CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the types of grammatical cohesion based on Halliday's theory in Nawal El- Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero. The structure of writing research is presented in two steps. First, in findings the researcher analyzes the data found based on the research problems. Second, in discussion section the researcher explains the result of finding.

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Types of grammatical cohesion

4.1.1.1 Reference

Reference is one of the types of grammatical cohesion. It is expression of which the meaning refers to other word. In novel of *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero*, there are sentences which contain personal reference, demonstrative reference, definite article reference, and comparative reference.

a. Personal Reference

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 37) said that personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech of situation, through the category of person. So, personal reference is indication that refers to someone. All the types of pronoun, well it is singular or plural pronoun

such as "I/me/mine, you/your/yours, he/his/him, she/her/hers, they/their/them, we/our/us, and it", they are included in personal reference. The researcher discovers two data that contains of personal reference type of grammatical cohesion. The data of personal reference is analyzed below:

Data 1

My father, a poor peasant farmer, who could neither read, nor write, knew very few things in life. How to grow crops, how to sell a buffalo poisoned by <u>his</u> enemy before <u>it</u> died, how to exchange <u>his</u> virgin daughter for a dowry when there was still a time, how to be quicker than <u>his</u> neighbor in stealing from the fields once the crop was ripe. How to bend over the headman's hand and pretend to kiss it, how to beat <u>his</u> wife and make <u>her</u> bite the dust each night.

Every Friday morning **he** would put on a clean galabeya and head for the mosque to attend the weekly prayer. The prayer over, I would see him walking with the other men like himself as they commented on the Friday sermon, on how convincing and eloquent the *imam* had been to degree that **he** had surpassed unsurpassable. For was it not verily true that stealing was a sin, and killing was a sin, and another human being Moreover, who could deny that to be obedient was a duty, and to love one's country too. That love of the ruler and love of Allah were one and indivisible. Allah protects our ruler for many long years and may he remain a source of inspiration and strength to our country, the Arab Nation and all Mankind.

I could see <u>them</u> walking through the narrow winding lanes, nodding <u>their</u> heads in admiration, and in approval of everything <u>his</u>

Holiness the *Imam* had said. I would watch **them** as **they** continued to nod **their** heads, rub **their** hands one against the other, wipe **their** brows while all the time in voking Allah's name, calling upon **his** blessings, repeating **His** holy words in guttural, subdued tone, muttering and whispering without a moment's respite. (p.12-13)

The underline words is personal reference type of grammatical cohesion. We can see from the word "he/his/him" in second sentences. It referes to "my father". It can be said by personal reference because it is signed by the third person. In other hand, the author of this novel also used the words "they/their/them" that refer to "men". The author of this novel used the pronoun "they/their/them" to replace "men".

The function of pronoun "he" is as the third person or called by third speaker and pronoun "they" used as spoken and their position (he and they) is a subject. "His/their" is possessive pronoun that is implicated as data above. The used of possessive pronoun is found in phrase and the function is as modifier or to explain head. The function of pronoun "him/them is as object. It is usually found in sentence form. From the first data, the researcher also finds the second data in Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero novel that contains personal reference type of grammatical cohesion. The data is explained below:

Data 2

... No body told me, and I was not really aware of the fact. I could just feel it deep

down inside me. I did not whisper the secret to anyone but kept it to my self. Every time my uncle came back for the summer holidays. I would hang on to his gallabeya when the time came for him to leave, and ask that he take me with him. My uncle was closer to me than my father. He was not old, and he allowed me to sit beside him and look at his books. He taught me the alphabet, and after my father died he sent me to elementary school. Later, when my mother died, he took me with him to Cairo. (p.19)

From the data 2, the authour also uses personal reference type of grammatical cohesion. The pronoun that is presented is "it". This pronoun have different reference. For the pronoun "it" refers to " **aware of the fact** and **the secret** " as data above, the function of this pronoun is to replace noun phrase and it has a position as an object in sentence.

After the finding the datum that containing personal reference of grammatical cohesion. The researcher finds the datum that is included in reference, it is demonstrative reference. Below, the researcher explains more clearly about demonstrative reference.

b. Demonstrative Reference

The researcher presents one data that contains of five words of demonstratives reference. These words are categorized as demonstrative reference because based on Halliday and Hassan (1976:57), demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing. Demonstrative reference divided into two groups, they are nominal demonstrative that consist of

(this, these, that, those), adverbial demonstrative (here, there, now, then.

