

**COHESIVE DEVICES EXPRESSED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER OF
CASINO ROYALE FILM**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITY AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
OCTOBER 2007**

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CASINO ROYALE FILM**

THESIS

Presented to
The state Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (SI)*

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Cohesive Devices Expressed by the Main Character of ‘Casino Royale’ Film**” written by Luluk Indrawati has been approved by the advisor, for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, 22nd of September 2007

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MOTTO

**Proclaim! (or read)
In the name of thy Lord
and Cherister Who created
(Al- Alaq: 1)**

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved father and mother,
for endless love, pray, guidance, care,
and everything you have done since I was born.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, this thesis has been completed with the blessing of the Merciful and Almighty, Allah S.W.T. Shalawat and Salam are also delivered to our prophet Muhammad SAW., who has been a good model in the overall of our life.

I realize that my thesis compilation will never get success without any interference from other people. Therefore, it is my pleasure to acknowledge the following people for their contribution to the writing of this thesis.

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Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for anyone, who needs information related to this thesis. The constructive critics and suggestion are expected from all of the readers.

Malang, 22nd of September 2007

The researcher

ABSTRACT

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Key Words: Cohesion, Cohesive Devices, Casino Royale Film

This research focuses on cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film. Cohesive devices is a part of discourse analysis, since in discourse study attention has been paid to one of the seven criteria of textuality namely cohesion, the apparent connection in discourse. Script film is chosen because there is no study about cohesive devices which is conducted before. Moreover, it includes spoken text. Most of the studies conducted previously chose written text as the object of the study. Therefore, script film is chosen as the data of this research. Furthermore, Casino Royale film is chosen since there are cohesive devices in the utterances expressed by the character of Casino Royale film. Related to those phenomena, the research problems are explored namely "What are the types of cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film?" and "What are the functions of cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film?".

This study uses descriptive qualitative design in which the data are taken from the utterances expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film. The data collected are identified using Halliday and Hasan's theory of cohesive devices.

The finding of the study reveals that, on the grammatical cohesive devices, the researcher finds that the most common used is reference. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. Then followed by conjunction, the function is to indicate a connection between ideas. After that ellipsis, the function is to make the utterances simple. And the substitution is rarely used; its function is to make the language accurate. Nevertheless, on the lexical cohesive devices, it is found that the most common used is reiteration namely repetition followed by metonym, synonym, and hyponym. Collocation rarely found. The function of metonym, synonym, hyponym, and collocation is to make the sentences can be tied together in order to make a good coherence in the utterances.

From those findings, it is expected that this study will be useful for English learners. By knowing the information of cohesive devices in spoken text, they could pay attention to the use of them in practicing speaking to develop their speaking.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of the study, research problem, and objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key term.

1.1 Background of the Study

قال رجل ان الرجل يحب ان يكون ثوبه حسنة قال ان الله جميل يحب الجمال...

The meaning: *There is a man who likes to wear beautiful cloth and sandal. Then, the messenger of God spoke, "For God is a beautiful substance and fond of something beautiful"...* (HR. Muslim in

http://chowidkeren.blogs.friendster.com/my_blog/2007/04/ikhwan_metrosek.html)

The above hadist told that God loves beauty in all live aspects. Beauty means quality or state of being beautiful (Manser, 1995: 32). It is the result of three requisites: integrity or perfection, harmony and clarity (Aquinas in <http://ndreh.2itb.com/contact.html>). However, harmony is needed in a text to make the reader easy in understanding it by having cohesion.

Cohesion is one of the criteria making a sequence of sentence constitutes as a text. Renkema (1993: 34-35) proposes that there are seven criteria that sequence of sentences must meet in order to qualify as a text, such as cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativeness, situationally, and intertextuality. In addition, cohesion holds an important role in creating a text

because it helps to create a text. As Halliday and Hassan (1976:298) assert that cohesion helps to create text. Cohesion can be achieved by cohesion devices. Furthermore, Sugianto (2000: 21) states that cohesion devices will help the listeners or readers in interpreting a piece of a text or discourse.

However, film script is also considered as a text. Jahn (2003) asserts that film script is a text containing a film's action narrative and dialogue. A film script is either a recipe for making a film or a written record of a finished film. It holds an important role both to the actor involved in the process of performance of the film and the movie goer. To the actor involved in the process of performance of the film, it helps them to inspire their role. While to the movie goer, it helps them to understand the story of the film.

Related to genre, film is both narrative and performative genre. It is assumed that film is a performative genre that comes to life in performance. Jahn (2003) states that a film is a multimedia narrative form based on physical record sound and moving pictures. Like watching a play, watching a film is a collective public experience and social occasion. Since film is a narrative genre, it is related to a textual form. Thus, film analysis can build on the interesting relationship between text and performance just like in drama analysis. However, analyzing film in term of its language use is an interesting study, since film provides real life setting portrayed through sound and moving pictures. Therefore, the researcher will make a research concerns with cohesion devices in the script of Casino Royale film.

Casino Royale film is chosen as research subject because of several considerations. First, the actor of this film is a famous actor and the actor, Daniel Craig, is the best Bond in the franchise's history. Then, this film is one of the films that come into 'Box Office'. Daniel Craig's first James Bond film, Casino Royale, is doing remarkably successful around the world at the box office (Zidel: 2007). While based on linguistic consideration, this film is chosen since the researcher assumes that it is found cohesion devices expressed by the main character. By these reasons, script of Casino Royale film is chosen as the data of this research.

Casino Royale is an interesting film. Actually, Casino Royale is a place where James Bond, the main character, is playing poker with his enemy, Le Chiffre. Casino Royale introduces James Bond before he holds his license to kill. But Bond is no less dangerous and with two professional assassinations in quick succession, he is elevated to "OO" status. "M", one who takes him to Madagascar, the Bahamas and eventually leads him to Montenegro to face Le Chiffre, a ruthless financier under threat from his terrorist clientele, who is attempting to restore his funds in a high stakes poker game at the Casino Royale. "M" places Bond under the watchful eye of the Treasury official Vesper Lynd. At first skeptical of what value Vesper can provide, Bond's interest in her deepens as they brave danger together. Le Chiffre's cunning and cruelty come to bear on them both in a way Bond could never imagine, and he learns his most important lesson 'Trust no one'.

However, there are many researchers who investigate cohesion. First, is Khotimah (2003) who investigates “Cohesion in Anton Checkhov’s play ‘The Boor’”. Second is Rahmawati (2003) who investigates “Cohesion on the Headline News of Voa Indonesia.com”. Third is Agustine who investigates “Cohesion used in advertisement Published in The Jakarta Post”. The last is Muniro (2005) who investigates “Cohesion and Coherence Used in the Two Text of ‘Cermin Eksploitasi Advertiser’ and ‘Marketable vs. Nilai-Nilai of Prokon Aktifis’ in Jawa Pos Newspaper”.

Different from the previous study above, this research analyzes the use of cohesive devices in the script of Casino Royale Film, since there has been no study about cohesive devices in Casino Royale Film’s script. In short, it is meaningful and interesting to study about cohesive devices in script of Casino Royale film because script film holds an important role to the movie goer. As movie goers, English learners who want to know a good model of speaking can imitate the utterances expressed by the characters in a film, particularly Casino Royale film, by watching it. In addition, there are many people who are interested in Casino Royale film. The language in the film is various. It is found idiom, politeness strategy and cohesion devices. But, the most common expressed is cohesive devices. Hence, this research focuses on cohesive devices.

In this research the researcher focuses on the utterances expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film, since the main character is a character involved from the early up to the end of the film. Thus, by knowing the cohesive devices in the utterances expressed by the main character we will know the

cohesive devices in the utterances expressed by the supporting character, since cohesive devices have presupposed item.

1.2 Research Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the problems of the study are:

1. What are the types of cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film?
2. What are the functions of cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the previous problem of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film.
2. To identify the functions of cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this research gives a valuable finding to the field of discourse studies. Practically, it is dedicated to provide information for the linguistics students of English department in the cohesion study, particularly in the film script since it includes spoken discourse. Moreover, it is expected to give valuable finding to English learner. Hopefully, they could pay attention to the use

of them in practicing speaking. Furthermore, this study is also expected to be a useful reference for the next students who will investigate this area.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research is a discourse analysis research focusing on the cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film. In order to make the research manageable, the researcher limits this research. This research investigates cohesive devices expressed by the main character of “Casino Royale” film. The researcher does not investigate the cohesive devices expressed by the supporting characters. Furthermore, only cohesive devices are investigated by using Halliday and Hasan’s theory. Hence, it is not investigated cohesive devices by using other theory.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

- Cohesion refers to the relation of meaning that exists within the text. It is created by cohesion devices.
- Cohesive devices are devices used to make a text to be cohesion.
- Casino Royale film is a British film. The actor in this film is Daniel Craig. Actually, Casino Royale is a place where James Bond, the main character, playing poker with his enemy, Le Chiffre.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents and discusses text, criteria for textuality, cohesion, cohesive devices, the function of cohesive devices, and previous studies.

2.1 Text

The word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage of whatever length, that does form a unified whole (Hallyday and Hassan, 1979: 1). It is as a technical term refers to the verbal record of communicative act (Brown and Yule, 1983: 190). A set of sentences do or do not constitute a text depends on cohesion relationships within the sentences, which create texture: ‘A text has texture and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text. The concept of texture is entirely appropriate to express the property of being text (Hallyday and Hassan, 1979: 2). Text is a source that can be used to deliver any ideas to other people. In a text, a writer persuades what she or he knows to the reader (Brown and Yule, 1983: 6).

Hallyday and Hassan (1979: 1) propose that text can be in the form of spoken as well as written. In the form of written, the notion of text as printed record is familiar in the study of literature (Brown and Yule, 1983: 6). In the study of literature, the form of written text can be in a novel. Moreover, a written text may be presented in different edition with different type-face, on the different sizes of paper, in one or two column. Furthermore, Brown and Yule (1983: 9) state that spoken text is verbal record of a communicative act. It is related to the

verbal communication where the speech as form of action and words as instrument. The simplest view to assume is that a tape recording of a communicative act will preserve the text called by spoken text. Therefore, we can conclude that spoken text is in the form of conversation which is transcribed.

2.2 Criteria for Textuality

A text must have some criteria making a text qualify as a text, on the other word, to be a good text. In a good text, there are connections between sentences in it. The existence of connections between sentences is an important characteristic of texts. Renkema (1993: 34) proposes that there are seven criteria for textuality. The seven criteria that a sequence of sentence must have in order to qualify as a text are:

1. Cohesion is the connection which results when the interpretation of a textual element is dependent on another element in the text.
2. Coherence is the connection which is brought about by something outside the text. This 'something' is usually knowledge which a listener or reader is assume to possess.
3. Intentionality means that writers and speakers must have the conscious intention of achieving specific goal with their message, for instance, conveying information or arguing an opinion.
4. Acceptability requires that a sequence of sentences be acceptable to the intended audience in order to qualify as a text.
5. Informativeness is necessary in discourse. A text must contain new information.
If a reader knows everything contained in a text, then it does not qualify.

Likewise, if a reader does not understand what is in a text, it also does not qualify as a text.

6. Situationality is essential to textuality. So, it is important to consider situation in which the text has been produced and dealt with.
7. Intertextuality means that a sequence of sentences is related by form or meaning to other sequences of sentences.

In discourse studies much attention has been paid to the first criterion for textuality: 'cohesion', the apparent connections in discourse (Renkema, 1993: 37).

2.3 Cohesion

Texts must have a certain structure which depends on factors quite different from those required in the structure of a single sentence. Some of those factors are described in terms of cohesion, or the ties and connections which exist within texts (Yule, 1985:105). The concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 4). Furthermore, Renkema (1993: 35) asserts that cohesion is the connection which results when the interpretation of a textual element is dependent on another element in the text. It always deals with the connection evident in the discourse. Cohesion can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give it meaning.

The general meaning of cohesion is embodied in the concept of text. Cohesion is necessary though not sufficient condition for the creation of text. What creates text is the textual, or text-forming, component of linguistic system, of which cohesion is one part (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 298-299). Therefore,

cohesion is an important part in creating a text. Furthermore, it refers to the relation of meaning that exists within the text. It is the grammatical and lexical relationship within a text or sentence. It is created by cohesive devices. Cohesive devices will help the participants in interpreting a piece of a text or discourse.

