqarah, 282:Yusuf Ali)

Apart from the word *"reject"*, the word *"refuse"* also has another synonym, namely "prevent". Prevent means to stop somebody from doing something or to stop something from happening. The two words above have almost the same meaning, namely the verb which is used to prevent something from happening. Based on the similarity in meaning of the two words, they can be classified as synonyms. Then the words *"refused" "reject"* and *"prevent"* are synonymous because those words have relation and the similar meaning.

d. Patron= Helper = Protector

*Knowest thou not that to God belongeth the dominion of the heavens and the earth! And besides Him ye have neither **patron** nor **helper.*** (Al-Baqara, 107:Yusuf Ali)

The words *"patron"* and *"helper"* in sura Al-Baqara in verses 107 are another example of a synonym. The two words above are nouns as someone who supports other people who are experiencing difficulties. In the Oxford dictionary, Patron means a person who give money and support to artists and writers. While,

the Helper is a person who helps somebody to do something. Based on the above definition it can be concluded that they are synonymous. They have similar meanings of words. The only difference is that the patron is used in a more specific context than the helper.

*...Wert thou to follow their desires after the knowledge which hath reached thee then wouldst thou find neither **protector** nor **helper** against God.* (Al-Baqara, 120:Yusuf Ali)

Sometimes a word has more than one synonyms, for example, like the word *"Helper"* which also has more synonyms other than "Patron". Helper is also synonymous with Protector. Protector is a person or organization or something that can protect someone or something. The words *"Patron"* and *"Helper"* are found in Al-Baqarah verse 120 between the words nor. They have a similar meaning even though it is not exactly. So the relationship between the words *"Patron" "Protector"* and *"Helper"* is synonymous.

e.   Suffering =Adversity = Pain

*...and to be firm and patient in **pain** (or **suffering**) and adversity and throughout all periods of panic. Such are the people of truth the God-fearing.* (Al-Baqara, 177:Yusuf Ali)

"Pain" is synonymous with *"suffering"*. This is clearly seen in the Al-Baqara verse 177, the word *"suffering"* after the word *"pain"*, which is located

in the bracket which shows they have the same meaning. For more details, it can be proven from the definition in the Oxford dictionary. Pain means the feeling that you have in your body when you have been hurt or when you are ill mental or emotional difficulty. Meanwhile, Suffering is feeling of pain and unhappiness. From this definition, the researcher can conclude that they have a synonymy relationship.

*Or do ye think that ye shall enter the Garden (of Bliss) without such (trials) as came to those who passed away before you? They encountered **suffering** and **adversity** and were so shaken in spirit that even the Apostle and those of faith who were with him cried…* (Al-Baqara, 214:Yusuf Ali)

Apart from the word *"pain"*, the translator also uses other word *"adversity"* to express an unpleasant feeling. The translator uses the word *"adversity"* as synonyms for the word *"Suffering"*. Adversity means a difficult or unpleasant situation. They have almost the same meaning, so the words *"pain", "suffering"* and *"adversity"* are synonymous.

3.2.2 Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meaning. Apart from synonyms, antonyms have also been widely studied. The researcher has found 64 antonyms in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's English version of sura Al-Baqarah. However, only words that often appear and have more than one antonym will be discussed further so that the discussion can be more detailed or provide a deeper understanding. There are six antonyms that will be analyzed in depth by the researcher. The

researcher used the Oxford dictionary in analyzing the selected synonyms and antonyms because the Oxford dictionary has been widely used both natively and non-natively. Some examples of antonyms that have been found by researcher include:

a. Heaven X Earth

The words "Heaven" and "Earth" are found in seven places. They are in verses 33, 107, 116,117, 164, 255, and 284

He said: "O Adam! tell them their natures." When he had told them God said: "Did I not tell you that I know the secrets of **heaven** *and* **earth** *and I know what ye reveal and what ye conceal?".* (Al-Baqara, 33:Yusuf Ali)

The word " *heaven"* defines as the sky. Then, the word *"Earth"* means the world; the planet that we live on or the hard surface of the world that is not the sea or the sky. From the definitions of the meaning of the words above, it can be concluded that they are antonymous because they have contradicting meanings.

b. Dead X Life

The words *"Dead"* and *"Life"* are found in six places. They are in verses 28,73, 164, 243, 258, and 260.

