CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is going to describe some descriptions of the study which will be discussed more as the following chapters. They are Background of study, Statement of the Problem, Objective of the study, Significance of the study, Scope & Limitation and Definition of the key terms. All of them will be described and explained as the following below :

1.1 Background of the Study

The development of science and technology which is so fast in this world that makes language development more widely improve. There are many things can be provided as well as we want to do. Everything can be done as fast as possible. All the things cannot be well-developed as now days without some helping elements, one of them is a language.

Wardhaugh (1977:3) said that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used by human communication. Kreidler (1998: 19) defined language as a utility that can be used for creating an interaction and allow us to communicate with other people in our daily activity wherever we are, such as in public place, an institution included education or not, tourism object, family, etc. Language is what particular members of society speaks (Wardhaugh, 2006). Language is also a system of communication in speech and written by people of a particular country (John Eastwood, 2011: 247).

In addition, it can be concluded that language is the communication tool to communicate. Moreover, language helps people to convey what to tell the other people. People can express their mind using verbal or nonverbal language and people are able to produce words to express what they mean (Hurford and Heasley, 1983:3).

Language as communication tool in the discipline of language studies is called linguistics; it is the study covering lexical, syntactical patterns, and discourse level, (Chojimah, 2011:1). Linguistics divided into two kinds, they are: micro linguistics (phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics), macro linguistics (Discourse analysis and pragmatics). They are elements of language that cannot be separated from each other.

This study deals with discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is academic discipline which studies about how language is used in real condition or situation and to analyze the discourse. The data of discouse analysis are text and context. The purpose of the discourse analysis is to get information which has relation with situation and condition in society. Discourse analysis also has many aspects to consider. One of the aspects is cohesion which can be defined as interconnection of some parts (sentence) in text, caused by internal factor.

There are two cohesive devices in the cohesion; grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. *First*, grammatical cohesive devices deal with cohesion between or among sentences because of grammatical factors. The grammatical factors could be about cohesive devices covering reference (meaning expression which is referring to other word), ellipsis (omission of parts of sentences under the

assumption which the context make the meaning clear), conjunction (a word which connects word or phrases or clauses), substitution (replacement a word or a group of word with other word which have same meaning), Hamida (2012: 03). *Second*, lexical cohesive devices deal with cohesion between or among sentence because of lexical choice, lexical cohesive devices covers; repetition (repetition word or phrases to create cohesive interconnection), synonymy (two or more word /expression which have similar meaning), hyponymy (word or phrase which have general-specific meaning relation), metonymy (connection between part and whole meaning relation), antonymy (word, phrase, expression which have opposite meaning), Hamidah (2012:03). The importance of studying cohesion, especially cohesive devices (grammatical and lexical) is to create a good and systematic text and also to make us easily understand what information is delivered on it.

From the explanation above, language is thing which cannot be separated from our daily life, because of language we can interact with other people and express anything. Language is used not only in direct interaction like in conversation but also language can be used in direct interaction like in newspaper, book, prose, poetry, novel and etc. Indirect interaction between the writer and the reader. the researcher would like to conduct a research concern in grammatical cohesion used in Nawal El-Saadawi's *Woman at Point Zero*. The object that will be analyzed in this research is novel, becaaause this novel is very important to be analyzed in order to understand what the writer said in that novel. Then, the title of this research is "Grammatical Cohesion Used in Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero".

Woman at Point Zero is the popular novel by Nawal El- Saadawi in 1975, but in 1983 this novel is translated by Sherief Hetata and it is published in September 15th on 1997. This novel is 108 pages.

The researcher decides to analyze this novel because of some factors. The first is the researcher likes novel from Arabic and the author is Nawal El-Saadawi because all of his works is talking about woman. Nawal El-Saadawi, born in the village of Kafr Tahla, is Egyptian novelists, doctor and militant writer on Arabic women' problems and their struggle for liberation. Refusing to accept the limitations imposed by both religious and colonial oppression on most women of rural origin, she passed as a doctor in 1955 and become Egypt's Director of Public Health. She began to write since 25 years ago, her books focused on women. In 1972, her first work of non-fiction, women and sex, evoked the antagonism of highly placed political and theological authorities, and the ministry of Health was pressurized into dismissing her. Under similar pressures she lost her post as Chief Editor of Health Journal and as Assistant General Secretary in the Medical Association in Egypt. From 1973 to 1976 she worked on researching women and neurosis in the Medicine Faculty of Ain Shams University; and from 1979 to 1980 she was the United Nations Advisor for the Women's Programme in Africa (ECA) and Middle East (ECWA). Later in 1980, as a culmination of the long war she had fought for Egyptian women's social and intellectual freedom – an activity that had closed all avenues of official jobs to her. She was imprisoned under the

Sadat regime. She has since devoted her time to being a writer, journalist and worldwide speaker on women issues. (Nawal: 1983: 109)

The second, this novel is the true story and the experience of the writer its self who told about story of Firdaus' life as first actress of the novel. The last, this novel is inspirational story which inspires to the readers. It can be called as the inspirational story because this novel told about a prostitute who defended herself by passive attitude to everyone especially men. The passive attitude in this novel means that the woman did not want to try looking for other ways for her future, but she stayed by her mind and she receive whatever will be happened. She received capital punishment as the real of free way. So, this story gave an inspiration for women do not fall on negative ways. We have to brave to help our self because now is woman emancipation. This novel also gave knowledge to men to appreciate and command respect to women although they are prostitute or not. In other hand, there are some novels which were giving inspiration for human, but every novel has certain characteristic to give inspiration for some readers. Such as this novel, this novel is full with intricacies life and physic pressure.