2.4 Cohesive Devices

Halliday and Hassan (1976: 5) propose that cohesion can be expressed both through grammar and vocabulary. Thus, we can refer to grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 5). Each type of cohesion is realized by linguistic element called by cohesive devices. In addition, cohesive devices are devices used to make a text to be cohesive. Moreover, Yule (1985:106) states that the analysis of cohesive devices in a text gives us some insight on how writers structure, what they want to say and may be crucial factors in our judgment on whether something is well-written or not. There are two main types of cohesive devices; grammatical, referring to the structural content, and lexical, referring to the language content of the piece and a cohesion text is created through many different ways.

2.4.1 Grammatical Cohesive Devices

Grammatical cohesion deals with grammatical and semantic connections. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 274) state that grammatical cohesion can be divided into reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

2.4.1.1 Reference

Reference is the relation between an element of the text or something else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 308). It is potentially cohesion relation because the thing that serves the source of the interpretation may be element of text.

Reference is the act of referring to a preceding or following element, deals with a semantic relationship (Renkema, 1993: 38). In the case of reference, the meaning of a 'dummy word' can be determined by what is imparted before or after the occurrence of the dummy word. In general, the dummy word is a pronoun.

Reference can be in exophoric or exophora (situational) and endophoric or endophora (textual). Exophoric reference is one form of context- dependence, since without the context we cannot interpret what is said. Endophoric is a general name for reference within the text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 33). Endophora is divided into anaphora (to preceding text) and cataphora (to following text) (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 33). Therefore, if the relation presupposes something that has gone before, it is called by anaphoric. While, if it is presupposed by something in the following part, it is called by cataphoric.

Renkema (1993: 38) gives the example of reference as follows:

- 1) I see *John* is here. *He* hasn't changed a bit. (Anaphora)
- 2) *She* certainly has changed. No, behind John. I mean *Karin*. (Cataphora)

Moreover, Halliday and Hasan (1976:37) state that there are three types of reference. First is personal/pronominal reference. It is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person e.g., he, she, him, hers, they, them, theirs, his, it, its. Second is demonstrative reference. It is reference by means of location, on scale of proximity e.g., this, that, those, here, there, then. Moreover, it can be achieved by definite article also, e.g., the. The last is comparative reference. It is reference by means of identity (e.g., same, equal, identical, identically), similarity (e.g., such, similar, similarly, likewise), difference (e.g., different, other, else, differently), numerative (so-as-equally + quantifier, e.g., so many), and epithet (better, so-as- more- less- equally + comparative adjective, e.g., equally good).

Here are the examples of personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference:

- 1) There was a brief note from *Susan*. *She* just said, 'I am not coming home this weekend'. (Personal)
- 2) A man crossed the street. Nobody saw what happen. Suddenly, *the* man was laying there and calling for help. (Demonstrative)
- 3) You have a good television sets, but I have a *better* one. (Comparative)

In the example above, *she* refers to Susan, not somebody else. While in the second sentence, the definite article *the* in the word *the man* indicates that it presupposes to the word *a man* mentioned before. The third

example is comparative reference. It is indicated by the word *better* which presuppose the word good in the previous sentence.

2.4.1.2 Substitution

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 88) propose that substitution is the replacement of one item by another. There are three types of substitution that of a noun called nominal substitution, of a verb called verbal substitution and of a clause called clausal substitution. Substitution is the replacement of a word (group) or sentence segment by a 'dummy' word (Renkema, 1993).

Moreover, Halliday and Hasan (1976: 90) assert that 'since substitution is a grammatical relation, the different types of substitution are defined grammatically rather than semantically. The criterion is a grammatical function of the substitute item. In English, the substitute may function is a noun, a verb, or a clause'. Therefore, substitution is divided into three types: nominal, verbal, and clausal. Nominal substitution consist of *one*, and *ones* which function as head of a nominal group and can substitute only for an item which is itself head of a nominal group and *same* which substitutes for an entire nominal group. Verbal substitution consist of *do* (*do, does, did, doing, done*) which function as head of a verbal group and substitutes for a verb which is head of a verbal group. Clausal substitution is a relation in which the entire clause not an element within the clause is presupposed and the contrasting element is outside the

clause. Clusal substitution consists of *so* and *not*. The examples are as follows:

1) My knife is too blunt. I must get a sharper one. (nominal)

The word *one* substitutes for the word *knife*. Here the word *one* is a substitute item.

2) Winter is always so damp. The same is often true of summer.
(nominal)

The same substitutes for *is always so damp*.

3) She never really succeeded in her ambitions. She might have done had it not been for the restlessness of her nature. (Verbal)

Here the word *done* substitutes for *succeed in her ambition*, and therefore serves to link the two sentences by anaphora.

4) Has she gone home? I hope not. (clausal)

The word *not* for *the has not gone home*.

2.4.1.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of a sentence is closely related to substitution (Renkema, 1993: 38). In the case of ellipsis, the division that is normally used is the same as that applied to substitution: nominal, verbal and clausal ellipsis.

Moreover, Haliday and Hasan (1976: 88) assert that ellipsis is the omission of an item. There are three types of ellipsis; nominal, verbal, and clausal. Nominal ellipsis is the ellipsis within the nominal group.

Meanwhile, verbal ellipsis is the ellipsis of verbal group. It is divided into

lexical and operator ellipsis. Lexical ellipsis is the type of ellipsis in which the lexical verb is missing (Hallyday and Hasan: 170). Moreover, it is ellipsis 'from the right'. It always involves omission of the last word. On the other hand, operator ellipsis is ellipsis 'from the left'. It involves only the omission of the operator in which the lexical verb always remains intact. Clausal ellipsis is the omission of a clause or an element of a clause. The examples are as follows.

1. She has taken some exams. She says that the most difficult is arithmetic. (nominal)

Here the word the *most difficult* can be added by the word *exam* in the previous sentence.

2. Have you been swimming? Yes, I have (lexical verbal ellipsis)

The words 'have' stands for have been swimming. Here the lexical word '*swimming*' is omitted.

3. Has she been crying? No, laughing. (operator verbal ellipsis)

The complete form of the second sentence is 'She has been laughing'. Here the verbal form 'has been' is omitted.

4. I kept quiet because Anne gets very angry if any one mentions Lina's name. I don't know why. (clausal ellipsis)

The complete sentence in the second part is *I don't know why Anne gets angry if any one mentions Lina's name*. Here, a clause is omitted.

2.4.1.4 Conjunction

Conjunction is somewhat different from the other cohesion relations. It is based on the assumption that there are in the linguistic system forms of systematic relationships between sentences. There are a number of possible ways in which the system allows for the parts of a text to be connected to one another in meaning (Haliday and Hasan 1976: 320).

Conjunction is a relationship which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (parts of the) sentence (Renkema, 1993: 38). This is usually achieved by the use of conjunctions. Haliday and Hasan (1976:241-243) state that conjunction can be divided into additive, adversative, causal, temporal and other conjunctive items (continuatives). Additive consists of *and, or, furthermore, similarly, in addition, moreover, likewise, on the other hand, another way, alternatively* and so on. Basic meaning of adversative relations is contrary to expectation including, *yet, but, however, thought, nevertheless, still, in spite of this* and so on. The causal relation is expressed by *so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly, as a result, in consequence, because of that* and so on. Temporal is relation expressed by *then, next, afterward, before, at once, on which, next time, meanwhile,* and so on. Haliday and Hasan (1976: 268-270) state that other conjunctions are expressed by *now, of course, well, anyway, surely,* and *after all*. Renkema (1993: 38-39) gives the example of conjunction as follows:

- 1) *Besides* being mean, he is also hateful. (Additive)
- 2) He is not going to school today *because* he is sick. (Causality)
- 3) *After* the car had been repaired, we were able to continue our journey.
(Temporality)
- 4) All the figures were correct; they'd been checked. *Yet* the total comes out wrong. (Adversative)
- 5) You needn't apologize. *After all*, nobody could have known what would happen. (Other conjunction)

2.4.2 Lexical Cohesive Devices

Lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical and semantic connections but with connections based on the words used (Renkema, 1993: 39). Hence, lexical cohesion is the relationship of sentences within the text that does not refer to grammatical components. Moreover, Renkema (1993: 39) states that lexical cohesion can be distinguished into two types; they are reiteration as well as collocation. Reiteration is divided into five; they are repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym. They will be discussed as follows.

2.4.2.1 Reiteration

Reiteration can occur through the use of word that is systematically linked to a previous one, for example, "young" and "old" (Renkema, 1993: 39). In general, reiteration can be divided into repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym.

2.4.2.1.1 Repetition

Repetition is the act of repeating exactly the same word as has been mentioned before. It usually involves reference as the second occurrence which will be matched with definite articles.

Consider the following example:

A conference will be held on national environmental policy. At this *conference* the issue of salination will play an important role.

2.4.2.1.2 Synonym

Synonym is used to mean 'sameness meaning'. It is possible to define the different word as the intended meaning. Hence, even though the word is changed, the intended meaning may be the same. Renkema (1993: 39) gives the example of synonym as follow: *A conference* will be held on national environmental policy. This *environmental symposium* will be primarily a conference dealing with water.

2.4.2.1.3 Hyponym

A word whose meaning contains the entire meaning of another word is called hyponym which is known as the subordinate. Renkema (1993: 39) gives the example of hyponym as follow: We were in town today shopping for *furniture*. We saw a lovely *table*.

2.4.2.1.4 Metonym

Renkema (1993: 39) proposes that is a relationship of part versus whole. Here is the example of metonym: At six-month checkup, the *brakes* had to be repaired. In general, however the *car* was in a good condition.

2.4.2.1.5 Antonym

Antonyms are words which are in the some sense opposite in meaning. Renkema (1993: 39) states that the antonym of word “old” is “new” based on the following example; The *old* movie just don’t do it anymore. The *new* ones are more appealing.

2.4.2.2 Collocation

Collocation deals with the relationship between words on the basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surroundings (Renkema, 1993: 39). Some examples are: “sheep” and “wool”, “congress” and “politician” or “college” and “university”.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) assert that such patterns occur freely both within the same sentence boundaries since they are independent of the grammatical structure.

2.4 The Functions of Cohesive Devices

In conclusion, based upon the discussion on the cohesive devices as explained by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and Renkema (1993), the function of cohesive devices can be viewed as bellows:

- a. To indicate reference pronoun (*e.g. he, it, their, one's, etc*), substitution (*e.g. one, do, does, so, etc*) and ellipsis.
- b. To indicate an addition of a fact or idea, *e.g. in addition, furthermore, etc.*
- c. To indicate a time order, *e.g. soon after meanwhile, etc.*
- d. To indicate spatial order, *e.g. here, there, etc.*
- e. To indicate a concession in an argument, *e.g. next, then, etc.*
- f. To indicate the degree/order of importance of a class, *e.g. better, the most, etc.*
- g. To indicate cause and effect relationship, *e.g. because, consequently, therefore, etc.*
- h. To indicate comparison, *e.g. similarly, equal, etc.*
- i. To indicate contrast, *e.g. however, nevertheless, etc.*
- j. To indicate classification/exemplification, *e.g. for instance, etc.*
- k. To indicate conclusion or a summary, *e.g. to sum up, in conclusion, in brief, etc.*
- l. To indicate repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, antonym, and general item.
- n. To indicate co- occurrence of lexical items.
- m. To introduce explanatory comment (Halyday and Hassan, 1976: 269)

2.5 Previous Studies

The research on cohesion has been researched by many students in State Islamic University of Malang. Khotimah (2003) studied about cohesion in Anton

Chekhov's play "The Boor". She found that grammatical cohesion such as reference, ellipsis, substitution are used in this play but substitution and ellipsis are rarely used and reference is often used. Lexical cohesion as reiteration, especially in repetition from that is used in this play but the use of it is rare. In her study, she uses Halliday and Hasan's Theory.

Rahmawati (2003) conducts an analysis on "Cohesion on The Headline News of Voaindonesia.com". She found that grammatical cohesion such as reference is often used in The Headline News of Voaindonesia.com. Substitution is not used in this text. Only one type of ellipsis is used in this text, namely nominal ellipsis. This text also uses one type of conjunction, namely adversative conjunction. Lexical cohesion, both reiteration and collocation, are used in this text. In reiteration, only synonymy is used, because synonymy is better choice in making the news clearly than other kinds of reiteration. She analyzed cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan's Theory.

Agustine (2003) conducts an analysis on "Cohesion Used in the Advertisements Published in The Jakarta Post". This study has obtained the following result. First, both grammatical and lexical cohesion used in this text except clausal substitution are used in the advertisements no. 1-20. The second, in term of grammatical cohesion, personal reference is dominant than the other with the number 20 advertisements. While in term of lexical cohesion, repetition is mostly used than the others with the number 16 advertisements. Third, cohesive devices are used in all advertisements with various function, they are to indicate a

spatial order and to indicate classification. She analyzed cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan's Theory.