So We said: "Strike the (body) with a piece of the (heifer)." Thus God bringeth the **dead** *to* **life** *and showeth you His Signs perchance ye may understand.* (Al-Baqara, 73:Yusuf Ali)

The word *"dead"* is defined as no longer alive. While, the word *"life"* is defined as the state of being alive as human; an individual person's existence. As we have seen that the two words above has opposite meaning. In conclusion, The words "*Dead"* and "*Life"* are antonymous.

c. East X West

The words *"East"* and *" West"* are found in four places in sura Al- Baqara that are verses 115, 142, 177, and 258.

*To God belong the **East** and the **West**; whithersoever ye turn there is the presence of God. For God is All-Pervading All-Knowing.* (Al-Baqara,115:Yusuf Ali)

The word "*east"* refers to the direction that you look towards to see the sunrise. Besides, the word "*wes*t" refers to the direction that you look towards to see the sun go down. Based on the explanation above, it is clear that they are antonymous and their relationship is antonymy.

d. Light X Darkness

The words Light and Darkness are found in three places that are verses 17, 20, and 51.

*Their similitude is that of a man who kindled a fire; when it lighted all around him God took away their **light** and left them in utter **darkness** so they could not see.* (Al-Baqara, 17:Yusuf Ali)

The word "*light* "means the energy from the sun, lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things. On the other hand, the word "*darkness*" means the state of being dark, without any light. Based on the definition above, the data can concluded as antonym because between light and darkness are opposite meaning.

e. Faith, X Unbelief, not believe

The words *"faith"* and *"not believe"* are found in sura Al-Baqara verse 6 and the words *"faith"* and *"unbelief"* are found in verse108.

*Would ye question your Apostle as Moses was questioned of old? But whoever changeth from **faith** to **unbelief** hath strayed without doubt from the even way.* (Al-Baqara, 108:Yusuf Ali)

Faith means strong religious belief or trust in somebody ability or knowledge. The word that has opposite meaning with faith is unbelief. Unbelief is defined as lack of belief or the state of not believing , especially in God,a religion, etc. Based the explanation on meaning of words above, the data can be concluded as antonym.

*As to those who reject **Faith** it is the same to them whether thou warn them or do not warn them; they will **not believe.** (Al-Baqara, 06:Yusuf Ali)*

In addition, in sura Al-Baqara verse 6 the translator uses another antonym of faith. The translator uses clause in negative form *"not believe"* as the opposite meaning. The word *"not"* is used with an auxiliary verb or *be* to form the

negative. Believe means accept something as true or feel sure of the truth of. Based on the explanation on meaning of words above, the data can be concluded that the word *"faith"* is antonymous with the word *"unbelief"*, and *"not believe"*.

Besides, the word *"unbelief"*, and *"not believe"* are synonymous because based on the explanation from Oxford dictionary above, the meaning both of words above are similar. Moreover, if the word *"unbelief"*, substitution with *"not believe,"* the meaning of the sentences are still acceptable.

f. Conceal X Reveal, Show ,Disclose

The word *"conceal"* di sura Al-Baqara is mentioned four times and with different antonyms. The words *"conceal"* and*" reveal"* are mentioned in verses 33 and 77. Moreover, the words *"disclose"* and *"conceal"* are mentioned in verses 271. The, the words*" show"* and *"conceal"* are mentioned in verses 284.