The data is analyzed below.

Data 1

I walked with heavy steps behind my uncle, carrying the image of that closed door engraved in my mind. When I ate my meals, or drank, or lay down to steep it was **there** in front of me. I knew that I was **now** back in my **uncle's house**. The woman who lived with him was his wife, and the children who ran around the house were their children. There was no place for me in **this** house except on the sofa, a small wooden couch placed in the dining room close up against the thin wall which separated it from the bedroom. And so ever night I could hear their subdued voices whispering on the other side of the partition.

'It's not easy to find work these days when all you have is a secondary school certificate.'

'What can she do then?'

'Nothing. These secondary school don't teach them anything. I should have sent her to a commercial training school.'

'It's no use talking of what you should have done. What are you going to do now?'

'She can stay with us until I find her a job.'

'That could be for years. The house is small and life is expensive. She eats twice as much as any of our children.'

'She helps you with the house and the children.'

'We have servant girl, and I cook. We don't need her.'

'But she can make the work easier for you by helping with the cooking.' (p.35)

This data is demonstrative reference of grammatical cohesion in reference type because the authour uses the words "there, now, this, these, and then". These words are a sign of demonstrative reference. Demonstrative reference "there" explains the place condition and this type is categorized as cataphoric reference because the reference is explained in front of it as the sentence "when I ate my meals, or drank, or lay down to steep it was **there** in front of me." above.

In this data, the author also presented demonstrative reference "now", it is as demonstrative adverbial reference that shows the position that correlates with the place right now.

The demonstrative "there and this" can be found in fifth sentence, "There was no place for me in this house except on the sofa, a small wooden couch placed in the dining room close up against the thin wall which separated it from the bedroom". The demonstrative "there" refers to "place", it explains the place condition and demonstrative "this" refers to "house" as a head and "this" as modifier of "house".

Then, demonstrative reference "these" in sentence 'It's not easy to find work **these days** when all you have is a secondary school certificate.' This demonstrative refers to "days". It is a group phrase which is usually said as noun phrase as "this house". "these" is as modifier and "days" is as head.

Demonstrative reference "then" is in "What can she do **then**?" sentence. This demonstrative is categorized as demonstrative adverbial reference, it correlates with something which will be done by her, or it wants to explain look forward.

In this data is also found demonstrative reference "these", this demonstrative found in nominal group of **these secondary schools**. "These" is plural type of demonstrative "this" and the function is as modifier and adjective. It explains the word "schools" as the head of modifier which has word class as noun. These kinds are also included in cataphoric reference as the researcher explains above because the reference as the point of the spoken will explained after it. The researcher also finds other kinds of reference of grammatical cohesion like definite article reference. It is explained below.

c. Definite Article Reference

The article that is included in types of grammatical cohesion is article "the". It is classified in definite article. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 71) said that it serves to identify a particular individual or sub class within the class designed by the noun; but it does this only through dependence on something else. It is usually found in nominal group types. To make it clear and easy understanding of article reference "the". The data of definite article reference are explained below.

Data 1

At <u>the</u> end of <u>the</u> day I found my self walking down a street without knowing where I was. It was a clean, paved thorough fare, which ran along one bank of <u>the</u> Nile with tall trees on either side. <u>The</u> houses were surrounded by fences and gardens. <u>The</u> air which entered my lungs was pure and free of dust. I saw a stone bench facing <u>the</u> river. I sat down on it, and lifted my face to <u>the</u> refreshing breeze. I had barely closed my eyes in rest. When I heard a woman's voice asking:

'what is your name?'

I open my eyes to find a woman seated next to me. She was wearing a green shawl, and her eyes were shadowed with green make-up. The black pupils in the centre of her eyes seemed to have turned green, a powerful dark green, like the trees on the bank of the Nile. The waters of the river reflected the green of the trees, and flowed by as green as her eyes. The sky over our heads was as blue as the bluest sky. (p. 51)

The data is example of definite article reference because it consist of article reference "the". This article is used for showing about particular thing. The function of definite article is as adjective in phrase such as the underline word and bolding to give sign that it is included in definite article reference and it is categorized as cataphoric reference. Then, the next data is about comparative reference.

d. Comparatives Reference

In the fourth data, the researcher discovers comparatives reference of grammatical cohesion, the researcher gives three examples of comparatives reference of this novel in *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero*. These examples of data are included into comparatives reference. The data is analyzed below.