Muniro (2005) focuses on "Cohesion and Coherence used in the two texts of 'Cermin Eksploitasi Advertiser' and 'Marketable Versus Nilai- Nilai of Prokon Aktivist' in Jawa Pos newspaper". She found that cohesion can be identified in the first and second data info recurrence mentioned and specific definiteness, co-reference via proform, ellipsis, and junction. In addition, in co-reference via proform, cataphora and proverb are not found in the second datum either. While exophoric reference is not found in the second datum either. In addition, intonations and keys cannot be found in the first and second data because they are not as the conversational text that there is dialogue in the text, which can be applied into intonations and keys. She analyzed cohesion based on Robert Alain de Beaugrande and Wolfgang Ulrich Dressler's Theory.

However, all of the researchers above have the same theory in analyzing the data, except Khoirun Nadhifatul Muniro using Robert Alain de Beaugrande and Wolfgang Ulrich Dressler's Theory. Nevertheless, they have different subject. Most of them use written text as their data. Therefore, the researcher conducts the research on cohesive devices in different subject of research, particularly in spoken text. Thus, this research focuses on cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film, since the subject of this research includes spoken text. The researcher uses the previous studies as reference.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about research design, research subject, research instruments, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation.

3.1 Research Design

There are two kinds of research method. They are qualitative and quantitative research. Miles and Huberman (1984: 15) propose that qualitative data is in the form of words rather than numbers. Moreover, Ari (2002:45) states that qualitative and inquirer deals with data that are in the form of word, rather than number and statistics. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative since the script of Casino Royale is in the form of words. In addition, this research is designed in descriptive qualitative research because the purpose of this research is to explain the cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film descriptively. These descriptions are related to the objective of the study.

3.2 Research Subject

The investigated subject of this research is the utterances expressed by the main character of “Casino Royale” film, since the main character is the character involved from the early up to the end of the film.

3.3 Research Instruments

The subject of this research is the utterances expressed by the main character of “Casino Royale” film. Therefore, the researcher herself as the most appropriate instrument in obtaining and interpreting the data. Moreover, she uses

another instrument, namely observation in observing the script of Casino Royale film as the data.

3.4 Data Collection

The research focuses on finding out the cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film. Hence, the data of this research are taken from the utterances expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film.

Therefore, to collect the data the following steps will be done. First, the researcher browses the internet to look for the script of Casino Royale film. Second, the researcher watches Casino Royale film and compare whether the script is the same as the utterances expressed by the characters or not. Third, the researcher classifies the data systematically in accordance with the problem of the study.

3.5 Data Analysis

After obtaining the data from the script of “Casino Royale” film, the researcher analyzes the data as follows. First, identifying the utterances expressed by the main character of casino royale film containing cohesive devices. Second, presenting the data obtained from the data source. Then, discussing and interpreting the data from each category, namely grammatical and lexical cohesive devices based on Halliday and Hassan’s theory. The last, drawing conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

3.6 Triangulation

The researcher uses triangulation to support the validity of the data in this research. Raharjo (2002:57) proposes that there are four category of triangulation, they are: data source triangulation, investigator triangulation, theoretical

triangulation, and methodological triangulation. In this research, the researcher uses two types of it, data source triangulation and investigator triangulation. Related to data source triangulation, the researcher compares the script of casino royale film gotten from the internet with the utterances expressed by the characters in the VCD of Casino Royale film. As a matter of fact, she proves that the script is similar with the utterances expressed by the character. Hence the script is valid. In investigator triangulation, she discusses the data with the other researcher having similar field with her research in order to recheck the validity of the data. They are Rahmad Hidayat investigating Cohesion analysis used in the George Walker Bush's second inaugural speech, Siti Mahfudhoh investigating cohesion devices used in the lyrics of Paris Hilton's songs, and Ririn Setyorini investigating cohesions used by the main character of Shakespeare's drama entitled Macbeth.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is intended to present the findings of the data analysis and the discussions that could be derived from the analysis.

4.1 Findings

The findings of this research are based on some facts found in the data. They cover the identification of cohesive devices, presenting the data obtained from the data source. Then, the discussion and interpretation of the data from each category, namely grammatical and lexical cohesive devices based on Halliday and Hassan's theory. The last, the drawing conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

4.1.1 Identification of cohesive devices

As mentioned in chapter III, the first step in the analysis is identification of cohesive devices. After determining the cohesive devices, the researcher counts every cohesive devices that is found in the utterances expressed by the main character of casino royale film. Based on this method of counting, the researcher finds 153 sentences expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film containing cohesive devices. They are both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesive devices found in the utterances expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film are reference involves 82 ties. Ellipsis is found in 26 items. Substitution involves 8 ties. Further, conjunctions found in the

sentences expressed by the main character are 37. Moreover, lexical cohesive devices found in the utterances expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film are both reiteration and collocation. In term of reiteration, it is identified 30 ties. In term of collocation, only a tie is found.

4.1.2 Presenting, discussing and interpreting the data containing cohesive devices

The second steps in the analysis are presenting, discussing and interpreting the data containing cohesive devices. In presenting data analysis, it is based on the setting in which the main character makes conversation. Sentences expressed by the main character are written in **bold**. While sentences containing cohesive devices are written in *italic bold*. Furthermore, the cohesive ties (cohesive devices) are written in *italic*.

THE 1st SETTING

Bond: M doesn't mind you earning a little money on the side, Dryden.(1)
She'd just prefer it if it wasn't selling secrets(2).

Dryden: If the theatrics are supposed to scare me.....you have the wrong man, Bond. If M was so sure that I was bent.....she'd have sent a double-0. Benefits of being section chief.....I'd know if anyone had been promoted to double-0 status.....wouldn't I? Your file shows no kills, and it takes...

Bond: Two(3).

Dryden: Shame. We barely got to know each other.

Bond: I know where you keep your gun(4). I suppose that's something(5).

Dryden: True. How did he die?

Bond: Your contact?(6) Not well(7).

Dryden: Made you feel it, did he? Well you needn't worry. The second is...

Bond: Yes.(8) Considerably (9).

In the 1st setting there are found four sentences containing cohesive devices with five number of ties. However, all of the ties are grammatical cohesive devices. The first is the sentence number 2 having personal reference

namely anaphora in the form of 'she', in which the presupposed item of it is 'M'. 'She' is called anaphora, since the presupposed item of 'she' is found in the preceding sentence. Moreover, 'it' is also considered as personal reference namely anaphora in which the presupposed item of it is 'earning the money' found in the previous sentence. Hence, it includes anaphora. From these findings, it can be seen that the function of reference is to indicate personal pronoun. The second is sentence number 3 found verbal ellipsis, namely operator verbal ellipsis, since the omitted point is the operator verb 'take'. The presupposed item is found in the previous sentence expressed by Dryden. Actually, the complete sentence is 'takes two'. But, 'takes' is omitted. Hence, we can see that the function of ellipsis is to make the sentence simple by omitting a part of a sentence. The third is the sentence number 5 which has demonstrative reference 'that'. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence number 4. Thus, it includes anaphora. The function of it is to indicate demonstrative pronoun. The fourth is number 8 which had clausal ellipsis in the form of 'yes'. Actually, the complete sentence before omitting is 'Yes, it made me feel it'. The omitting point is a clause. Thus, it is called by clausal ellipsis. However, ellipsis' function found in the sentence number 8 is to make the sentence simple.

THE 2nd SETTING

Carter: Looks like our man. Burn scars on his face.

Bond: I wonder if bomb-makers are insured for things like that(10).

Carter: He's on the move. He's on the move, and he's heading straight for me.

Bond: Stop touching your ear(11).

Carter: Sorry?

Bond: Put your hand down(12). Holster the bloody weapon, Carter(13). I need him alive(14).

From the 2nd setting above, it is found four sentences containing cohesive devices with four number of ties. Three of the ties are lexical cohesive devices and another is grammatical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 10. In number 10 there is demonstrative reference namely anaphora in the form of *'that'*. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence expressed by Carter. The function of demonstrative reference found in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun *'that'*. The second is sentence number 11 found reiteration namely metonym, relationship of part versus whole, from the word *'hand'*, the presupposed item is Carter, since hand is a part of the Carter's body. The third is sentence number 12 which has reiteration namely metonym from the word *'ear'*, the presupposed item is Carter, since ear is a part of the Carter's body. From these findings, we can see that sentence can be tied together by using metonym. The fourth is sentence number 14. In number 14 there is personal reference namely anaphora in the form of *'him'*. *'Him'* is called anaphora, since its presupposed item, our man, found in the previous sentence expressed by Carter. The function of reference is to indicate personal pronoun *'him'*.

THE 3rd SETTING

M: You've got a bloody cheek.

Bond: Sorry(15). I'll shoot the camera first next time(16).

M: Or yourself. You stormed into an embassy. You violated the only absolutely inviolate rule of international relationships. And why?

So you could kill a nobody. We wanted to question him, not kill him. For God's sake. You're supposed to display some kind of judgment.

Bond: I did(17). I thought one less bomb-maker in the world would be good(18).

M: Exactly. One bomb-maker. We're trying to find out how an entire network of terrorist groups is financed and you give us one bomb-maker. Hardly the big picture, wouldn't you say? The man isn't even a true believer. He's a gun for hire.

And thanks to your trigger finger we have no idea who hired him or why. And how the hell did you find out where I lived?

Bond: *The same way I found out your name(19). I thought "M" was randomly assigned(20). I had no idea it stood for(21).*

M: Utter one more syllable and I'll have you killed. I knew it was too early to promote you.

Bond: *Well, I understand double-0s have a very short life-expectancy, so your mistake will be short-lived(22).*

M: Bond, this may be too much for a blunt instrument to understand, but arrogance and self-awareness seldom go hand in hand.

Bond: *So you want me to be half monk, half hit-man?(23)*

M: Any thug can kill. I want you to take your ego out of the equation and to judge the situation dispassionately. I have to know I can trust you, and that you know who to trust. And since I don't know that, I need you out of my sight. Go and stick your head in the sand somewhere and think about your future. Because these bastards want your head. And I'm seriously considering feeding you to the. And Bond, don't ever break into my house again.

Bond: *Ma'am(24).*

In the 3rd setting there are five sentences containing cohesive devices with six number of ties. Five of the ties are grammatical cohesive devices and another is lexical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 17. '*I did*' in number 17 includes verbal substitution, since '*did*' is a kind of dummy word used to indicate verbal substitution. Actually, the sentence is '*I've displayed some kind of judgment*'. It is substituted by *did*. Thus, the function of substitution is to make the sentence expressed by the main character accurate by substituting '*have displayed some kind of judgment*' by '*did*'. The second is sentence number 19 containing two ties, both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. In term of lexical cohesive devices, it is found reiteration namely repetition. It can be found from the word '*find*' in which the presupposed item of it is '*found*' in the preceding sentence. From this finding, we can see that sentence can be tied together by repeating certain key words from one utterance to the next. Hence, repetition can also be used to make two utterances to be cohesive. In term of grammatical

cohesive devices, it is found personal reference namely cataphora. It can be found in the possessive pronoun 'your' in which the presupposed item of it is 'M'. It is called by cataphora, since the presupposed item is found in the following sentence. The third is sentence number 21. The tie of number 21 is 'it'. The word 'it' includes personal reference namely anaphora. The presupposed item is 'M'. It is called by anaphora, since the word 'it' comes after the presupposed item, 'M'. However, the function of reference above is to indicate personal pronoun. The fourth is sentence number 22. From the number 22 is found 'well'. It is a kind of conjunction namely other conjunction. The presupposed item of 'well' is the preceding sentence expressed by M. The function of conjunction 'well' is to introduce explanatory comment. The fifth is sentence number 23 which has 'so'. It is a kind of conjunction namely causal. The presupposed item of 'so' is the preceding sentence expressed by M. The function of 'so' is to indicate cause and effect relationship between utterance expressed by M and Bond, the main character.

THE 4th SETTING

Receptionist: Welcome to the Ocean Club, sir. Checking in?

Bond: Yes(25). But it's a spur-of-the-moment thing, and I haven't got a reservation(26).

Receptionist: Okay. We have an ocean-view villa.

Bond: Perfect(27). Could you do me a favor?(28) I was here last night and I parked my car next to a very beautiful 1964 Aston Martin(29). I nicked the door(30). You wouldn't happen to know?(31)

Receptionist: Mr. Dimitrios.

Bond: Right(32).