Know they not that God knoweth what they __conceal__ and what they __reveal__?. (Al-Baqara, 33:Yusuf Ali)

If ye __disclose__ (acts of) charity even so it is well but if ye __conceal__ them and make them reach those (really) in need that is best for you....(Al-Baqara, 271:Yusuf Ali)

To God belongeth all that is in the heavens and on earth. Whether ye __show__ what is in your minds or __conceal__ it God calleth you to account for it.... (Al-Baqara, 284:Yusuf Ali)

The word *"conceal"* is defined as the word to hide somebody or something. Besides, the word *"reveal"* is defined as the word to make something known to somebody and to show something that previously could not be seen. Next, the word *"disclose"* means to let somebody see something or point to something so that somebody can see where or what it is. Then, the word *"disclose"* means the word to give somebody information about something, especially something that was previously secret or allow something that was hidden to be seen. According to the explanation on meaning of words above, the data can be concluded that the word *"conceal"* is antonymous with the word *"reveal", "show",* and *"disclose".*

Besides, the word *"reveal", "show",* and *"disclose"* are synonymous because based on the explanation from Oxford dictionary above, the meaning of the words *"reveal", "show",* and *"disclose"* are similar. Moreover, if the words *"reveal", "show",* and *"disclose"* are substituted each other, the meaning of the sentences are still acceptable.

3.3.3 Principal Meaning of Different Terms

Based on theory of Principle meaning of different terms (Nida, 1987), there are 3 kinds of principal meaning of different terms found in English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. There are five cases of overlapping, five cases of contiguity, and six cases of complementing. The result can be seen in the table below.

No.	Words	Lexical Relations	Principle Meaning
1.	Fought; Strove; Struggled	Synonym	Overlapping
2.	Refuse; Reject	Synonym	Overlapping
3.	Patron; Protector	Synonym	Overlapping
4.	Suffering, Pain	Synonym	Overlapping
5.	Unbelief; Not Believe	Synonym	Overlapping
6.	Pure; Holy; Clean	Synonym	Contiguity
7.	Fought; Wrangle	Synonym	Contiguity
8.	Refuse; Prevent	Synonym	Contiguity
9.	Helper; Patron	Synonym	Contiguity
10.	Reveal; Show; Disclose	Synonym	Contiguity
11.	Heaven; Earth	Antonym	Complementing
12.	Dead; Life	Antonym	Complementing
13.	East; West	Antonym	Complementing
14.	Light; Darkness	Antonym	Complementing
15.	Faith; Unbelief	Antonym	Complementing
16.	Conceal; Reveal	Antonym	Complementing

3.3.3.1 Overlapping

1. Fought; Strove; Struggled

The words "fought", "strove," and "struggled" are the past forms of the words "fight", "strive," and "struggle". Those words are found together in sura Al-Baqara verse 218. The words "Strove" and struggled are in parentheses to explain

the word "fought. The word is used to describe that whoever struggles just because Allah will receive mercy from Allah. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the principal meaning of different terms of the data are overlapping. The words "fought", "strove," and "struggled" do not have the same meaning. However, they can be used interchangeably in specific contexts without significant changes in an utterance's conceptual content. For more details, see the examples taken from the cut of sura Al-Baqara below.

*"Those who believed and those who suffered exile and **fought** (and **strove** and **struggled**) in the path of God….".* (Al-Baqara, 218: Yusuf Ali)

*Those who believed and those who suffered exile and **struggled** (and **strove** and **fought**) in the path of God* (overlapping 1)

*Those who believed and those who suffered exile and **strove** (and **fought** and **struggled**) in the path of God* (overlapping 2)

2. Refused; Reject

The word "refused" is the past form of the word "refuse". The word "refused" and "reject" are verbs found together in sura Al-Baqara verse 34. Verse 34 describes God Allah, who commands all beings to be prostrate to the prophet Adam, the first human being created by Allah. Nevertheless, unfortunately only the devil rejects him, so Allah categorizes him as a creature that consistently refuses to believe. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the principal meaning of different terms of the data are overlapping. The words "refused" and "reject" do not actually have the same meaning. However, they can

be used interchangeably with one another in specific contexts without significant changes in an utterance's conceptual content. For example:

"….so Iblis he refused and was haughty he was of those who reject faith". (Al-Baqara, 34: Yusuf Ali)

….so Iblis he reject and was haughty he was of those who refused faith. (overlapping 1)

3. Patron; Protector

The word "patron" is found in sura Al-Baqara verse 107, and the verse "protector" is found in verse 120. These two words are both used to explain that no one can help except Allah. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the principal meaning of different terms of the data are overlapping. The words "patron" and "protector" do not have the same meaning. However, they can be used interchangeably with one another in specific contexts without significant changes in an utterance's conceptual content.