Data 1

It's not that I value my honour and my reputation more **than** the other girls, but my price is much higher **than** theirs.

I come to realize that a female employee is **more** afraid of losing her job **than** a prostitute is of losing her life. An employee is scared of losing her job and becoming a prostitute because she does not understand that the prostitute's life is in fact better than hers. And so she pays the price of her illusory fears with her life, her health, her body, and her mind. She pays the highest price for things of the lowest value. I know that all of us were prostitutes who sold themselves at varying princes, and that an expensive prostitute was better than a cheap one. I also knew that if lost my job, all I would lose with it was the miserable salary, the contempt I could read every day in the eyes of the higher level executives when they looked at the lesser female officials, the humiliating pressure of male bodies on mine when I rode in the bus, and the long morning queue in front of a perpetually overflowing toilet. (p.76)

Based on Halliday and Hasan (1976: 76), they distinguished between the two sub-types of comparative reference: general and

particular. General comparative reference expresses likeness between things, in the form of identity, similarity and unlikeness or difference. Halliday dan Hasan (1976: 80) "particular comparison expresses comparability between things in respect of a particular property. The property in question may be a matter of quantity or of quality. It's meant that particular reference expresses comparability between things. This is comparison in respect of quantity or quality. Particular comparison in terms of quantity is expressed by a comparative quantifier or an adverb of comparison sub-modifying a quantifier.

From the first data of comparatives reference can be seen from "more...than" and "better than". The form of comparison "more...than" is used to compare two things beetwen the same things. So that way, comparative reference is important to use in this sentence. To understand more about comparative, let's see below the data of comparative reference.

Data 2

Since I stood there facing him without saying a word, he thought I had not heard him. He repeated:

'Let's talk a little. I **prefer** talking to anything else'

'Nevertheless you will have to pay me like they all do. The time you can spend with me is fixed, and every minute counts as money.'

'You make me feel I'm in a clinic. Why you don't you hang up a price list in the waiting room? Do you also have emergency visits?'

There was a note of irony in his voice, but I could not see why, so I said.

'Are you being sarcastic about my work, or about medical profession?'

'Both,' he said.

'Are they **similar** to one another?'

'Yes,' he said, 'except that a doctor while carrying out his duties feels he's worthy of respect.'

'What about me?' I exclaimed.

'You are not respectable,' he replied, but before the words 'not respectable' have even reached my ears, my hands rose to cover them quickly, but they penetrated into my head <u>like</u> the sharp tip of a plunging dagger. (p.70)

From data 2, the researcher also finds the sign of comparison such as "prefer, similar, and like". The used of "prefer" is usually used for comparing between two things and "similarity" for comparing between one another and "like" for showing the sameness, it mean such as. In other data, the researcher also finds comparative reference. See in the third data.

Data 3

But I refused. I lay down on the floor and started to fall asleep. But he came over to me, took hold of my arm, and took me to the bed, I moved by his side with bent head. I was so embarrassed, that I stumbled several times. Never in my life had anyone put me first before himself. My father used to occupy the oven room in winter, and leave me the coldest room in the house. My uncle had the bed to himself, while I slept on the wooden couch. Later on,

when I married, my husband ate twice as much food as I did, yet his eyes never lifted themselves from my plate. (p.48)

This sentence is comparative reference, "My husband ate twice as much food as I did," it is categorized as quantity numerative. It is signed by the rule "noun as much…as" The quantity comparative has a function to emphasize. This type is included in anaphoric reference, because the reference is mentioned before. The following the researcher finds substitution in *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero*.

4.1.2 Substitution

In this study, the researcher finds substitution in Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero. There are two types of substitution, nominal substitution and verbal substitution. These data are substitution because substitution is replacement a word or a group of word with 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. The following is the analysis of nominal substitution.

a. Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution is the kinds of substitution in one of grammatical cohesion types. Usually, it is signed by the word "one/ones, same and so" and always found in phrase. The function of this substitution is as head in the noun

phrase although this type is called by Nominal substitution. There are two data as examples of nominal substitution.