Receptionist: If he hasn't noticed, I'm not sure I'd mention it. Isn't the type to take bad news well.

Bond: But if I felt compelled to find him?(33)

Receptionist: He has a house just up the beach.

Bond: Thank you(34).

In the 4th setting there are five sentences containing cohesive devices with eight numbers of ties. The first is sentence number 25. 'Yes' in the sentence number 25 includes clausal ellipsis. Actually, the sentence is 'Yes, I want to check in', but a clause is omitted. Therefore, sentence number 25 includes clausal ellipsis. The function of it is to make the utterance simple by omitting the clause 'I want to check in'. Hence, the utterance is simple with 'yes'. The second is number 26 which has two ties including grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesive devices is realized by 'but' in which the presupposed item of it is the sentence number 25. As a matter of fact, but is a kind of conjunction namely adversative. The function of it is to indicate contrast between the utterance expressed by the main character and receptionist. The presupposed item of 'but' is the previous sentence expressed by receptionist. While lexical cohesive devices is realized by the word 'reservation', the presupposed item is 'checking in'. It is the kind of collocation; since the word reservation may be occur surrounding the word checking in. However, by using collocation the utterance above can be cohesive. The third is the sentence number 30 which has lexical cohesive devices namely reiteration (metonym) from the word 'the door' in which the presupposed item of it is a very beautiful 1964 Aston Martin. It is called by metonym because the door is the part of the car, since Aston Martin is the trade mark of a car. The third is number 32 which has operator verbal ellipsis from the word 'right'. Actually, the complete sentence is 'You are right'. But, 'you are' is omitted. Hence, it is called operator verbal ellipsis, since the omitted point is the verbal operator 'are'. As mentioned before the function of ellipsis in this sentence is to

make the sentence simple. The fifth is number 33 which has two ties from the word 'but' and 'him'. 'But' is a kind of conjunction, namely adversative in which the presupposed item of 'but' is the preceding sentence expressed by receptionist. Its function is to indicate contrast. While 'him' is personal reference namely anaphora in which the presupposed item is Mr. Dimitrios. The function is to indicate object pronoun 'him'.

THE 5th SETTING

Solange: No wonder he was in such a foul mood. My mistake.

Bond: Can I give you a lift home?(35)

Solange: That would really send him over the edge. I'm afraid I'm not that cruel.

Bond: Well, perhaps you're just out of practice(36).

Solange: Perhaps.

Bond: Well, what about a drink at my place?(37)

Solange: Your place? Is it close?

Bond: Very(38).

Solange: One drink.

Waitress: Good evening, sir, and welcome back.

Bond: Welcome to my home(39).

In the 5th setting there are three sentences containing cohesive devices. Each of them contains a tie included grammatical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 36 which has 'well'. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence. It is considered as conjunction namely other conjunction. The function of conjunction 'well' is to introduce explanatory comment. The second is sentence number 37 having 'well', in which 'well' is called by other conjunction, as number 36. The third is sentence number 38 which has operator verbal ellipsis from the word 'Very'. Actually, the sentence is 'It's very', but the word 'it's' is omitted. The omitted point is the verb 'is'. The function of ellipsis in this utterance is to make the utterance simple by expressing 'Very' only.

THE 6th SETTING

Solange: You like married women, don't you, James?

Bond: *It keeps things simple(40).*

Solange: What is it about bad men? You, my husband.... I had so many chances to be happy so many nice guys. Why can't nice guys be more like you?

Bond: *Well, because then they'd be bad(41).*

Solange: Yes. But so much more interesting.

Bond: *What makes your husband a bad man(42)?*

Solange: His nature, I suppose.

Bond: *The nature of his work?(43)*

Solange: A mystery, I'm afraid. I'm also afraid you will sleep with me in order to get to him.

Bond: *How afraid?(44)*

Solange: Not enough to stop.

Bond: *Can I ask you a personal question?(45)*

Solange: Now would seem an appropriate time.

Bond: *Does "ellipsis" means anything to you?(46)*

Solange: Should I ask him about it?

Bond: *Perhaps later(47).*

Solange: Apparently he's on the last flight to Miami so you have all night to question me.

Bond: *In that case we're gonna need some more champagne(48).*

In the 6th setting there are six sentences containing cohesive devices with eight ties. The first is sentence number 40, found personal reference namely anaphora from the word 'it' in which the presupposed item from 'it' is 'married women'. 'It' is called by anaphora, since its presupposed item is found in the preceding sentence. The second is number 41 involving two ties, 'well' and 'they'd'. 'Well' is a kind of conjunction, namely other conjunction. The function of 'well' is to introduce explanatory comment. The presupposed item of it is the previous sentence expressed by Solange. While 'they'd' is a kind of reference, namely personal anaphora, in which the presupposed item of it is 'nice guys'. 'They'd' is called anaphora, because its presupposed item is in the previous sentence. The function of this kind of reference is to indicate subject pronoun

'they'd'. The third is sentence number 42 involving two ties. Both of them are lexical cohesive devices found in the word 'husband' and 'a bad man'. 'Husband' is a kind of reiteration, namely repetition; its presupposed item is the word 'my husband' from the previous sentence, while 'a bad man' is a kind of reiteration namely metonym. The presupposed item of 'a bad man' is 'bad men' from the previous sentence expressed by Solange, since 'a bad man' is a part of 'bad men'. Thus, it is called by metonym. The fourth is number 43 having personal reference namely anaphora from the word 'his'. The presupposed item of 'his' is 'your husband' in sentence number 42. 'His' is called by anaphora, since its presupposed item found in the preceding sentence. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate possessive pronoun 'his'. In 43 there is reiteration namely repetition from the word 'nature'. The presupposed item is the word 'nature' found in the preceding sentence. The fifth is sentence number 44 involving lexical cohesive devices (reiteration) namely repetition from the word 'afraid'. Its presupposed item is 'afraid' from the previous sentence expressed by Solange. From the sentences containing repetition stated before, we can see that sentence can be tied together by repeating certain key words from one utterance to the next. The sixth is sentence number 48 involving conjunction namely causal in the form of 'in that case'. The presupposed item is the previous sentence expressed by Solange.

THE 7th SETTING

Waitress: Good evening. Room Service

Bond: Good evening(49). Can I get a bottle of chilled Bollinger Grand Année and the beluga caviar(50).

Waitress: With everything?

Bond: Yes, with everything(51).

Waitress: And would that be for two, sir?

Bond: What?(52)

Waitress: For two?

Bond: No, for one(53).

In the 7th setting there is one sentence containing cohesive devices with a tie. It is in the sentence number 51 which has lexical cohesive devices (reiteration) namely repetition from the word '*everything*' in which the presupposed item is '*everything*' from the previous sentence expressed by the waitress. However, sentence can be tied together by repeating certain key words from one utterance to the next as sentence number 51.

THE 8th SETTING

Bond: Wait here(54).

It is not found cohesive devices in the eighth setting.

THE 9th SETTING

Bond's Friend: Yes.

Bond: It's Bond. I need her now(55).

Bond's Friend: I'm afraid she can't be disturbed. Can I take a message?

Bond: Listen, you go and find her, tell her to call Security at Miami Airport because I think a bomb is about to go off(56). Do it now (57).

Bond's Friend: Sorry, can I put you on hold?

Bond: I thought you might(58)

From the ninth setting, the researcher finds three sentences containing cohesive devices with four ties. The first is sentence number 55, found personal reference namely cataphora from the pronoun '*her*'. It is called cataphora, since the presupposed item of '*her*' is '*she*' found in the following sentence. The second is sentence number 56 having personal reference namely anaphora from the pronoun '*her*' in which the presupposed item of it is '*she*' found in the

preceding sentence expressed by Bond's friend. 'Her' is repeated up to two times. The function of reference found in the sentence number 55 and 56 is to indicate object pronoun 'her'. The third is sentence number 57 having verbal substitution from the word 'do', since 'do' is a kind of dummy word used to indicate verbal substitution. The presupposed item is previous sentence. Actually, the sentence is 'you go and find her, tell her to call Security at Miami Airport now'. It is substituted by 'do'. Hence, the sentence number 57 to be accurate. Because the main character just utters 'do'.

THE 10th SETTING

M: What the hell are you up to?

Bond: I'll call you back(59).

There is no tie in the setting above.

THE 11th SETTING

M: Bond? Bond!

Bond: His target is the Skyfleet prototype(60).(43)

M: It's launching today.

Bond: I gotta go(61).

The researcher does not find both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices from the 11th setting.

THE 12th SETTING

M: Quite the body count you're stacking up. She was tortured first. As you'd already killed her husband she must have been the only one left to question. Did she know anything that could compromise you?

Bond: No(62).

M: Not your name, what you were after?

Bond: No(63).

M: Dimitrios worked as a middleman. Knew where to put his hands on weapons and people who could use them. He worked with anyone who had money. For years he was involved with a man we knew as Le Chiffre a private banker to the world's terrorists. He invested their money, gave them access to it wherever they

wanted. Oh, good. You're here. Albanian, we believe. Chess prodigy. A bit of a mathematical genius and liked to prove it by playing poker.

Bond: *So you can keep an eye on me(64)?*

M: Yes. When they analyzed the stock market after 9/11 the CIA discovered a massive shorting of airline stocks. When the stocks hit bottom on 9/12, somebody made a fortune. The same thing happened this morning with Skyfleet stock or was supposed to. With their prototype destroyed, the company would be near bankruptcy. Instead, somebody lost over \$ 100 million betting the wrong way.

Bond: *You think it's this man Le Chiffre(65).*

M: Which would explain how he could set up a high-stakes poker game at Casino Royale in Montenegro. Ten players, \$ 10 million buy-in, 5 million re-buy. Winner takes all. Potentially 150 million.

Bond: *Good(66). Then we'll know where he'll be(67). Do you want a clean kill or to send a message?(68)*

M: We want him alive. Le Chiffre doesn't have 100 million to lose.

Bond: *Has he been playing the stock market with his clients' funds?(69) They're not gonna be too happy when they find out it's gone(70).*

M: We can't let him win this game. If he loses, he'll have nowhere to run. We'll give him sanctuary in return for everything he knows. I'm putting you in the game replacing someone who's playing for a syndicate. According to Villiers, you're the best player in the Service. Trust me, I wish it wasn't the case. I would ask you if you could remain emotionally detached but I don't think that's your problem, is it, Bond?

Bond: *No.(71)*

M: Don't worry about keeping in touch. We'll know where you are.

Bond: *You can stop pretending(72). You knew I wouldn't let this drop, didn't you?(73)*

M: Well, I knew you were you.

From the 12th setting, the researcher finds eight sentences containing cohesive devices with nine ties. The first is sentence number 62, found clausal ellipsis. Clausal ellipsis in this sentence is realized by 'No'. The presupposed item is the previous sentence expressed by M. Actually, the complete sentence before omitting is 'No, she didn't know anything'. The omitted point is a clause. Thus, it is called by clausal ellipsis. The function of ellipsis found in the sentence number 62 is to make the sentence simple by omitting 'she didn't know anything'. The second is sentence number 63 involving clausal ellipsis from 'No'. The presupposed item is the previous sentence expressed by M. Actually, the complete

sentence before omitting is *'No, she didn't know my name'*. The omitted point is a clause. Thus, it is called clausal ellipsis as sentence number 62. The third is sentence number 64 having conjunction namely causal from *'so'*. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence expressed by M. The function is to indicate cause and effect relationship. The fourth is number 67 found conjunction namely temporality from *'then'*, the function is to indicate a concession in an argument, and personal reference anaphora from *'he'll'*. The presupposed item of *'he'll'* is *'Le Chiffre'* found in the previous sentence. So, the function of personal reference found in the sentence number 67 is to indicate subject pronoun *'he'*. The fifth is number 69 found personal reference anaphora from *'he'* and *'his'*. Their presupposed item is *'Le Chiffre'*. The function of reference in the sentence number 69 is to indicate subject pronoun *'he'* and possessive pronoun *"his"*. The sixth is number 70 having personal reference anaphora from *'They're'* and *'they'*. Their presupposed item is *'his clients'* coming before *'they're'* and *'they'*. Thus, it is called by anaphora. The function of reference in the sentence number 70 is to indicate subject pronoun *'they'*. The seventh is sentence number 71 having clausal ellipsis from the word *'No'*. The presupposed item is the previous sentence expressed by M. Actually, the complete sentence before omitting is *'No, I don't think that's my problem'*. The omitting point is a clause. Thus, it is called clausal ellipsis as sentence number 62 and 63. The function of it is to make the sentence simple. The eighth is sentence number 73 found demonstrative reference anaphora from *'this'*. The presupposed item is *'keeping in touch'* expressed by M found in the previous sentence. Hence,

it is called anaphora. The function of demonstrative reference found in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun 'this'.