For example:

"….besides Him ye have neither patron nor helper". (Al-Baqara, 107: Yusuf Ali)

"….then wouldst thou find neither protector nor helper against God". (Al-Baqara, 120: Yusuf Ali)

….besides Him ye have neither protector nor helper. (overlapping 1)

….then wouldst thou find neither patron nor helper against God. (overlapping 2)

4. Suffering; Pain

      The words "suffering" and "pain" are found in sura Al-Baqara verse 177. The words "suffering" and "pain" are both used to describe the way servants live in the world, including being patient in pain or suffering. The words "suffering" and "pain" are connected with the word "or" which shows the similarity of meanings or meanings that are almost the same so that they can be used interchangeably. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the principal meaning of different terms of the data are overlapping. The words "pain" and "suffering" do not have precisely the same meaning. However, they can be used interchangeably in specific contexts without significant changes in an utterance's conceptual content.

For example:

*"....and to be firm and patient in **pain** (or **suffering**) and adversity and throughout all periods of panic"*. (Al-Baqara, 177: Yusuf Ali)

*....and to be firm and patient in **suffering** (or **pain**) and adversity and throughout all periods of panic* . (overlapping 1)

5. Unbelief; Not Believe

      The words "unbelief" is found in sura Al-Baqara verse 108, while the words "not believe" is found in verse 6. The words "unbelief", and "not believe" are both used to describe the meaning of faith and the differences between people who believers and unbelievers. The word "unbelief" comes from the prefix for the

nasal word belief. Prefix has the meaning *unable* or *not*. Therefore, the words "unbelief" and "not believe" can be used interchangeably in specific contexts without significant changes in an utterance's conceptual content. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the principal meaning of different terms of the data are overlapping.

For Example:

*"....But whoever changeth from faith to **unbelief** hath strayed without doubt from the even way"* . (Al-Baqara, 108: Yusuf Ali)

*".... whether thou warn them or do not warn them; they will **not believe**"*. (Al-Baqara, 6: Yusuf Ali)

*....But whoever changeth from faith to **not believe** hath strayed without doubt from the even way* . (overlapping 1)

*.... whether thou warn them or do not warn them; they will **unbelief** .* (overlapping 2)

3.3.3.2 Contiguity

1.   Pure; Clean

The words "pure", "holy," and "clean" are included in the adjective, which has similar meanings. They have a close relationship with well define meaning. They are therefore included in contiguity. The words "pure" and "holy" are often mentioned together for a specific purpose. In verse 25 of sura Al-Baqara, the words "pure" and "Holy" are also mentioned simultaneously.

*"….and they have therein companions (**pure** and **holy**); and they abide therein (for ever)"*. (Al-Baqara, 25: Yusuf Ali)

There it is discussed about human life while in heaven. The words "pure" and "holy" are used to describe the pair given by God. The meaning by a pure companion is a partner who is without the slightest flaw which means the inner beauty of the partner. What is meant by a holy companion is the perfect partner. It is given to the inhabitants of heaven because of their religious purpose from God.

Besides, the word "pure" is discussed again in verse 222 with the word "clean."

*"…. and He loves those who keep themselves **pure** and **clean**"*. (Al-Baqara, 222: Yusuf Ali)

It discusses the relationship between husband and wife. Allah warns husbands not to mess with their wives when they are menstruating until she is completely clean and pure. Based on the Oxford dictionary and the case above, it can be concluded that the word "pure" is related to the internal quality of somebody or something. Meanwhile, cleanness is related to the outward appearance of an object or person.

The words "pure," "holy," and "clean" discuss the cleanness of a mixture. Even so, they still have differences. This kind of relationship makes "pure," "holy," and "clean" have a contiguity relationship.

2. Fought; Wrangle

Fought is a past participle of the word fight. Fight and wrangle are the same verbs that discuss the existence of a dispute for a particular reason. In sura Al-Baqara verse 253, the words "fought" and "wrangle" is stated alternately.