Data 1

I came to realize that a female employee is more afraid of losing her job than a prostitute is of losing her life. An employee is scared of losing her and becoming a prostitute because she does not understand that the prostitute's life is in fact better than hers. And so she pays the price of her illusory fears with her life, her health, her body, and her mind. She pays the highest price for things of the lowest value. I knew that all of us were prostitutes who sold themselves at varying prices, and that an expansive prostitute was better than a cheap **one**. I also knew that if that if I lose my job, all I would lose with it was the miserable salary, the contempt I could read every day in the eyes of the higher level executives when they looked at the lesser female officials, the humiliating pressure of male bodies on mine when I rode in the bus, and he long morning queue in front of a perpetually overflowing toilet. (p.76)

This data contains nominal substitution. We can see the sentence "I knew that all of us were **prostitutes** who sold themselves at varying prices, and that an expansive prostitute was better than a cheap **one**". This is categorized as nominal substitution because there is repetition of particular item "prostitutes", it is used to make clear or to make emphasize it. Usually, the sign of nominal substitution is the word "one". This sign is always used in nominal phrase. Below is same kind of nominal

substitution, we can get more understanding about nominal substitution to the next data.

Data 2

He asked in a quiet voice, "Firdaus, do you remember the first time we met?"

"yes".

"Ever since that day I have been thinking about you."

"And I, too, have been thinking about you."

"I have been trying to hide **my feelings**, but it's no longer possible."

"<u>So</u> have I." (p. 81-82)

This is nominal substitution data. We can see the two last sentences. There is repetition of particular item for the last sentence "so have I". The word "so" refers to "my feelings". It is also as substitution of "my feelings". so, not only the word "one" has function as substitution of noun but also the word "so" has a function to substitute a noun. This kind is included in anaphoric reference because the reference is mentioned before it. The next datum is other kind of substitution of grammatical cohesion. It is verbal substitution.

b. Verbal Substitution

The researcher discovers two data that contains of verbal substitution.

These data are categorized as verbal substitution because verbal substitution is

one kinds of substitution. The part which is substituted is verbal class. The substitutes is "do and do so" (Halliday, 1976:122). Substitution "do" always function as head of verb phrase, and the position is always in the end of phrase. Based on Halliday (1980: 112) said that the verbal substitute in English is "do". This operates as head of a verbal group, in the place that is occupied by the lexical verb; and its position is always final in the group. The following are the data of verbal substitution.

Data 1

And this man, this pimp whose name was Marzouk, enjoy a good laugh as he watched me from a distance, striving in vain to find some way of protecting myself from him. One day he saw me entering my house and followed me. I tried to shut the door in his face, but he took out a knife, threatened me with it, and forced his way in.

'What do you want of me?' I asked.

'I want protect you from other men.'

'If it isn't me, it will be someone else. There are pimps running around everywhere. If you want me to marry you, I'm perfectly willing to **do so**.'

'I don't see the need for you to marry me as well. It's enough that you take what I earn. My body at least is mine.'

He went on like a successful businessman: 'I'm in business. My capital is women's bodies and I don't mix work and love together.' (p.92-93)

This data consist in verbal substitution, we can see from the underline word "do so". It repeats the particular item "protect" in "I want

protect you from other men." This substitution emphasizes the word "protect" and it is included in anaphoric reference because the reference is mentioned before sign of substitution. The second datum, the researcher also explains verbal substitution. It is explained below.

Data 2

'Every prostitute has a pimp to **protect** her from other pimps, and from the police. That's what I'm going to **do**.'

'But I can protect myself,' I said. (p.92)

This is verbal substitution datum of grammatical cohesion. The author presents sentences that consist in verbal substitution "do". We can see from datum above, there is repetition of particular item "protect" in the sentence "that's what I'm going to do". The word "do" is emphasizing the word "protect". It is included in anaphoric reference because the reference is mentioned before the sign of substitution. The next data explains about ellipsis. It is explained below.

4.1.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is one the types of grammatical cohesion like omitting word or phrase or clause that is mentioned before. There are three kinds of ellipsis: nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. As in *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero*, there are some types of grammatical cohesion; it is included in ellipsis type

that the researcher is found out. To make them clear, the data of ellipsis are explained below.

a. Nominal Ellipsis

In this research, the researcher finds nominal ellipsis in *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero* novel. There are three data of nominal that contains of nominal ellipsis. These data are nominal ellipsis because any nominal group having the function of head filled by a word that normally functions within the modifiers is an elliptical one (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 148). The following is analysis of nominal ellipsis.

Data 1

'If you so much as lay a finger on me I'll get Shawki on to you.'