THE 13th SETTING

Waitress: Champagne, Sir.

Bond: Thank you(74).

Vesper: I'm the money.

Bond: *Every penny of it(75).*

Vesper: The Treasury has agreed to stake you in the game.

Bond: "Vesper"(76). *Well, I do hope you gave your parents hell for that(77).*

Vesper: Thank you. Your boss must be well-connected. I've never seen so much go out the door so quickly.

Bond: *Or quite so stylishly(78). May I ask you where it is?(79)*

Vesper: Ten million was wired to your account in Montenegro with a contingency for 5 more if I deem it a prudent investment. I suppose you've given some thought to the notion that if you lose our government will have directly financed terrorism. What looks good? So you're telling me it's a matter of probability and odds. I was worried there was some chance involved.

Bond: *Well, only if you assume the player with the best hand wins(80).*

Vesper: So that would be what you call "bluffing"?

Bond: *You've heard the term(81). Then you'll also know that in poker you never play your hand(82). You play the man across from you(83).*

Vesper: And you're good at reading people?

Bond: *Yes, I am(84). Which is why I've been able to detect an undercurrent of sarcasm in your voice(85).*

Vesper: I'm now assured our money is in good hands.

Bond: *You don't think this is a very good plan, do you?(86)*

Vesper: So there is a plan? I got the impression we were risking millions of dollars and hundreds of lives on a game of luck. What else can you surmise, Mr. Bond?

Bond: *About you, Miss Lynd?(87) Well, your beauty's a problem(88). You worry you won't be taken seriously(89).*

Vesper: Which one can say of any attractive woman with half a brain.

Bond: *True, but this one overcompensates by wearing slightly masculine clothing being more aggressive than her female colleagues which gives her a somewhat prickly demeanor and ironically enough, makes it less likely for her to be accepted and promoted by her male superiors who mistake her insecurities for arrogance(90). Now, I'd have normally gone with only child but, you see, by the way you ignored the quip about your parents I'm gonna have to go with orphan(91).*

Vesper: All right. By the cut of your suit, you went to Oxford or wherever and actually think human beings dress like that. But you wear it with such disdain my guess is you didn't come from money and your school friends never let you forget it. Which means you were at that school by the grace of someone else's charity,

hence the chip on your shoulder. And since your first thought about me ran to orphan that's what I'd say you are. Oh, you are. I like this poker thing. And that makes perfect sense since MI6 looks formal adjusted young men that give little thought to sacrificing others in order to protect Queen and country. You know former SAS types with easy smiles and expensive watches. Rolex?

Bond: Omega(92).

Vesper: Beautiful. Now, having just met you I wouldn't go as far as calling you a cold-hearted bastard.

Bond: No, of course not(93).

Vesper: But it wouldn't be a stretch to imagine. You think of women as disposable pleasures rather than meaningful pursuits. So as charming as you are, Mr. Bond I will be keeping my eye on our government's money and off your perfectly formed arse.

Bond: You noticed?(94)

Vesper: Even accountants have imagination. How was your lamb?

Bond: Skewered(95). One sympathizes(96).

Vesper: Good evening, Mr. Bond.

Bond: Good evening, Miss Lynd(97)

From the 13th setting, the researcher finds twelve sentences containing cohesive devices with fourteen ties. The first is sentence number 62; having personal reference (anaphora) from the word '*it*'. The presupposed item is '*the money*' in previous sentence. Hence, '*it*' is considered as anaphora. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate pronoun '*it*'. The second is sentence number 77 involving other conjunction '*well*', its function is to introduce explanatory comment, and demonstrative reference anaphora '*that*' in which the presupposed item of it is '*vesper*' in the sentence number 76. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun '*that*'. The third is sentence number 78 having conjunction namely additive in the form of '*or*'. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence expressed by Vesper Lynd. The fourth is sentence number 79 involving personal reference namely anaphora from the pronoun '*it*'. The presupposed item is '*the money*' in the previous sentence. Hence, '*it*' is consider as anaphora as the sentence number 62.

The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate pronoun 'it'. The fifth is sentence number 80 having other conjunction in the form of 'well'. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence expressed by Vesper Lynd. The function of 'well' is to introduce explanatory comment. The sixth is sentence number 82 involving conjunction namely temporality in the form of 'then'. The presupposed item of it is the sentence number 81. The seventh is sentence number 83 which has reiteration namely substitution from the word 'play'. The presupposed item is 'play' in the sentence number 82. The eighth is sentence number 84 which involves clausal ellipsis from 'Yes, I am'. The presupposed item is previous sentence. Actually the sentence is 'Yes, I'm good at reading people'. The omitted point is 'good at reading people'. It is an element of clause 'I am'. Therefore, it constitutes clausal substitution, since clausal ellipsis is the omission of a clause or an element of a clause. The function of ellipsis found in this sentence is to make the sentence simple. The ninth is sentence number 86 involving demonstrative reference anaphora in the form of 'this'. The presupposed item of it is sentence before expressed by Lynd. The function is to indicate demonstrative pronoun 'this'. The tenth is sentence number 88 having grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. In term of grammatical cohesive devices, it is found conjunction namely other conjunction in the form of 'well'. The presupposed item of 'well' is the previous sentence. The function of 'well' is to introduce explanatory comment. In term of lexical cohesive, it is found reiteration namely metonym in the form of 'your beauty's'. The presupposed item is 'Miss Lind', since beauty is a part of Miss Lynd. Therefore it is called

metonym. By using metonym, the two sentences expressed by the main character can be cohesive. The eleventh is sentence number 90 which has two ties 'but' and 'one'. 'But' is a kind of conjunction namely adversative. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence expressed by Vesper Lynd. The function of 'but' is to indicate contrast between the sentence expressed by Vesper and Bond. While 'one' is demonstrative personal anaphora. The presupposed item is 'attractive woman' from the previous sentence. Thus, it is called by anaphora. The twelfth is sentence number 91 having conjunction namely other conjunction in the form of 'now'. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence number 90.

THE 14th SETTING

Taxi driver: Hotel Splendid, sir?

Bond: That's right(98).

X: Thank you, sir.

Bond: Thank you (99). It's just last-minute details(100). Apparently we're very much in love(101).

Vesper: Do you usually leave it to porters to tell you this sort of thing?

Bond: Only when the romance has been necessarily brief(102). I'm Mr. Arlington Beech, professional gambler and you're Miss Stephanie Broadchest—(103)

Vesper: I am not.

Bond: You're gonna have to trust me on this(104).

Vesper: Oh, no, I don't.

Bond: We've been involved for quite a while hence the shared suite(105).

Vesper: But my family is strict Roman Catholic so for appearances' sake, it'll be a two-bedroom suite.

Bond: I do hate it when religion comes between us(106).

Vesper: Religion and a securely locked door. Am I going to have a problem with you, Bond?

Bond: No, don't worry(107). You're not my type(108).

Vesper: Smart?

Bond: Single(109)

From the 14th setting, the researcher finds five sentences containing cohesive devices with six ties. They are grammatical and lexical cohesive devices.

The first is sentence number 98 which has demonstrative reference anaphora in the form of *'that'*. The presupposed item is the previous sentence expressed by taxi driver. Thus, it is called anaphora. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun *'that'*. The second is sentence number 102 involving reiteration namely synonym from the word *'brief'*. The presupposed item is *'short'* found in the previous sentence. However, *'brief'* and *'short'* have the same meaning. The meaning of *'brief'* is *'in a short time'* Therefore it is called by synonym. The third is sentence number 104 having demonstrative reference anaphora from *'this'*. The presupposed item is the sentence number 103. Hence, it constitutes anaphora. The function of it is to indicate demonstrative pronoun *'this'*. The fourth is sentence number 105 which has reference namely personal anaphora from *'we've'*. The presupposed item is *'I and you'* found in sentence number 103. So, it is called by anaphora. The function of it is to indicate subject pronoun *'we'*. The fifth is sentence number 106 which involves two ties *'religion'* and *'us'*. *'Religion'* is reiteration namely hyponym. The presupposed item is *'Roman Catholic'*, since it is one of the name of religion. Therefore, *'Roman Catholic'* is sub ordinate of religion. By using hyponym the sentences expressed by Vesper and Bond can be cohesive. While *'us'* is a kind of reference namely personal anaphora. The presupposed item is *'we've'* in the sentence number 105. Thus, it constitutes anaphora. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate object pronoun *'us'*.

THE 15th SETTING

Receptionist: Welcome to the Hotel Splendid. Your name, sir?

Bond: James Bond(110). You'll find the reservation under Beech(111).

Receptionist: Welcome, Mr. Bond.

Bond: You sign that, dear(112). You represent the Treasury(113).

Receptionist: Thank you. Enjoy your stay.

Bond: I will(114). Thank you(115).

Vesper: Very funny.

Bond: Look, if Le Chiffre is that well-connected he knows who I am and where the money's from. Which means he's decided to play me anyway(116).

So he's either desperate or he's overly confident but either way, that tells me something about him(117). And all he gets in return is a name he already has(118).

Vesper: And now he knows something about you. He knows you're reckless. Take the next one. There isn't enough room for me and your ego.

Receptionist: Mr. Bond? It was left for you.

Bond: Thank you(119).

I love you too, M.(120)

From the 15th setting, the researcher finds five sentences containing cohesive devices with eight ties. All of the ties are grammatical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 110 having ellipsis namely operator verbal ellipsis from 'James Bond', since the omitted point is the verbal operator 'is'. The presupposed item is previous sentence expressed by receptionist. Actually, the complete sentence is 'My name is James Bond'. But, verbal operator 'is' is omitted. The second is sentence number 114 involving lexical verbal ellipsis from the word 'I will'. Actually, the sentence before omitted is 'I will enjoy my stay'. But the lexical verb 'enjoy' is omitted. The function of ellipsis found in the sentence number 110 and 114 is to make the sentence simple by omitting part of the sentence. The third is sentence number 116 which has reference namely personal anaphora from 'he's'. The presupposed item 'Le Chiffre' is found in the previous sentence. Thus, it is called by anaphora. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate subject pronoun 'he'. The fourth is sentence number 117 having three ties 'So', 'he's' and 'him'. 'So' is a kind of conjunction namely

causality. The presupposed item is the sentence number 116. The function of 'so' in this sentence is to indicate cause and effect relationship. 'He's' and 'him' is personal reference (anaphora), since the presupposed item is 'Le Chiffre' in previous sentence. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate subject 'he's' and object pronoun 'him'. The sixth is sentence number 118 having two ties 'and' and 'he'. 'And' is a kind of conjunction namely additive. The presupposed item is the sentence number 117. The function of 'and' is to add information to the sentence that has already been said by Bond. 'He' is personal reference (anaphora), since the presupposed item is 'Le Chiffre' in the previous sentence. The function of the reference found in this sentence is to indicate subject pronoun 'he'.

THE 16th SETTING

Mathis: My name is Mathis. Rene Mathis.

I'm your contact here.

Bond: *Does he know we've been watching him?(121)*

Mathis: Le Chiffre? I don't think so. Probably because there's no "we." Just me. I'm afraid if you get into trouble here the cavalry won't be coming over the nearest hill. Le Chiffre arrived yesterday and spent the time reestablishing old relationships. The chief of police and he are now quite close. That's him, with the mustache. Over my left shoulder.

Bond: *Well, that could make life quite difficult (122).*

Mathis: Yeah, and quite possibly shorter. He's not a very subtle man. I thought about trying to buy his services, but we frankly couldn't afford to outbid Le Chiffre. I hate to say it but the accountants seem to be running MI6 these days. Oh, not that I have anything against accountants. Many of them are lovely people. So I decided that it was cheaper to supply his deputy with evidence that we were bribing the chief. It's amazing what you can do with Photoshop these days, isn't it? I think your odds are improving, Mr. Bond.

From the 16th setting, the researcher finds two sentences containing cohesive devices with four ties. The ties are included grammatical cohesive

devices. The first is sentence number 121 having reference namely personal cataphora from 'he' and 'him', since the presupposed item is 'Le Chiffre' in the next sentence expressed by Mathis. The function of the reference found in this sentence is to indicate subject pronoun 'he' and object pronoun 'him'. The second is sentence number 122 having 'well' and 'that'. 'Well' is a kind of conjunction namely other conjunction. The presupposed item of 'well' is the sentence number 121. The function of 'well' is to introduce explanatory comment. And 'that' is a kind of reference namely demonstrative anaphora, since the presupposed item is sentence 'The chief of police and he are now quite close' expressed by Mathis. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun 'that'.