*"....If God had so willed succeeding generations would not have **fought** among each other after clear (Signs) had come to them but they (chose) to **wrangle** some believing and others rejecting...."* (Al-Baqara, 253: Yusuf Ali)

There are told stories of people who refused instructions from Allah both verbally and in behavior. So that Allah also made them clash with each other both verbally until there was a civil war. The translator uses the word "wrangle" to indicate a dispute, but it is only limited to throwing arguments at each other. When the dispute worsens to the point of physical action, the translator uses the word "Fought".

From the above explanation, it is clear that the words "fight" and "wrangle" have a close relationship with well-defined meanings. Therefore, the words "fight" and "wrangle" are included in contiguity, which both have similarities and also some differences.

3. Refuse; Prevent

The words "refuse" and "prevent" are verbs that have similar meanings. They have a close relationship with well define meaning. They are therefore included in contiguity. Both are found in sura Al-Baqara verse 282. Based on the Oxford dictionary and the usage in verse 282, it can be seen that the words

"refuse" and "prevent" are the same user so that something unwanted does not happen. Even so, they have different functions or uses.

It discusses the rules regarding the rules for giving debt, and the forestry person must present witnesses and record the amount of debt. The translator uses the word "refuse" to explain that witnesses are obliged and cannot refuse to accept being asked to testify. Meanwhile, the word "prevent" explains that recording debt is to avoid forgetting and doubts. It can be concluded that "refuse" is used to keep away something while the word "prevent" stops something that happened.

Example:

*"....let not the scribes **refuse** to write as God has taught him so let him write…. The witnesses should not **refuse** when they are called on (for evidence)…. it is juster in the sight of God more suitable as evidence and more convenient to **prevent** doubts among yourselv…."* (Al-Baqara, 282: Yusuf Ali)

4. Helper; Patron

The words "helper" and "patron" are found in sura Al-Baqara in verse 107. The words "helper" and "patron" have the same meaning: someone who gives a hand to others. In verse 107, both of them are mentioned side by side by the translator. It shows that even though they both have the same meaning, they are not exactly the same. They only have the closeness of meaning, which represents a close relationship with well-defined meaning.

"... Besides him ye have neither patron nor helper" (Al-Baqara, 107: Yusuf Ali)

The beginning of the verse above explains that Allah is the most powerful in the world and the hereafter; Allah states that only he can provide help to his servants. Patron is a help related to the affairs that exist in the world, such as when we meet our lives' needs. Meanwhile, helpers relate to good help in the world and later after we die. Therefore it can be concluded that the words "helper" and "patron" are included in contiguity.

5. Reveal; Show; Disclose

The words "reveal," and "show," and "disclose" are verbs used to make something that is hidden or unknown becomes known to others. The word "reveal" is found in sura Al-Baqara verses 33 and 77. At the beginning of verse 33, Allah called upon the prophet Adam to tell to the angels about names of the objects in the heavens and the earth. Then Allah said that Allah knows all the secrets that are in the heavens and on earth.

*"... I know the secrets of heaven and earth and I know what ye **reveal** and what ye conceal"* (Al- Baqara, 33: Yusuf Ali)

Verse 77 discusses the same thing as verse 33, that is, Allah knows best.

The word "disclose" is found in sura Al-Baqara verse 271, which discusses charity's law without being disclosed and known to others.

*"If ye **disclose** (acts of) charity even so it is well but if ye conceal them and make them reach those (really) in need that is best for you…"* (Al- Baqara, 271: Yusuf Ali)

Disclose comes from root close with the -dis prefix added. The –dis prefix indicates that it does not cancel the action of the intended root. Therefore, it can be concluded that disclose is used to open or to expose something that others still do not know.

The word "show" is found in verse 284, which discusses Allah's majesty, who can know everything, whether shown openly or in secret. The word "show" is to show an idea accompanied by an action.

*"....Whether ye **show** what is in your minds or conceal it God calleth you to account for it…"* (Al- Baqara, 284: Yusuf Ali)

Based on the Oxford dictionary and the example of the use of the words "reveal" and "show" and "disclose," it is clear that they have a closes meaning, which represents a close relationship with-well defined meaning. Therefore, it can be concluded that the words "reveal" and "show" and "disclose" have the principle meaning of different terms in contiguity.