'Who the hell is this Shawki of <u>yours</u>? Do you have another man? Are you in love with someone else? Do you dare? (p.59)

This data is nominal ellipsis. The underline word "yours" is nominal ellipsis that position is as head. It usually found in nominal phrase. It can be understood that the noun is "Shawki" that is replaced after "your". Below is same kind of nominal ellipsis, we can get more understanding about nominal ellipsis to the next data.

Data 2

There was a note of irony in his voice, but I could not see why, so I said.

'Are you being sarcastic about my work, or about my medical profession?'

Both, he said. (p.70)

This data is also nominal ellipsis. We can see from the underline word "both". It is sign of nominal ellipsis because the word "both" replaces the two things. So the function of nominal ellipsis is to give emphasizing for repetition of particular item. The last nominal ellipsis can see more explanation n the next data.

Data 3

He took to looking me in the flat before going out. I now slept on the floor in the other room. He would come back in the middle of the night, pull the cover away from me, slap my face, and then bear down on me with all his weight. I kept my eyes closed and abandoned my body. It lay there under him without movement, emptied of all desire, or pleasure, or even pain, feeling nothing. A dead body with no life in it at all, like a piece of wood, or an empty sock, or a shoe. Then one night his body seemed heavier than before, and his breath smelt different, so I opened my eyes. The face above me was not Bayomi's. (p.50)

This data is included into grammatical cohesion because this data consist in nominal ellipsis. We can see from the last sentence of this data. This sentence is nominal ellipsis because there is sign of nominal ellipsis. The underline word "Bayomi's" shows that this word has the repetition of

particular item, it is phrase "the face". Then, the next data is about verbal ellipsis.

b. Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis is omitting a part of element in verb group. It omits the same word. Usually, verbal ellipsis is always found in Wh question. To make clear the understanding of verbal ellipsis, the researcher explains the data of verbal ellipsis below.

Data 1

The prince laughed as he eyed me again and then said.

'You are not telling the truth. From your face, I can see you are the daughter of a king.'

'My father was not different from a king except for one thing.'

'And what is that?'

'He never taught me to kill. He left me to learn it alone as I went through life.'

'Did life teach you to kill?'

'Of course it did.'

'And have you killed anybody yet?'

'**Yes. I have.**'(p.99)

This data is verbal ellipsis because there are two sentences that consist in verbal ellipsis. We can see the underline sentences above, the verbal ellipsis is usually found in WH question as the data example above.

From the underline sentence "yes. I have." As verbal ellipsis, We know that the complete answer is "yes. I have killed anybody yet.". The function of this type is to give short and clear answer that can be understood by the reader or listener. The rule of verbal ellipsis is omitting a part of elements of sentence, it is verb and object. The second datum, the researcher also explains verbal ellipsis. It is explained below.

Data 2

'What's your name?'
'Firdaus. And you?'

'I'm Fawzy.' (p.58)

In this data, the author presents conversational sentence in novel. This conversational sentence is categorized as verbal ellipsis. We can see from the underline word. The underline word above shows that the word is verbal ellipsis. Verbal ellipsis is always found in WH_question. From the underline word "Firdaus", we understand that some elements of sentences are omitted. The function of this type is to make short answer. It is usually happened in some dialogue. The next type of ellipsis is clausal ellipsis. It is explained below.

c. Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis is always used for sentence question. It only needs the answer yes/no. It is marked by the losing all elements of sentence. Based on the

novel Woman at Point Zero, there are some sentences of dialogue that use clausal ellipsis. To make it clearly about clausal ellipsis, the researcher presents some data examples. It will be explained below.

Data 1

... I saw them drop on to her nose and slowly trickle down each side. She hid her face with one hand, pulled out a handkerchief with the other and dabbed her nose.

'Are you crying, Miss Iqbal?' I asked.

'No,' she said, then hid her handkerchief, swallowed hard, and smiled at me. (p.29)

This data is categorized as clausal ellipsis because this data consist in clausal ellipsis as underline word above. We can see the clausal ellipsis from the word "no". This is a result of clausal ellipsis by omitting all elements of sentence that is referenced. Then, the clausal ellipsis is also explained in data two.

Data 2

Among all these men there was only one man who was not stupid; and did not ask me if I was feeling good. Instead he queried.

'Do you feel any pain?'

'Yes,' I said.

'What's your name?'

'Firdaus. And you?'

'I'm Fawzy.'

'How did you realize I was feeling pain?'

'Because I feel you.'

'You can feel me?' I exclaimed with amazement.

'Yes,' he said. 'What about you. Do you also feel me?'

'I don't feel anything.'

'Why?'