THE 17th SETTING

Bond: (Knocking the door)

Vesper: Yes?

Bond: For you(123).

Vesper: Something you expect me to wear?

Bond: I need you looking fabulous(124). So when you walk up behind me and kiss me on the neck the players will be thinking about your neckline and not about their cards(125). Do you think you can do that for me?(126)

Vesper: I'll do my best.

Bond: Thank you(127). I have a dinner jacket(128).

Vesper: There are dinner jackets and dinner jackets. This is the latter. And I need you looking like a man who belongs at that table.

Bond: How--?(129) It's tailored(130).

Vesper: I sized you up the moment we met.

From the 17th setting, the researcher finds three sentences containing cohesive devices with three ties. All of them are grammatical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 125 which has conjunction namely causality in the form of 'so'. The presupposed item of it is the sentence number 124. The function

of 'so' in this sentence is to indicate cause and effect relationship between the sentence number 124 and 125. Hence, both of the sentence to be cohesive. The second is sentence number 126 having verbal substitution in the form of 'do'. The presupposed item is 'looking fabulous' in the sentence number 124. It is called verbal substitution because 'do' is a kind of dummy word used in verbal substitution. The function of verbal substitution in this sentence is to make the language accurate. The third is sentence number 130 having reference namely personal anaphora from 'it'. The presupposed item is 'dinner jackets' in the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd. Therefore, it is called by anaphora. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate pronoun 'it'.

THE 18th SETTING

Le Chiffre: And you must be Mr. Bliss' replacement. Welcome, Mr. Beech. Or is that Bond? I'm a little confused.

Bond: *Well, we wouldn't want that, would we?(131)*

From the 18th setting, the researcher finds one sentence containing cohesive devices with two ties. It is the sentence number 131 which has other conjunction in the form of 'well' in which its presupposed item is the preceding sentence expressed by Le Chiffre. The function of 'well' is to introduce explanatory comment. It is also found demonstrative reference namely anaphora from 'that', since the presupposed item is 'I'm a little confused' expressed by Le Chiffre. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun 'that'.

THE 19th SETTING

Bond: *Weren't you supposed to enter so the others could see you?(132)*

Lynd: Was I? Forgive me. Good luck, darling.

Y: It's up to you, Monsieur Bond. Monsieur Bond?

Bond: Oh, I'm sorry(133). What was the bet?(134) A hundred thousand?(135)

Y: Call

There is no tie in the above setting.

THE 20th SETTING

Lynd: Hello.

Mathis: I suppose I don't have to tell you how beautiful you look. Half the people at that table are still watching you. Champagne.

Monsieur Le Chiffre.

Y: Bet. Two hundred thousand. Monsieur, you have been called. Showdown, please. A full house to Monsieur Le Chiffre. Deuces full of nines. Mr. Bond? Fold.

Bond: Send the barman over, please(136).

Waiter: Yes sir.

Bond: A dry martini(137). Wait(138). Three measures Gordon's, one of vodka half of Kina Lillet, shake it over ice then add a thin slice of lemon peel. 139).

Waiter: Yes, sir.

It is not found cohesive devices from the above setting.

THE 21st SETTING

Bond: You taste nice(140).

Lynd: I thought we dispensed with covers.

Bond: No(141). We dispensed with one that was of no use and created another that is(142). Is he watching?(143)

Lynd: Yes.

Bond: Good(144).

Lynd: This is me in character pissed off because you're losing so fast we won't be here past midnight. Oddly, my character's feelings mirror my own.

Bond: You know, that's not half bad(145). I'm gonna have to think up a name for that(146). It was worth it to discover his tell(147).

Mathis: What do you mean?

Bond: The twitch he has to hide when he bluffs(148).

Lynd: Bluffs? He had the best hand.

Bond: Which he got on the last card(149). The odds against were 23-to-1, and he'd know that(150). When he did his first raise he had nothing(151). Winning was blind luck(152). Did you get the bug?(153)

Mathis: Yes.

Bond: Thank you(154)

From the 21st setting, it is found that there are ten sentences containing cohesive devices with thirteen ties. They are grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 141 having clausal ellipsis from 'No'. The presupposed item is the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd. Actually, the complete sentence is 'No, we didn't dispense with cover', since the omitted point is a clause, so it is called clausal ellipsis. The function of ellipsis in this sentence is to make the sentence simple by omitting the clause 'we didn't dispense with cover'. The second is sentence number 142 which has reiteration namely repetition from the word 'dispensed'. The presupposed item is 'dispensed' in previous sentence expressed by Lynd. The third is sentence number 143 found reference namely personal anaphora from 'he'. The presupposed item is 'one' found in sentence number 142. Thus, it is called by anaphora. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate subject pronoun 'he'. The fourth is sentence number 145 having reference namely demonstrative anaphora from 'that's'. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd. The fifth is sentence number 146 having reference namely demonstrative anaphora from 'that'. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd as the sentence number 145. Hence, the function of reference in these two sentences is to indicate demonstrative pronoun 'that'. The sixth is sentence number 147 having personal anaphora from 'his'. The presupposed item is 'one' found in sentence number 142. The seventh is sentence number 148 having personal anaphora from 'he'. The presupposed item of it is 'one' in the sentence number 142. The eighth is sentence number 149 having 'he'. The

presupposed item is 'one'. As sentence number 148, it is also called personal anaphora, since the presupposed item comes before 'he'. The next is sentence number 149, 150, and 151 having personal reference namely anaphora in the form of 'he' and 'his'. The presupposed item of them is 'one' found in the sentence number 142. The function of reference found in those sentences stated before is to indicate pronoun.

THE 22nd SETTING

Bond: *So? You want to do what to me?(155)*

Lynd: You've lost me completely.

Bond: *You just said you can't wait to get me back to the room(156). Come on(157)*

From the 22nd setting, it is found that there is a sentence containing cohesive devices with a tie found in the sentence number 155 in the form of 'so'. It is called conjunction namely causal. The function of 'so' is to indicate cause and effect relationship.

THE 23rd SETTING

Receptionist: Good evening.

Bond: *Good evening(158). You're holding a parcel for me(159).*

Receptionist: Here is.

Bond: *Thank you(160).*

There is no cohesive devices found in the above setting

THE 24th SETTING

Bond: *Open that(161)*

It is not found cohesive devices from the 24th setting.

THE 25th SETTING

Bond: *Go to the room(162). Wait for me there(163). Stairs(164).*

In the 25th setting, there is a sentence containing cohesive devices with a tie found in the sentence number 162 from 'there'. It is called reference namely demonstrative anaphora, since the presupposed item is the word 'room' found in the preceding sentence. The function of this kind of reference in this sentence is to indicate spatial order.

THE 26th SETTING

Bond: Go find Mathis(165). Tell him I've hidden the bodies here and I want him to get rid of them(166). Do that now(167). Go. Go, go!!(168)

From the 26th setting, it is found that there are two sentences containing cohesive devices with three ties. All of them are grammatical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 166 which has reference namely anaphora from the word 'him', since the presupposed item of it is 'Mathis' found in sentence number 165. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate object pronoun 'him'. The second is sentence number 167 having nominal substitution from the word 'do', since 'do' is a kind of dummy word used to indicate verbal substitution. Actually, the sentence is 'Tell him I've hidden the bodies here and I want him to get rid of the, now!'. It is substituted by 'do'. The presupposed item is the preceding sentence, number 166. The function of substitution in this sentence is to make the sentence accurate.

THE 27th SETTING

Le Chiffre You changed your shirt, Mr. Bond hope our little game isn't causing you to perspire.

Bond: A little(169). But I won't consider myself to be in trouble until I start weeping blood(170).

From the 27th setting, the researcher finds one sentence containing cohesive devices. It can be seen from the sentence number 170. There is a conjunction namely adversative in the form of '*but*'. The presupposed item of '*but*' is the sentence number 169. The function of conjunction '*but*' in this sentence is to indicate contrast.

THE 28th SETTING

Lynd: It's like there's blood on my hands. It's not coming off.

Bond: Here, let's see(171). That's better(172). You cold?(173)

Lynd: Yeah.

Bond: Here(174).

It is found a tie in the setting number 28 namely repetition from the word '*here*'. The function of repetition in this sentence is to stress the speaker's ideas.

THE 29th SETTING

Bond: You have any trouble with the bodies?(175)

Mathis: Less than some. Being dead doesn't mean one can't still be helpful.

Bond: That'll keep Le Chiffre looking over his shoulder(176). He'll be wondering who's gonna come for him next(177).

Mathis: How's our girl? Melted your cold heart yet?

From the 29th setting, the researcher finds two sentences containing cohesive devices. It can be seen from the sentence number 176 found '*that*'. It is demonstrative anaphora. The presupposed item is previous sentence expressed by Mathis. Hence, it is called by anaphora, since the presupposed item comes first. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun '*that*'. The next is sentence number 177 which has personal reference namely anaphora from '*he'll*' and '*his*'. The presupposed item is '*Le Chiffre*' found in sentence number 176. Hence, it is called anaphora, since the presupposed

item found in the preceding sentence. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate subject pronoun 'he' and possessive pronoun 'his'.

THE 30th SETTING

Bond: *Well, I'm gonna need the other 5 million to buy back in(178).*

Lynd: I can't do that, James.

Bond: *Look, I made a mistake(179). I was impatient, maybe I was arrogant, but I can beat him(180).*

Lynd: I'm sorry.

Bond: *Sorry?(181) Sorry?(182) Try putting that in a sentence(183). "Sorry Le Chiffre's gonna win continue funding terror and killing(184)." That kind of sorry?(185)*

Lynd: You lost because of your ego, and that same ego can't take it. That's what this is about. All you're going to do now is lose more.

Bond: *Then you're an idiot(186).*

Lynd: I'm sorry?

Bond: *I said, you're a bloody idiot(187). Look in my eyes(188). I can beat this man, you now that(189).*

Lynd: Get your hand off my arm

From the 30th setting, it is found that there are six sentences containing cohesive devices with seven ties. It can be seen from the sentence number 178 found 'well'. It is a kind of conjunction namely other conjunction. The function of 'well' is to introduce explanatory comment. The second is sentence number 180 having personal reference namely cataphora from the word 'him'. The presupposed item is 'Le Chiffre' found in sentence number 184. Hence, it is called cataphora because the presupposed item comes after the word 'him'. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate object pronoun 'him'. The third is sentence number 183 which has reference namely demonstrative anaphora from the word 'that'. The presupposed item is sentence number 182. Thus, it is called anaphora. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun 'that'. The fourth is sentence number 185 found two ties 'that' and

'sorry' 'That' is a kind of reference namely demonstrative anaphora. The presupposed item is sentence number 182. Thus, it is called anaphora. While 'sorry' is lexical cohesive devices namely reiteration (repetition). The presupposed item is 'sorry' in the sentence number 184. The sixth is sentence number 186 having conjunction namely causal in the form of 'Then'. The presupposed item of 'then' is the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd. The function of 'then' is to indicate cause and effect relationship between the sentence expressed by Lynd and Bond. The seventh is sentence number 187 which has reiteration namely repetition from the word 'idiot'. The presupposed item is the word 'idiot' in the preceding sentence.

THE 31st SETTING

Bond: Vodka martini (190).

Waiter: Shaken or stirred?

Bond: Do I look like I give a damn?(191)

Mathis: James.

Bond: Get the girl out(192).

There is no tie in the above setting.

THE 32nd SETTING

Felix: Funny game, right? Sorry, I should've introduced myself, seeing as we're related. Felix Leiter, a brother from Langley. You should have a little faith. If you keep your head about you, I think you have him.

Bond: Had(193). Excuse me(194).

Felix: You're not buying in?

Bond: No(195).

Felix: Listen, I'm bleeding chips. I'm not gonna last much longer. You have a better chance. I'll stake you. I'm saying I'll give you the money to keep going. Just one thing. If you pull it off, the CIA bring him in.

Bond: And what about the winnings?(196)

Felix: Does it look like we need the money?