3.3.3.3 Complementing

1. Heaven; Earth

The words "heaven" and "earth" are among the antonyms that most often appear in sura Al-Baqara, mentioned seven times. In sura Al-Baqara, these two words are used to show the majesty of Allah. There it is stated that Allah has created and owns heaven and earth; besides that, Allah also knows everything that is in heaven and earth, both visible and hidden. Earth is a place where living

things live before they die, while heaven is where people live a happy life after death.

*"....God said: "Did I not tell you that I know the secrets of **heaven** and **earth**...".* (Al- Baqara, 33: Yusuf Ali)

*"....Nay to Him belongs all that is in the **heavens** and on **earth**; everything renders worship to Him."* (Al- Baqara, 116: Yusuf Ali)

Because of their opposite meaning, the researcher puts them in complementation of opposite. The researcher classifies the word "heaven" and "earth" as opposite meaning based on the space context.

2. Dead; Life

The words "dead" and "life" are mentioned six times in sura Al-Baqara. In sura Al-Baqara, these two words are used to show the power of Allah. There it says that Allah has made living beings alive and also quickly kills creatures. Even after death, Allah can easily bring him back to life.

*"....Thus God bringeth the **dead** to **life** and showeth you His Signs....".* (Al- Baqara, 73: Yusuf Ali)

*"....to those who abandoned their homes though they were thousands (in number) for fear of **death**? God said to them: "Die." Then He restored them to **life**...".* (Al- Baqara, 243: Yusuf Ali)

*"....Abraham said: "My Lord is He Who Giveth **life** and **death**." He said: "I give **life** and **death**."...." ....".* (Al- Baqara, 258: Yusuf Ali)

Based on the explanations and several examples of the use of "dead" and "life" in sura Al-Baqara have shown that they have opposite meanings. Because of their opposite meaning, the researcher scores them in complementation of opposite. The word opposite refers to quality, quantity, state, time, and movement. The words "dead" and "life" are included in the state context.

3. East; West

The words "East" and "west" are mentioned four times in sura Al-Baqara. In sura Al-Baqara, the two words above are used to discuss the direction of the sun rising and setting, the direction of worship, and informing his servants about the existence of Allah. Based on the Oxford dictionary definition and some examples of the words "east" and "west" in the Al-Baqara sura have shown that they have opposite meanings.

*"To God belong the **East** and the **West**; whithersoever ye turn there is the presence of God…."*. (Al- Baqara, 115: Yusuf Ali)

*"…Say: To God belong both **East** and **West**; He guideth whom He will to a Way that is straight…."*. (Al- Baqara, 142: Yusuf Ali)

Because of their opposite meaning, the researcher classifies them in complementation of opposite. The word opposite refers to quality, quantity, state, time, and movement. The words "east" and "west" are included in the space context.

4. Light; Darkness

    The words "light" and "darkness" are mentioned three times in sura Al-Baqara. In sura Al-Baqara, the two words above are used by Allah to remind his servants. The word "light" refers to something right, while "Darkness" refers to something wrong and sinful. Based on the Oxford dictionary definition and some examples of the words "light" and "darkness" in sura Al-Baqara have shown that they have opposite meanings.

    *".... when it lighted all around him God took away their **light** and left them in utter darkness so they could not see."* (Al- Baqara, 17: Yusuf Ali)

    *"....every time the **light** (helps) them they walk therein and when the **darkness** grows on them they stand still...."* (Al- Baqara, 20: Yusuf Ali)

    Because of their opposite meaning, the researcher classifies them in complementation of opposite. The word opposite refers to quality, quantity, state, time, and movement. The words "light" and "darkness" are included in the quality context.

5. Faith; Unbelief

    The principal meaning of the different terms of the data is complementation. The complementation occurs when the data have opposite meanings. This can be proven by the meaning of the dictionary and the use of the words "faith" and "unbelief" in sura Al-Baqara. In sura Al-Baqara, the words "faith" and "unbelief" are used to discuss people who want to follow Allah's instructions and deny and reject guidance from Allah.