Further, the researcher wants to research this novel *Woman at Point Zero by Nawal El-Saadawi* in sub-part of cohesion, especially in grammatical cohesion. The descriptions of the types of grammatical cohesion are reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. This novel is from Arabic and translated into English by Sherief Hetata, the writer is interested to analyze the grammatical cohesion. In other hand, the novel is easy to understand and there are many grammatical cohesions found in this novel. Having been aware of the previous studies is really important to get more qualified in the research. There are some writers who wrote in the same field. Ulfi Dina Hamida (2012), Grammatical And Lexical Cohesion in translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech of Jakarta bomb attacks. In her thesis, she analyzed grammatical and lexical cohesion with qualitative research approach in content or document analysis method to analyze the speech. And her finding of grammatical cohesion is conjunction mostly occur in her research and from lexical cohesion is repetition, hyponymy, metonymy and antonymy.

In addition, Anik Suprianti (2013), The Grammatical Cohesion And Context Of Situation In The Articles Of *Hot English* Magazine And *Hello Bali* Magazine. She analyzed the types of grammatical cohesion and situational context which is found in Hot English and Hello Bali, and she used qualitative method. Her result of the analyzis said that the article of that magazine used 3 context situation types, they are field, tenor and mood. And found the types of grammatical chesion, they are referensi, substitusion and conjunction.

. Moreover, Jamilah (2009), Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion of Jurnalistic Text and Fiction Text. Her thesis about cohesion in jurnalistic and fiction texts. And she applied descriptive and comparative method. And her finding is cohesion devices are more dominant in fiction text. Although they have different intensity in using cohesion devices items, cohesion devices are the important role in integrating the texts although they occur in the different type of the text. From three previous studies above, the researcher makes conclusion. There is similarity between my thesis and previous study, it uses discourse analysis as the study. The differencess of this thesis is the focus on the study, they use grammatical and lexical cohesion in text but in my thesis only focus on grammatical cohesion using descriptive qualitative method that is applied in Novel. Because the data of this research are explained descriptively and qualitative research so the truth can expressed with some way without number.

In this research, the researcher will analysis text in *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at point Zero* that consist in grammatical cohesion and will explain detail one by one of the function based on the types of grammatical cohesion with Halliday's theory. The importance of studying grammatical cohesion is to create a good and systematic text and to understand what information was delivered on it and it will be supported by other linguists such as Guy Cook, Hoey, etc.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the research, this study is conducted to answer the problem formulated in the following question:

- a. What are the types of grammatical cohesion found in Nawal El-Saadawi Woman at Point Zero?
- b. What are the functions of grammatical cohesion found in Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at point Zero?

1.3 Research Objectives

The objectives of study are:

- a. To give description of the kinds of grammatical cohesion used in *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero*.
- *b.* To give description of the function of grammatical cohesion used in *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero*.

1.4 Significance of the Research

The significance of this research is to enrich the understanding about cohesion especially in grammatical cohesion through novel as *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero.*, by reading this novel and investigate grammatical cohesive devices used in the novel. From this research we can understand and know how cohesion used and applied in the text. To study grammatical cohesion is very important not only to create a good and systematic text but also to understand the novel.

Moreover, the writer hopes this study will contribute for:

1. English Department Student

The students can understand and know what is the types of grammatical cohesion, this study also can improve their skill in English especially in discourse analysis.

2. Other Researchers

This research can be used as reference for other researcher who try to conduct the similar research dealing with discourse analysis.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Scope and limitation is purposed to make a border of this research. So, the researcher focuses on the important aspect and also deep conclusion for this research. The scope and limitation include:

a. Novel

There are many novels that can be found by the different titles in some books. But, the researcher focuses on one titles of novel, *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero*, this novel is one of novel that discusses about woman, and the researcher is very interested and loves this novel because it is from Arabic and the author is Nawal El-Saadawi (Egyptian novelists, doctor and militant writer on Arab women's problems and their struggle for liberation-was born in the village of Kafr Tahla).

b. Grammatical cohesion

Any variety of a language characterized by systematic differences in pronunciation and vocabulary from other varieties of the same language, especially in grammar, grammatical cohesion is limited to investigate in *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero*. Because, the researcher can find the types of grammatical cohesion which is applied in the novel. It is very important to analyze the novel to create a good and systematic text and also to make it easy to understand what information was delivered on it.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to give clear definition and as guidance for the readers to understand the whole study, the definition of key term are given here.

Cohesion: aptitude connection between one element with other elements until become good arranged words to be listened and read.

Grammatical cohesion: Cohesion between or among sentence because of grammatical factors.

Reference : Expression which the meaning referring other word.

Substitution: Replacement a word or a group of word with other word which have same meaning

Ellipsis: Omission of parts of sentences under the assumption which the context make the meaning clear.

Conjunction: A word which connects word or phrases or clauses.

Woman at Point Zero: The novel which is written by Nawal El-Sadawi and translated into English by Sherief Hetata as the true story of his experience.