



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 discourse 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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



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, substitution 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.