*"As to those who reject **Faith** it is the same to them whether thou warn them or do not warn them; they will **not believe**".* (Al- Baqara, 6: Yusuf Ali)

*"....But whoever changeth from **faith** to **unbelief** hath strayed without doubt from the even way".* (Al- Baqara, 108: Yusuf Ali)

In conclusion, the words "faith" and "unbelief" are included in complementation. There are three kinds of complementation, namely opposites, reverses, and conversives. The words "faith" and "unbelief" are included in opposites that describe the state.

6. Conceal; Reveal

The principal meaning of different terms of the word "conceal" and "reveal" is complementation. The complementation occurs when the data have opposite meanings. This can be proven by the meaning of the dictionary and the use of the words "conceal" and "reveal" in sura Al-Baqara. In sura Al-Baqara, the words "conceal" and "reveal" compare Allah's abilities with others. Allah knows everything, both are seen and what is in the hearts and minds of beings, both known and unknown which was spoken and which is still a secret.

*"....that I know the secrets of heaven and earth and I know what ye **reveal** and what ye **conceal**?".* (Al- Baqara, 33: Yusuf Ali)

*"Know they not that God knoweth what they **conceal** and what they **reveal**?".* (Al- Baqara, 77: Yusuf Ali)

As we have seen, the words "conceal" and "reveal" have opposite meanings so that they can be categorized as complementation. There are three kinds of complementation, namely opposites, reversives, and conversives. The words "conceal" and "reveal" are included in opposites that describe conversive because the data context is returned to the first action.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions. The decisions are based on the result of the finding and discussion in the previous chapter. Besides, this chapter has drawn based on the research problems that already formulated in the first chapter. Furthermore, the suggestion contains some supportive tips for the subsequent researchers who are intended in analyzing synonyms and antonyms and principal meaning

A. Conclusion

In this study, the researcher analyzed synonyms and antonyms in sura Al-Baqara based on the theory of lexical cohesion by Halliday (1976). Besides, the researcher also analyzed the principal meaning of different terms by Nida. In sura Al-Baqara, there are 36 synonyms and 64 antonyms found in it. The researcher only focuses on five synonyms and six antonyms selected based on the frequency most-used English version of sura Al Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The researcher does this to discuss in order that the research can be more detailed and can provide a deep understanding of synonyms and antonyms.

Based on the theory of the principal meaning of different terms by Nida, there are three kinds of principle meaning of different terms found in sura Al-Baqara. There are five cases of overlapping, five cases of contiguity, and six cases of complementing. The words are categorized as overlapping if used interchangeably in specific contexts without significant changes in an utterance's conceptual content. Besides, the words are classified as contiguity when they have

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a close relationship with well define meaning. Then, the words are categorized as complementing if they have the opposite meaning.

Based on the researcher's analysis results, synonyms and antonyms have a relationship with the theory of the principal meaning of different terms. In this study, it was found that some of the synonyms found in sura Al-Baqara are included in overlapping and some are included in contiguity. Meanwhile, antonyms that are part of the lexical cohesion can also be categorized into complementing of principal meaning of different terms.

B. Suggestion

In this study, the researcher examined two types of lexical cohesion by Halliday: synonyms and antonyms in the English version of sura Al-Baqara by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Besides, the researcher also examines the principle meaning of different terms, in which three kinds of principle meanings of different terms are found, namely overlapping, contiguity and complementing. In contrast, in the theory of lexical cohesion by Halliday are divided into synonyms, antonyms, repetitions, hyponymy, meronymy, general nouns and collocation.

Therefore, in further research can analyze several types lexical cohesion that have not been analyzed, such as hyponymy, meronymy, general noun, etc.. Besides, further research can also analyze other kinds of theory principal meanings of different terms by Nida. Furthermore, it can examine other suras in the Quran or on other objects in the future study.

