

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

All writers try to produce good literary works. They will be satisfied when they succeed in doing it. Moreover, if the works become popular readings among the people, they are really happy. One of them is Kahlil Gibran. He is a master of beautiful writings from the Middle East. He is able to combine between a writer's creativity in expressing his own idea and the reader's satisfaction in understanding the idea.

Broken Wings is one of his successful masterpieces. Although it has simple topic, love, Gibran knows very well how to make it very interesting to be read. One which makes it wonderful is the use of lexical cohesion. With his broad knowledge and experience, he composes hyponym, partwhole and antonym to give clearer explanation of the elements of Broken Wings.

Gibran uses hyponym, plants and natural phenomena, in describing the setting, the character and the topic of the story. Gibran mentions some kinds of flowers and natural phenomena to represent his idea about the setting where lovers fall in love, explain the expression of the characters and visualize love to the

readers.

Gibran also uses partwhole, the part of human body, in describing the setting, the character and the topic of the story. He explains the expression of the character through their bodies motion, describes the setting especially the time when an event happens by looking at the shadow of the whole figure of the character and shows the performance of the character who falls in love.

Finally Gibran describes the setting, the character and the topic of the story by using antonym. He emphasizes that something can be explained with two different description. Those three elements -setting, character and topic- at the same time are expressed from good side or bad side,

In conclusion, all lexical cohesion -hyponym, partwhole and antonym- used by Gibran above gives more real picture to the readers about the setting, the character and the topic of the story.