

the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 4).

Stoddard defined cohesion as a mental construct (1991: 20). This definition implies that cohesion must be interpreted and it requires mental effort on the part of the reader. In other words, cohesion requires to search for certain words or grammatical items that help to give meaning and purpose to clauses and sentences, so that information is distributed in a logical way.

Cohesion is usually interpreted in contrast to coherence. Many scholars pay attention to the fact that both of terms can be focused easily. And this research is focused on cohesion. So, it is necessary to give differences between two terms. Cohesion is one of elements of linguistic which connect between one text and other text until good form of text and it can be understood by the reader what the text about. While of coherence, it deals with meaning form of the text, it correlates or not. But, it does not seem simple to define the unique characteristics of cohesion and coherence. Both refer to text-forming mechanisms, but it does not presuppose that they have same meaning or they are synonymous.

Some discourse analysts determined these concepts from context or linguistic point of view. Thus, cohesion is defined either as an evaluative measure of texts or as linguistic devices used for putting sentences together (Stoddard, 1991: 13). Halliday and Hasan (1976) in Anastasya Tsareva presented that cohesion as linguistically determined. So, the description of sentence connectors given by other scholars refers to cohesion. It is as evidence of linguistically. There

seems no point in denying that the basic concept of cohesion concentrates on connections made by grammatical or lexical items, whereas coherence is a mental phenomenon that refers to the mind of the writer and reader (Thompson, 2004: 179). Other linguists said that it is referring to other scholars, describes cohesion in contrast to coherence. *The first* concept is defined as components of the surface text that are mutually connected and the latter one is described as components of the textual world that are mutually accessible and relevant (Hoey, 1991: 11).

The concept of cohesion comprises the interfaces between lexis and grammar, as well as between grammar and text analysis (Scott and Thompson, 2001: 14). The role of cohesive ties in a text is to prompt the perception of coherence. The concept of coherence can therefore be described from the reader/hearer's point of view as the unfolding perception of purpose within a delimited area of meaning (Scott and Thompson, 2001: 6).

Coherence is not defined in the work of Halliday and Hasan (1976) in Anastasya Tsareva who have been influential in the discussion of cohesion. They described the concept of coherence under the term of texture.

The concept of texture is used to express the property of being a text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 2). Cohesion is one part of what is said to be textual. Various language resources used to express relationship to the environment fulfill the function of the textual component which characterizes a text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 299).

Texts are formed by grammatical units; words, clauses, and sentences. And, the unit link is the parts of a sentence or a clause and they are called to be structural. “Structure is one means of expressing texture” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 7). From this statement, It shows whether a text is well-formed or not. In contrast, cohesion is not seen as structural relations in the usual sense.

Halliday and Hasan (1976:9) use the term cohesion to refer to non-structural text-forming relations. They use a special role in creating a text, but they are not structure. Text-forming relations are properties of a text. They give to link information within a text. This is achieved through relations in meaning. The significant property of the cohesive relation is the fact that one item provides the source for the interpretation of another (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 19).

From readers’ perception, cohesion seems to be complicated. Many differences of readers’ interpreted variously. Cohesion can be found and interpreted across sentence boundaries, but readers who have different processing abilities may or may be not able to be experienced to understanding of a text. However, cohesion is important in the description of a text since it gives texture that functions as a unity with respect to its environment (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 2). Moreover texture or coherence includes the connection between the text and the cognitive and experiential environment of the processor (Stoddard, 1991: 19). Flowerdew and Mahlberg (2009: 103) said that cohesion focuses on features on the textual surface, whereas coherence describes underlying meaning relationships reflected by features on the surface text.

Halliday (1994: 309) said that the main idea of cohesion saying that we need to establish relationships between sentences and clauses in order to construct discourse. The number of grammatical items in a sentence determines its length. However, these grammatical items or the number of sentences in a paragraph or the whole text are only a characteristic feature of discourse structure, but they do not determine whether a text is coherent or not. What helps to describe cohesion in written discourse is the study of semantic resources used for linking across sentences in order to see how the different parts of a text are connected. What can be observed within sentences are structures which define the relations among the parts (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 10). In terms of cohesion, what can be observed across sentences in written discourse are not structures but links that have particular features that are to be interpreted on the part of a reader.

2.1.2 Types of Cohesion

There are two broad divisions of cohesion identified by Halliday and Hasan (1976:6) grammatical and lexical. Reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction are the various types of grammatical cohesion. Lexical cohesion is realized through repetition of lexical items, synonyms, super ordinates and general words. Table 1 (based on Halliday and Hasan, 1976) presented the division of the types of cohesion that will be described further in this chapter:

Cohesion			
Grammatical		Lexical	
Reference	Exophoric [situational]		Reiteration
	Endophoric [textual]		
	Anaphoric [to preceding text]	Cataphoric [to following text]	Superordinate
Substitution			General word
Ellipsis		Collocation	
Conjunction			

Table 1. Types of Cohesion

From the description of the types of cohesion, the writer only focus on grammatical cohesion of this research, so the writer will describe the grammatical cohesion only to discuss and give the definition as linguists interpreted.