Besides Halliday & Hasan, several other linguists such as D.A Cruises, Jhon Saeed, and Palmer also have ideas on lexical cohesion. Based on the results of research on synonyms and antonyms using Halliday and Hasan's theory about

lexical cohesion, it has shown that there is a strong relationship between synonyms and antonyms with it's principal meaning. So, for further research using the theory of lexical cohesion put forward by other linguist such as D.A Cruises, John Saeed, and Palmer, it is expected that it will give different results.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Siti Nur Khomaria was born in Lamongan, on July 20 1998. She was the first daughter from Edy Susanto and Khusnul Khotimah. She graduated from SMA Islamic Boarding School Amanatul Ummah, Pacet in 2016. After that she continued learning English in Pare, Kediri and teaching Beginner English in one of English course in Pare namely Interpeace for almost a year. Then, she registered as the student of English Letters Department at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. During her study, she became a private tutor and also joined the MTSN 4 Harjokuncaran English camp volunteer program 2018/2019.

Appendix 1: Tabel data Analysis

Synonyms

No	Word	Synonym	Verses
1	Disease	Grievous	10
2	Pure	Holy	25
3	Break	Mischief	27
4	Refuse	Reject	34
5	Dwelling	Livelihood	36
6	Cover	Conceal	42
7	Avail	Help	48
8	Gave	Provided	57
9	Grace	Mercy	64
10	Ignorant	Fool	67
11	Tell	Revealed	76
12	Curse	Blasphemy	88
13	Given	Grant	96
14	Mercy	Grace	105
15	Belongeth	Have	107
16	Patron	Helper	107
17	Protector	Helper	120
18	Lord	God	144
19	Wisdom	Knowledge	151
20	Not	Nay	154
21	Recogniseth	Knoweth	158
22	Gracious	Merciful	163
23	Lawful	Good	168
24	Pain	Suffering	177
25	Suffering	Adversity	214
26	Fought	Strove	218
27	Pure	Clean	222
28	Good	Rightly	224
29	Virtue	Purity	232
30	Wrangle	Fought	253
31	Slumber	Sleep	255
32	Supreme	Glory	255
33	Death	Die	259
34	Grasp	Understanding	269
35	Give	Rendered	272
36	Refused	Prevent	282

Antonyms

No	Word	Antonym	Verses
1	Warn	Do not warn	6
2	Faith	Not believe	6
3	Believe	Not believe	8
4	Mischief	Peace	11
5	Alone	Meet	14
6	To	Fro	15
7	Guidance	Error	16
8	Light	Darkness	17
9	Light	Darkness	20
10	Lowest	Highest	26
11	Stray	Right path	26
12	Life	Die	28
13	Heaven	Earth	33
14	Reveal	Conceal	33
15	Reject	Belie	39
16	Truth	Falsehood	42
17	Right	Wrong	53
18	Better	Worse	61
19	Old	Young	68
20	Forth	Hide	72
21	Dead	Life	73
22	Conceal	Reveal	77
23	World	Hereafter	86
24	Taught	Learned	102
25	Harmed	Profited	102
26	Heaven	Earth	107
27	Faith	Unbelief	108
28	East	West	115
29	Heaven	Earth	116
30	Heaven	Earth	117
31	East	West	142
32	Heaven	Earth	164
33	Life	Dead	164
34	Sky	Earth	164
35	East	West	177
36	Right	Wrong	185
37	Black	White	187
38	Justice	Oppression	193
39	World	Hereafter	201
40	Allotted	Earned	202
41	Comes	Go back	210
42	Alluring	Scoff	212

43	Glad tiding	Warnings	213
44	Dislike	Love	216
45	Good	Bad	216
46	Jest	Solemnly	231
47	Die	Life	243
48	Heaven	Earth	255
49	Before	After	255
50	Truth	Error	256
51	Darkness	Light	257
52	Life	Death	258
53	East	West	258
54	Life	Dead	260
55	Granteth	Receiveth	269
56	Disclose	Conceal	271
57	Night	Day	274
58	Secret	Public	274
59	Permitted	Forbidden	275
60	Difficulty	Easy	280
61	Heaven	Earth	284
62	Show	Conceal	284
63	Forgiveth	Punisheth	284
64	Ill	Good	286