From the 32nd setting, it is found that there are three sentences containing cohesive devices with three ties. All of them are grammatical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 193 which has ellipsis namely operator verbal ellipsis. It is called operator verbal ellipsis, since the omitted point is the verbal operator 'have'. The presupposed item is the previous sentence expressed by Felix. Actually, the complete sentence is 'I have had'. But, verbal operator 'have' is omitted. The function of ellipsis in this sentence is to make it to be simple. The second is sentence number 195 having clausal ellipsis from the word 'no'. The presupposed item is previous sentence expressed by Felix. Actually the sentence before omitting is 'No, I'm not buying in'. But, a clause is omitted. Therefore, it is called by clausal ellipsis. The function of ellipsis in this number is the same as the number 193. The third is sentence number 196 having conjunction namely additive in the form of 'and'. The presupposed item of 'and' is the preceding sentence. The function of 'and' is to add information.

THE 33rd SETTING

Bond: Shall we up the blinds?(197)

Le Chiffre: Why not? Bet.

Bond: Raise(198)

From the 33rd setting, it is found that there is a sentence containing lexical cohesive devices with a tie. It is a kind of reiteration namely synonym from the word 'raise'. The presupposed item is the word 'up' in sentence number 197, since the word 'raise' and 'up' having the same meaning, move to higher level.

THE 34th SETTING

Bond: You okay?(199)

Lynd: Me?

Bond: Thank you(200).

It is not found cohesive devices in the above setting.

THE 35th SETTING

Bond's friend: You're welcome. Now get yourself off to a hospital.

Bond: *I will do(201). As soon as I've won this game(202).*

Lynd: You're not seriously going back there?

Bond: *I wouldn't dream of it(203).*

From the 35th setting, it is found that there are three sentences containing lexical cohesive devices with three ties. All of them are grammatical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 201 which has verbal substitution in the form of 'do'. The presupposed item is the previous sentence. Actually the sentence is 'I will get myself off to the hospital'. But 'get myself off to the hospital' is substituted by 'do'. It is the dummy word used to indicate verbal substitution. Thus, the sentence number 201 constitutes verbal substitution. The function of substitution found in this sentence is to make the sentence accurate. The second is sentence number 202 having conjunction namely temporal from the word 'as soon as'. The presupposed item of it is the sentence number 201. The function of conjunction found in this sentence is to indicate concession in an argument. The third is sentence number 203 having personal anaphora in the form of 'it', since the presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate pronoun 'it'

The 36th SETTING

Bond: Oh, I'm sorry(204). That last hand, it nearly killed me(205).

Y: Gentlemen, with this chip exchange, we enter the final phase of the game which means no more buy-ins. The big blind is now 1 million dollars. Four players. It's your bet. Monsieur Bond? check.

Bond: *Check(206).*

In the 36th setting, it is found that there is a sentence containing a tie namely repetition from the word 'check'. The presupposed item is the previous sentence.

THE 37th SETTING

Y: Gentlemen, showdown, please. Flush. Ace, king, queen. Full house. Eights full of aces. A higher full house. Aces full of sixes. Monsieur Bond. Five and seven of spades. A straight flush. Four to the eight. The high hand. Monsieur Bond wins.

Bond: For you(207).

Y: Thank you very much. Congratulations.

There is no cohesive devices found in the above setting.

THE 38th SETTING

Bond: He's all yours(208).

Felix: Much appreciated, brother.

There is no tie in the 38th setting.

THE 39th SETTING

Lynd: Congratulations.

Bond: You know, I think a celebration's in order(209).

Lynd: You were almost dead an hour ago.

Bond: Come on, I'm famished(210).

Lynd: Mathis says the Americans have made contact with Le Chiffre. They're going to extract him before dawn.

Bond: You know, I think I'll call that a Vesper(211).

Lynd: Because of the bitter after taste?

Bond: No(212). Because once you've tasted it, that's all you want to drink(213).

I thought that was quite a good line(214).

Lynd: It was a very good line.

Bond: But you're laughing at it(215).

Lynd: Not so much it as you.

Bond: Well, that's fine then(216). I figured out what that is(217). It's an Algerian love knot(218).

Lynd: Really? I thought it was just something pretty.

Bond: No, you didn't(219). Someone gave that to you(220). He's a very lucky man(221).

Lynd: You can switch off so easily, can't you? It doesn't bother you, killing those people?

Bond: Well, I wouldn't be very good at my job if it did(222).

Lynd: I don't believe you. You've got a choice, you know? Just because you've done something doesn't mean you have to keep doing it.

Bond: Why is it people who can't take advice always insist on giving it?(223)

Lynd: You think I can't take my own advice?

Bond: I think something is driving you(224). And I think I'll never find out what that is(225).

Lynd: Mathis needs me. Good night. Congratulations again.

Bond: Mathis(226).

From the 39th setting, the researcher finds eleven sentences containing cohesive devices with fourteen ties. The first is sentence number 212 having clausal ellipsis from the word 'no'. The presupposed item is sentence before expressed by Lynd. Actually, the complete sentence is '*No, it is not because the bitter after taste*', since the omitted point is a clause, so it is called by clausal ellipsis. The second is the sentence number 213 having two ties from the word 'because' and 'it'. The third is sentence number 215 having two ties from the word 'but' and 'it'. The fourth is sentence number 216 which has other conjunction in the form of 'well'. The fifth is sentence number 217 having demonstrative cataphora from the word 'that'. The presupposed item is '*an Algerian love knot*' found in the following sentence. The sixth is sentence number 219 having ellipsis namely lexical verbal ellipsis from 'No you didn't'. Here the lexical verb 'think' is omitted. The seventh is sentence number 220 having demonstrative anaphora from the word 'that'. The presupposed item is in the sentence number 218. The eighth is sentence number 221, having personal anaphora from the word 'he's'. The presupposed item of 'he's' is 'someone' found in sentence number 220. The tenth is sentence number 222 having two ties from the word 'well' and 'did'. 'Well' is a kind of conjunction namely other conjunction, its function is to introduce explanatory comment, while 'did' is a

kind of substitution namely verbal substitution, since 'did' is a kind of dummy word used to indicate verbal substitution. The presupposed item is the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd. Actually, the sentence is 'I wouldn't be very good at my job if it bother me'. It is substituted by *did*. The eleventh is sentence number 225 having three ties from the word 'and', 'think', and 'that'. 'And' is a kind of conjunction namely additive. The presupposed item of it is the sentence number 224. The function of 'and' is to add information to what has already been said by the main character. While 'think' is a kind of reiteration namely repetition, the presupposed item is 'think' found in sentence number 224. 'That' is personal anaphora. The presupposed item of it is 'something' in sentence number 224.

THE 40th SETTING

Le Chiffre: You've taken good care of your body. Such a waste. You know I never understood all these elaborate tortures. It's the simplest thing to cause more pain than a man can possibly endure. And of course it's not only the immediate agony, but the knowledge that if you do not yield soon enough there will be little left to identify you as a man. The only question remains will you yield in time? I want the money. Miss Lynd will give me the account number, if she hasn't already. So all I need from you is the password. The password, please. **Bond: I've got a little itch down there(227). Would you mind?(228) No! No! No! No(229). To the right(230). To the right(231). To the right!(232)**

Le Chiffre: You are a funny man, Mr. Bond.

Bond: Yeah! Yes, yes, yes(233). Now the whole world's gonna know that you died scratching my balls(234).

Le Chiffre: I died? I died?

Bond: Yes(235). Because no matter what you do, I'm not gonna give you the password(236). Which means your clients will hunt you down and cut you into pieces of meat while you're still breathing(237). Because if you kill me there'll be nowhere else to hide(238).

Le Chiffre: But you are so wrong! Because even after I slaughtered you and your little girlfriend your people would still welcome me with open arms because they need what I know.

Bond: The big picture(239).

Le Chiffre: Give me the password and I will at least let her live. Bond. Do it soon enough and she might even be in one piece. You really aren't going to tell me, are you?

Bond: No(240).

Le Chiffre: So I think I'll feed you what you seem not to value.

From the 40th setting, it is found that there are six sentences containing seven ties. They are grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 232 having reiteration namely repetition from the word '*right*'. The presupposed item is '*right*' found in the preceding sentence. The function of repetition in this sentence is to stress the speaker's ideas. The second is sentence number 233 having clausal ellipsis from the word '*yes*'. The presupposed item is the preceding expressed by Le Chiffre. Actually, the complete sentence is '*Yes, I'm a funny man*', since the omitted point is a clause, so it is called by clausal ellipsis. The third is sentence number 235 having clausal ellipsis from the word '*yes*'. The presupposed item is the preceding sentence expressed by Le Chiffre. Actually, the complete sentence is '*Yes, you died*', since the omitted point is a clause, so it is called by clausal ellipsis as the number 233. The function of substitution in these two sentences is to make the sentence to be simple. The fourth is sentence number 236 having two ties '*because*' and '*password*'. '*Because*' is causal conjunction in which the presupposed item of it is the sentence number 238, the function of '*because*' is to indicate cause and effect relationship, while password is reiteration namely repetition. The presupposed item is the word '*password*' in the previous sentence expressed by Le Chiffre. The fifth is sentence number 238 having a tie from the word '*because*'. It is conjunction namely causal. The function of it is to indicate cause and effect relationship. The sixth is sentence number 240 having clausal ellipsis from the word '*no*'. The presupposed item is

sentence before expressed by Le Chiffre. Actually, the complete sentence is ‘*No, I’m not going to tell you*’, since the omitted point is a clause, so it is called clausal ellipsis. The function of ellipsis in this sentence is to make it to be simple.

THE 41st SETTING

Bond: Vesper(241). Vesper(242). No(243). Not him(244). Not Mathis(245). No(246).

A nurse: I’ll get the doctor.

Bond: Not him(247)

From the 41st setting, the researcher finds two sentences containing two ties. The first is sentence number 244 having personal cataphora from the word ‘*him*’. The presupposed item is ‘*Mathis*’ in the sentence number 245. Thus, it constitutes cataphora, since the presupposed item is in the following sentence. The next is sentence number 247 which has ‘*him*’. It is personal anaphora, since the presupposed item of it is ‘*Mathis*’ in the sentence number 245. The function of reference in these two sentences is to indicate object pronoun ‘*him*’.

THE 42nd SETTING

Bond: What?(248)

Mathis: Why they left the two of you alive.

Bond: Where is she?(249)

Mathis: Sleeping. Well, I’m supposed to get you to drink this. It’s just odd killing everyone else but leaving you and her untouched. Almost as if someone was trying to tell us something. Get a look at the killer?

Bond: No(250).

Mathis: Shame. Drink up. Anything else you remember? Anything that can help us?

Bond: Help us? Or help you?

From the 42nd setting, it is found that there is one sentence containing a tie. It is the sentence number 250 having clausal ellipsis from the word ‘*no*’. The presupposed item is the previous sentence expressed by Le Chiffre. Actually, the

complete sentence is 'No, I didn't get a look at the killer', since the omitted point is a clause, so it is called clausal ellipsis. The function of ellipsis is to make the sentence to be simple.

THE 43rd SETTING

Lynd: Hello.

Bond: Hello(251). You all right?(252)

Lynd: I can't resist waking you. Every time I do, you look at me as if you haven't seen me in years. It makes me feel reborn.

Bond: *If you'd just been born wouldn't you be naked?(253)*

Lynd: You have me there. You can have me anywhere.

Bond: *I can?(254)*

Lynd: Yeah. Here, there, anywhere you like.

Bond: *Does this mean that you're warming to me?(255)*

Lynd: Yeah. That's how I would describe it.

Bond: *It's just that not so long ago I would have described your feelings towards me as I'm trying to think of a better word than "loathing.(256)"*

Lynd: I'm afraid I'm a complicated woman.

Bond: *That is something to be afraid of(257).*

Mr. Mendel: Hello.

Bond: *Oh, perfect timing(258).*

Lynd: Monsieur Mendel. How are things in Switzerland?

Mr. Mendel: My apologies, I do not mean to rush but 120 million is a large sum of oney.

Bond: *It certainly is(259). You didn't bring any chocolates with you?(260)*

Mr. Mendel: I'm afraid not. If you would type in the account number. And now the password.

Bond: *You can do that(261).*

Lynd: I would if I knew what it was.

Bond: *V-E-S-P-E-R(262).*

Mr. Mendel: The funds have been transferred. Sorry for disturbing you. Auf Wiedersehen.

Bond : *Auf Wiedersehen, Herr Mendel(263).*

Lynd: You know, James I just want you to know that if all that was left of you was your smile and your little finger you'd still be more of a man than anyone I've ever met.

Bond: *That's because you know what I can do with my little finger(264).*

Lynd: I have no idea.

Bond: *But you're aching to find out(265).*

Lynd: You're not going to let me in there, are you? You've got your armor back on. That's that.