2.1.3. Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion refers to the linguistic structure. The highest structural unit in the grammar is the sentence (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 28). The structure determines the order in which grammatical elements occur and the way they are related within a sentence. Cohesive relationships with other sentences create a certain linguistic environment, and the meaning of each sentence depends

	another?" "yes", he said. (p.70)	epithet	of the two. (p.59)
Difference	"you're <u>prostitute</u> , and it's my duty to arrest you, and <u>others of your kind</u> ."		

Table III. Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is always described grammatically; it is included in categories of person, number, proximity, and degree comparison. The role of reference is to link an item of language to its environment. Personals, demonstratives and comparatives are text-forming devices which readers may understand the identity between languages.

2.1.3.2 Substitution

Substitution is replacement a word or a group of word with a words which have same meaning, in some case there are some word which can replace word. Halliday (1976:89) described substitution as a sort of counter which is used in a place of the repetition of the particular item. Halliday (1976:89) said that substitution is a relation between linguistics item such as word or phrase or a relation on the lexico grammatical level. For example;

2.2. Previous Studies

As the other writers have done in doing the research, having been aware of the previous studies is really important to get more qualify in research. There are some writers who writing in same field.

The first is according Ulfi Dina Hamida (2012), “Grammatical And Lexical Cohesion in translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. In her study, the researcher conducts a research with qualitative research approach in content or document analysis method to analyze the speech. There are two result of study, they are findings of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices are used in translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks. And her data analysis reveals that grammatical cohesive devices occurring in *translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech* are conjunction, reference and substitution. In her findings, she also found grammatical cohesive devices which is often occur and rarely occur in translated text Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks, and she rank or staged from grammatical cohesive devices which frequently occur until grammatical cohesive devices which is rarely occur. First, the most frequently occurring cohesive devices is conjunction, in translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks conjunction is grammatical cohesive devices which often occur. Second is references, in translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks references is grammatical cohesive devices which frequently occur after conjunction and the last is substitution. she presented data based on the rank or stage from grammatical

cohesive devices often occur and rarely occur in translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech of Jakarta bomb attacks. Lexical cohesive devices occurring in translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech are repetition, hyponymy, metonymy and antonymy.

The second is Anik Suprianti (2013), "The Grammatical Cohesion and Context of Situation in the Articles of *Hot English Magazine* and *Hello Bali Magazine*". In her thesis, she analyzed the types of grammatical cohesion and situational context which is found in *Hot English* and *Hello Bali*. She also used the context theory and cohesion as Halliday and Hasan (1985 and 1976). The method of this thesis is qualitative method. The data analysis that is used by the writer is, the writer read, understanding, give a mark and write it down as related to the topic. The result of this analysis shows that the article of this magazine which is used has 3 context situation types, they are field, tenor and mood. And found the types of grammatical cohesion, they are reference, substitution, and conjunction.

And the last is Jamilah (2009), "Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion of Journalistic Text and Fiction Text". In her thesis, she explained that her thesis is about cohesion in journalistic and fiction texts. The main object of the research is to know the cohesion devices (grammatical and lexical cohesion) integrate the sentences in both journalistic text and fiction text and also she wants to know about the dominant cohesion devices which are used in both texts as distinguish between them. In her thesis, to analyze her study, she applied descriptive and comparative method. In discussing the research she used the cohesion devices theory by

Halliday and Hasan. She also concluded that the dominant cohesion devices are more dominant in fiction text. However, 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.

There are three previous studies in my thesis, the first previous study of its analysis used translated text of speech and the method is qualitative approach. This study of this previous study focus on grammatical and lexical cohesion in term of discourse analysis. While of second previous study is *The Grammatical Cohesion And Context Of Situation In The Articles Of Hot English Magazine And Hello Bali Magazine*. The method that is used is qualitative method. This analysis is studied by using discourse Analysis. And the third is *Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion of Jurnalistic Text and Fiction Text* by used the descriptive and comparative method and it used discourse analysis as its study.

From three previous studies above, the writer can make conclusion. There is similarity with my thesis. And, it uses discourse analysis as the study. And the differencess of this thesis is the focus of the study, they use grammatical and lexical cohesion in text but in my thesis only focus on grammatical cohesion and function of grammatical cohesion with descriptive qualitative method.

So, in this study, the writer focuses on sentences in Nawal El-Saadawi's *Woman at point Zero* that is included in grammatical cohesion and it will be described detail one by one the function based on the types of grammatical cohesion with Halliday's theory.