'I do not know. Sharifa told me work is work, and that feelings do not come in where work is concerned.'

He gave a short laugh and kissed me on the lips. 'Sharifa's fooling you, and making money out of you, while all you get out of it is the pain.'

I cried. He wiped my tears away and took me in his arms. I closed my eyes and he kissed me gently on the lids. I heard him whisper:

'Do you want to sleep?'

'Yes.'

'Then sleep in my arms.' (p.57-58)

This data uses the clausal ellipsis of grammatical cohesion. It can be seen from the word "yes". It is the type of clausal ellipsis. The type of clausal ellipsis is only occurred in "yes/no question". It is omitting all elements of sentence that is referenced as data before. The next data explains about conjunction. It is explained below.

4.1.4 Conjunction

Conjunction is a word which connecting word or phrases or clauses but in our daily life we found conjunction also connecting two or more idea in a sentence. As Halliday (1976:36) said that conjunction can be classified into four parts, they consist of additive, adversative, clausal, and temporal. In *Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero* the researcher found many types of conjunction. The data is analyzed below.

a. Additive

The researcher discovers one data that contains of additive conjunction. This data is categorized as additive conjunction because additive conjunction is the coordination which is put in front of a new sentence is additive. The conjunction that is included in additive kinds is; *and, and also, or, nor, furthermore, by the way, in other words, thus, likewise, on the other hand, else,* etc. the data of additive are explained below.

Data 1

I ended up by sleeping in his bed throughout the winter and the following summer. He never raised a hand to strike me, and never looked at my plate while I was eating. When I cooked fish I used to give it all to him, and just take the head or the tail for myself. Or it was rabbit I cooked, I gave him the whole rabbit and nibble at the head. I always left the table without satisfying my hunger. On my way to market my eyes would follow the schoolgirls as they walked through the streets, and I would remember that at one time I had been one of them, and had obtained a secondary school

certificate. <u>And</u> one day I stopped right in front of a group of schoolgirls and stood there facing them. They eyed me up and down with disdain for there was a strong smell of fish arising from my clothes. I explained to them that I had been awarded a secondary school certificate. They started to make fun of me, and I heard one of them whisper into her friend's ear; (p.48-49)

This study is categorized as additive conjunction. We can see from the datum above there are the underline words. These words are additive conjunction breause it is in front of sentence, the conjunction are "Or" and "And". Then, the next data is about Adversative.

b. Adversative

In this data, the researcher discovers adversative conjunction of type of grammatical cohesion. Adversative is the relation which abstain the perception before. And the conjunction that is included in adversative is; *yet*, *but*, *though*, *only*, *however*, *actually*, *on the contrary*, *instead*, *at least*, *anyhow*, *etc*. The researcher presents two data examples to be analyzed. It is explained below.

Data 1

I was not too keen on keeping my job, and perhaps for that very reason the company authorities seemed to become more and keener to keep me. I did not make any special effort to curry the favor of one or other of the higher officials. On the contrary, it was they who started vying with one another for my favors. And so the word went round that I was an honorable woman, and a highly respected official, in fact the most honorable, and the most highly considered of all the female officials in the company. It was also said that none of the men had succeeded in breaking my

pride and that not a single high-ranking official had been able to make me bow my head, or lower my eyes to the ground. (p.76)

This data is categorized as adversative conjunction of type of grammatical cohesion. It can be seen from the underline word of data above. It is also called by additive conjunction because it is happened in beginning of sentence. It is called by adversative conjunction because it abstain sentence that is in front of it. Then the researcher continues to the next data with the same type of grammatical cohesion.

Data 2

Now I am waiting for them. After a little while they will come to take me away. Tomorrow morning I shall no longer be here. I will be in a place which no one knows. This journey to an unknown destination, to a place unknown to all those who live on this earth, be they king or prince, or ruler, fills me with pride. all my life I was looking for something that would fill me with pride, something that would make me hold my head high, higher than the heads of everyone else, especially kings, princes and rulers. Every time I picked up a newspaper with the picture of one of them in it. I would spit on it. I knew I was only spitting on a piece of newspaper, which I might need to spread on themselves of my kitchen, vet each time I used to spit, and leave the spit to dry on its own. (p. 101)

For the text above, we can see from the underline words. There are some conjunction that the researcher found such as; and, only, yet, and after. The conjunction that is included in adversative conjunction only the conjunction "only" and "yet". It can be seen in sentence "I knew I was only spitting on a piece of newspaper, which I might need to spread on themselves of my kitchen, yet each time I used to spit, and leave the spit to dry on its own." Based on this sentence, the conjunction "only" emphasizes that there is no something that is known by the first person expect spitting on a piece of paper and conjunction "yet" explains that the first person claimed the sentence that is in front of the conjunction "yet". the researcher also finds other type of conjunction of grammatical cohesion in Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero like clausal conjunction. It is explained below.

c. Clausal

The researcher finds data that contains of clausal conjunction. This data are categorized as clausal conjunction because clausal conjunction is consisted of; so, therefore, for, because, in that case, otherwise, under the circumstance, etc. The data of clausal conjunction are explained below.

Data 1

They put steel handcuffs around my wrists, and led me off to prison. In prison they kept me in a room where the windows and the doors were always shut. I knew why they were **so** afraid of me. I was the only woman who had torn the mask away, and exposed the face of their ugly reality. They condemned me to death not **because** I had killed a man there are thousands of people being killed every day but **because** they are afraid to let me live, they know that as long as I am alive they will not be safe, that I

shall kill them. My life means their death. My death means their life. They want to live. And life <u>for</u> them means more crime, more plunder, and unlimited booty. I have triumphed over both life and death <u>because</u> I no longer desire to live, nor do I any longer fear to die. I want nothing. I hope <u>for</u> nothing. I fear nothing. Therefore I am free. <u>For</u> during life it is our wants, our hopes, our fears that enslave us. The freedom I enjoy fills them with anger. They would like to discover that there is after all something which I desire, or fear, or hope <u>for</u>. Then they know they can enslave me once more. Some time ago one of them came to me and said:

'There's hope <u>for</u> your release if you send an appeal to the president asking him to pardon you <u>for</u> the crime you committed.'

'But I don't want to be released.' I said.' and I want no pardon <u>for</u> my crime. <u>For</u> what you call my crime was no crime.'

'You killed a man.'

'If I go out once again to the life which is yours I will never stop killing. **So** what is the use of my sending an appeal to the president to be pardoned?'

'You criminal. You deserve to die.'

'Everybody has to die. I prefer to die **for** a crime I have committed rather than to die **for** one of the crimes which you have committed.' (p.100-101)

This data is categorized as clausal conjunction because some sentences consist into clausal conjunction. The researcher finds some conjunction such as: so, because, therefore, and for there are two conjunctions "so" based on the text above. There are three conjunctions "because" of the text, and one conjunction "therefore", while of them,

there are nine conjunctions "for". Based on the context for conjunction "for" that is related with the meaning.

- And life <u>for</u> them means more crime, more plunder, and unlimited booty. (for = to)
- 2. I hope $\underline{\mathbf{for}}$ nothing. (for = to)
- 3. **For** during life it is our wants, our hopes, our fears that enslave us. (for = because)
- 4. 'There's hope **for** your release if you send an appeal to the president asking him to pardon you **for** the crime you committed.' (for = to, for =because)
- 5. 'But I don't want to be released.' I said.' and I want no pardon <u>for</u> my crime. <u>For</u> what you call my crime was no crime.' (for = to, for = because)
- 6. Everybody has to die. I prefer to die **for** a crime I have committed rather than to die **for** one of the crimes which you have committed.' (for = because, for = because)

Then, the next data is about temporal conjunction.

d. Temporal

In the fourth data, the researcher discovers temporal conjunction of type of grammatical cohesion. The researcher presents three data of temporal conjunction based on the novel Nawal El Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero. This data is included into temporal conjunction because it explains about correlation that deals

with time ordered. Temporal conjunction consists; *then*, `next, soon, at once, in the end, meanwhile, just then, etc. the data is analyzed below.

Data 1

Let me speak. Do not interrupt me. I have no time to listen to you. They are coming to take me at six o'clock this evening. Tomorrow morning I shall no longer be here. Nor will I be in any place known to man. This journey to a place unknown to everybody on this earth fills me with pride. All my life I have been searching for something that would fill me with pride, make me feel superior to everyone else, including kings, princes and rulers. Each time I picked up a newspaper and found the picture of a man who was one of them, I would spit on it, I knew was only spitting on a pieces of newspaper which I needed for covering the kitchen shelves. Nevertheless I spat, and then left the spit where it was to dry. (p.11)

This data is categorized as temporal conjunction because this data has a sign of temporal conjunction. We can see from the underline word "then". This is included into sign of temporal conjunction because it explains about correlation that deals with time ordered. The second datum, the researcher also explains temporal conjunction. It is explained below.

Data 2

At the end of his meal my mother would bring him a glass of water. He drank it, then belched loudly, expelling the air from the mouth or belly with a prolonged noise. After that he smoked his water pipe, filling the room around him with thick clouds of smoke, coughing, snorting and inhaling deeply through his mouth

and nose. Once over with his pipe he lay down, and a moment later the hut would resonate with his loud snoring. (p. 19)

In this data, the researcher finds two conjunction are included in temporal conjunction. We can see conjunction from the underline words "at the end", and "then". The underline word "at the end", it is also called by additive conjunction, because it appers in front of the sentence and it is also included in temporal conjunction. The conjunction "then", based on the sentence "He drank it, **then** believed loudly, expelling the air from the mouth or belly with a prolonged noise". It is called by temporal conjunction because based on the context of the data, it explains about correlation that deals with time ordered. Other data is explained in third data, see below.

Data 3

The creaking grew louder under the weight of the two bodies, as they embraced each other, wrestled with one another, alternately closing in and separating in a continous movement which **soon** mounted to a strangely rapid, almost mad frenzy, shaking the bed under them violently with the shudders of a wild animal short of breath. the floor seemed to shake and pant. **Then** it was the wall. Even the bed on which I was lying picked up the frenzied rhythm, and began to shake. (p. 60)

This is type of temporal conjunction of grammatical cohesion. We can see from the underline word "soon" and "then" as data above. These

words are categorized as temporal conjunction because these words explain about correlation that deals with time ordered.

4.1.2. The function of Types grammatical Cohesion used in Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero.

This study concerns to evaluate a language used in "Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero" novel to select appropriate grammatical cohesion device. The function of grammatical cohesion used in this novel is explained below.

4.1.2.1 Reference

Reference means to referring expression. The basic function of reference is to point out someone or something. From this study, the researcher finds some of reference functions. There are three functions of reference that is used by Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero novel. Those are "to avoid repeating the same words", "to point out a scale of proximity", and "to compare something or situation".

4.1.2.2 Substitution

The function of substitution is to change word or clause that can be seen from a meaning. It can be replaced by the words "one, ones, same, and so". Then, the function of substitution is simplifying a sentence to be understood.

4.1.2.3 Ellipsis

The function of ellipsis is to simplify a sentence as substitution, but the rule of ellipsis is omitting word or clause.

4.1.2.4 Conjunction

The basic function of conjunction is to correlate two word, phrase, clause, or sentence. In this study, the researcher finds the functions of conjunction. Those are, "to correlate the similar word", "to coordinate sentence that have the same context", "to support the previous sentence", "to opposite the preceding statement", "to connect between cause and effect in a sentence", and "to connect the chronology".

4.2 Discussion

Based on the data analysis, the researcher finds the type of grammatical cohesion that used in Nawal El-Saadawi's Woman at Point Zero. There are four types of grammatical cohesion. They are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

- Reference is divided into four parts; Personal, Demonstrative, Definite
 Article, and Comparative.
- b. Substitution is divided into three parts; Nominal, Verbal, and clausal.
- c. Ellipsis is divided into three parts; Nominal, Verbal, and clausal.
- d. Conjunction is divided into four parts: Additive, Adversative, Clausal, and Temporal.

From four types of grammatical cohesion, there are two data that contain personal reference, one data contains demonstrative article and one data contains definite article, three data contain comparatives reference. There are two data that contain nominal substitution, two data contain verbal substitution. Then, there are three data contain nominal ellipsis, two data contain verbal ellipsis, and two data contain in clausal ellipsis. One data contains additive, one data contains adversative, and one data contains clausal conjunction, and three data contain temporal conjunction.

To answer the second research problems, the researcher finds the basic functions of types of grammatical cohesion. The function of reference is "to avoid repeating the same words", "to point out a scale of proximity", and "to compare something or situation". The function of substitution is to change word or clause to simplify a sentence to be understood. The function of ellipsis is to simplify a sentence as substitution, but the rule of ellipsis is omitting word or clause. Then, the functions of conjunction are correlate two words, phrase, clause, or sentence. It means "to correlate the similar word", "to coordinate sentence that have the same context", "to support the previous sentence", "to opposite the preceding statement", "to connect between cause and effect in a sentence", and "to connect the chronology".