Bond: *I have no armor left(266). You've stripped it from me(267). Whatever is left of me(268). Whatever is left of me whatever I am I'm yours(269).*

From the 43rd setting, it is found that there are ten sentences containing eleven ties. They are grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. The first is sentence number 253 having reiteration namely repetition from the word '*born*'. The presupposed item is '*reborn*' in the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd. The second is sentence number 254 having ellipsis namely lexical verbal ellipsis from '*I can*'. The presupposed item is the previous sentence. Actually, the complete sentence is '*I can have*'. Here the lexical word '*have*' is omitted. The function of ellipsis is to make the sentence to be simple by omitting the word '*have*'. The third is number 255 having demonstrative anaphora from the word '*this*', since the presupposed item is in the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun '*this*'. The fourth is sentence number 256 which has reiteration namely repetition from the word '*described*'. The presupposed item is the word '*describe*' found in the previous sentence expressed by Lynd. The fifth is sentence number 257 having two ties from the word '*that*' and '*afraid*'. '*That*' is demonstrative anaphora, since the presupposed item is the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd, the function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun '*that*', while '*afraid*' is a kind of reiteration namely repetition. The presupposed item is '*afraid*' found in the previous sentence expressed by Lynd. The sixth is sentence number 261, having verbal substitution. The presupposed item is the preceding sentence expressed by Mr. Mendel. The function of substitution in this sentence is to make it to be accurate by substituting '*type the password*' with '*do*'. The seventh is sentence number 264, having demonstrative

anaphora from 'that's'. The presupposed item is the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun 'that'. The eighth is the sentence number 265, having conjunction namely adversative from the word 'but'. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence. The function of 'but' is to indicate contrast. The ninth is sentence number 267 which has personal anaphora from 'it', since the presupposed item is the word 'armor' can be found in the previous sentence. The function reference is to indicate pronoun 'it'. The tenth is sentence number 269, having repetition from the word 'whatever'. The presupposed item is the word 'whatever' found in the sentence number 268. The function of repetition in this sentence is to stress the speaker's ideas.

THE 44th SETTING

Bond: I suppose M won't miss me for a couple of days(270). She'll be too busy sweating Mathis(271).

Lynd: Mathis?

Bond: Remember I told you about Le Chiffre's tell?(272) Well, Mathis told Le Chiffre(273). That's how he wiped me out(274). Same goes for the implant(275). Can't say I'm too sorry about losing that(276).

Lynd: I can't believe it.

Bond: No, neither could I(277). I thought he had my back(278). But there you go, lesson learned(279).

Lynd: Does everyone have a tell?

Bond: Yes(280). Everyone(281). Everyone except you(282). I wonder if that's why I love you(283).

Lynd: You love me?

Bond : Enough to quit and float round the world with you until one of us has to find an honest job(284). But I think that's gonna have to be you(285). I've no idea what an honest job is(286).

Lynd: You're serious.

Bond: Like you said you do what I do for too long and there won't be any soul left to salvage(287). I'm leaving with what little I have left(288). Is that enough for you?(289)

From the 44th setting, it is found that there are twelve sentences containing fourteen ties. The first is sentence number 271 which has personal anaphora from '*she*', since the presupposed item is '*M*' found in the sentence number 270. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate subject pronoun '*she*'. The second is sentence number 273 having two ties '*well*' and '*told*'. '*Well*' is a kind of conjunction namely other conjunction. '*Told*' is reiteration namely repetition. The presupposed item is the word '*told*' in the sentence number 272. The third is the sentence number 274 having two ties '*that's*' and '*he*'. '*That's*' is demonstrative anaphora. And '*he*' is personal anaphora, since the presupposed item is '*Mathis*' in the sentence number 273. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate subject pronoun '*he*'. The fourth is the sentence number 276 having demonstrative anaphora from '*this*', since the presupposed item is '*implant*' found in the number 275. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun '*this*'. The fifth is sentence number 278 found personal anaphora from '*he*', since the presupposed item is '*Mathis*' in the sentence number 273. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate subject pronoun '*he*'. The sixth is sentence number 279 having adversative conjunction in the form of '*but*' in which the presupposed item of '*but*' is the sentence number 284. The function of '*but*' in this sentence is to indicate contrast. The seventh is sentence number 280 having clausal ellipsis from '*yes*'. Actually, the complete sentence before omitted is '*Yes, everyone has a tell*'. The omitted point is a clause. Thus, it is included clausal ellipsis. The function of ellipsis is to make the sentence simple by omitting the clause. The eight is sentence number

282 having reiteration namely ellipsis from the word 'everyone'. The function of repetition is to stress the main character's ideas. The presupposed item is the sentence number 281. The ninth is sentence number 283 having demonstrative reference from the word 'that's'. The presupposed item of it is the sentence number 282. Hence it is included anaphora. The tenth is sentence number 285 having two ties, 'but' and 'that's'. 'But' is adversative conjunction in which the presupposed item of it is the sentence number 284, the function of 'but' is to indicate contrast, while 'that's' is demonstrative reference. Reference found in those two sentences number 283 and 285 have the same function to indicate demonstrative pronoun 'that'. The next is sentence number 286 which has reiteration namely repetition from the word 'an honest job'. The presupposed item is in the sentence number 284. The function of repetition in this sentence is to stress the main character's ideas. Then is the sentence number 289 having demonstrative anaphora, since the presupposed item is the sentence number 288. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun 'that'.

THE 45th SETTING

Lynd: Come on. No. No. No, stop it. Stop. I have to get to the bank. What's the time? How much do we need to float for a month?

Bond: *I've got plenty(290).*

Lynd : No, I want to pay for my half of our aimless wanderings.

Bond: *You stopped wearing the necklace(291).*

Lynd: Yeah. It was time.

Bond: *Time enough to get over someone?(292)*

Lynd: To realize sometimes you can forget the past. Though apparently not your employer. Back in one month. Come on. I'll get the money you get supplies.

Bond: *I'll see you back here in half an hour(293).*

Lynd: yes.

From the 45th setting, it is found that there are two sentences containing two ties. Both of them are lexical cohesive devices namely synonym. The first is sentence number 290 which has synonym from the word '*plenty*'. The presupposed item of it is the word '*much*' found in the preceding sentence, since '*plenty*' and '*much*' have the same meaning. The second is the sentence number 292 having repetition from the word '*time*'. The presupposed item of it is the preceding sentence expressed by Lynd.

THE 46th SETTING

Bond: Hello, M(294).

M: I got your note.

Bond: Yes?(295)

M: We'll talk about that later. Right now I have a lovely man from the Treasury here wondering if you're ever going to deposit the winnings.

Bond: That's a shame(296). I didn't think they'd miss it(297).

M: Yes. Well, I told them not to worry. So you'll be depositing it today.

Bond: On my way to the bank right now(298)

From the 46th setting, the researcher finds two sentences containing three ties. Three of them are grammatical cohesive devices. The first is the sentence number 296 having demonstrative anaphora from '*that's*', since the presupposed item is the previous sentence expressed by M. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate demonstrative pronoun '*that*'. The second is the sentence number 297 having personal anaphora from '*they'd*', since the presupposed item is '*the winnings*' found in the previous sentence. The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate subject pronoun '*they*'. Moreover, in the number 297 there is '*it*'. '*It*' is personal anaphora, since the presupposed item is the word '*that*' found in the preceding sentence. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate pronoun '*it*'.

THE 47th SETTING

Bond: James Bond for Mr. Mendel(299).

Mr. Mendel: Hello.

Bond: Mr. Mendel? I'm having trouble accessing the funds in my account(300).

Mr. Mendel: It was transferred to the account number your company gave us, Mr. Bond. It appears the funds are being withdrawn as we speak.

Bond: *Where?(301)*

Mr. Mendel: The Venice branch, of course. St. Mark's Square. Is there a problem, Mr. Bond?

In the 47th setting there is a sentence containing grammatical cohesive devices. It is the sentence number 301 having clausal ellipsis from the word 'where'. Actually, the complete sentence is 'Where was it transferred?'. But, the clause 'was it transferred?' is omitted. Hence, it is called clausal ellipsis. The function of ellipsis found in this sentence is to make the sentence simple by omitting a clause.

THE 48th SETTING

A man: I'll kill her!

Bond: Allow me(302).

There is no cohesive devices found in the above setting.

THE 49th SETTING

M: She had a boyfriend. A French Algerian. They were very much in love. He was kidnapped by the organization behind Le Chiffre. And they blackmailed her, threatening to kill him unless she cooperated. We should've picked up on it but sometimes we're so focused on our enemies we forget to watch our friends. How are you doing?

Bond: She left her cell phone(303). *She must have known I'd check it(304).* (186)

M: She knew you were you. Well, at least this clears Mathis.

Bond: No(305).

M: No?

Bond: No(306). *We just proved that she's guilty, not that he's innocent(307). It could've been a double blind(308). Keep sweating him(309).*

M: You don't trust anyone, do you, James?

Bond: *No(310).*

M: Then you've learnt your lesson. Get back as soon as you can. We need you.

Bond: *Will do(311).*

M: If you do need time....

Bond: *Why should I need more time?(312) The job's done, and the bitch is dead(313).*

M: James did you ever ask yourself why you weren't killed that night? Isn't it obvious? She made a deal to spare your life in exchange for the money. I'm sure she hoped they would let her live. But she must have known she was going to her death. And now we'll never know who was behind this. The trail's gone cold.

Mr White: Hello.

From the 49th setting, it is found that there are nine sentences containing nine ties involving grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. The first is the sentence number 304 having personal anaphora in the form of 'it', since the presupposed item is the word 'cell phone' in the sentence number 303. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate pronoun 'it'. The second is the sentence number 305 having clausal ellipsis from 'no'. The complete sentence before omitted is 'No, it isn't clear Mathis'. But, a clause is omitted. Therefore, it is included clausal ellipsis. The function of ellipsis in this sentence is to make the sentence simple. The third is the sentence number 306. It is the same as number 305 called clausal ellipsis. The fourth is the sentence number 307 having personal anaphora in the form of 'he's', since the presupposed item is 'Mathis' in the preceding sentence expressed by M. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate subject pronoun 'his'. The fifth is the sentence number 308 having personal anaphora from the word 'it', since the presupposed item is the sentence number 307. The function of reference in this sentence is to indicate pronoun 'it'. The sixth is sentence number 309 having personal anaphora from the word 'him', since the presupposed item is 'Mathis' in the preceding sentence expressed by M.

The function of reference found in this sentence is to indicate object pronoun 'him'. The seventh is number 310 found clausal ellipsis from 'no'. Actually, the complete sentence before omitted is 'No, I don't trust anyone'. But, a clause is omitted. The function of ellipsis found in this sentence is to make the sentence simple by omitting a clause. The eighth is number 311 having verbal substitution in the form of 'do'. The function of substitution identified in this sentence is to make the sentence accurate by replacing 'get back as soon as I can' by 'do'. Actually, the sentence is 'I will get back as soon as I can'. Hence it is called verbal substitution. The ninth is the sentence number 312 repetition from the word 'time'. The presupposed item is the preceding sentence expressed by M.

The 50th SETTING

Bond: Mr. White? We need to talk(314).

Mr White: Who is this?

Bond: The name's Bond. James Bond(315)

It is not found cohesive devices in the 50th setting.

4.2 Discussion

As stated in chapter III, the data of this study are taken from the utterances expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film. The data show that there are both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film.

In line with Haliday and Hasan's theory of cohesive, the results of the analysis show that the total number of grammatical cohesive devices found in the utterances expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film are reference involves 49 ties of personal anaphora, 5 ties of personal cataphora, 27 ties of

demonstrative anaphora, and 1 tie of demonstrative cataphora. Ellipsis involves 5 ties of operator verbal ellipsis, 3 ties of lexical verbal ellipsis, there is no nominal ellipsis, 18 ties of clausal ellipsis. Substitution involves 8 ties of verbal substitution. There is no nominal and clausal substitution. All of the kind of conjunctions are found in the sentences expressed by the main character, they are 3 ties of additive, 8 ties of adversative, 10 ties of causal, 10 ties of temporal, and 14 ties of other conjunction. Moreover, lexical cohesive devices found in the utterances expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film are both reiteration and collocation. In term of reiteration, a tie of hyponym is found, 5 ties of metonym is found, 3 ties of synonym is found, there is no antonym found, 21 ties of repetition is found. In term of collocation, only a tie is found. It shows that the number of reference is the highest among the others.

Within the reference, the ties found are personal anaphora, personal cataphora, demonstrative anaphora, and demonstrative cataphora. The frequency occurrence shows that the mostly reference used is both personal and demonstrative. But the most common used is personal reference. In this research the researcher proves that the main character much uses the personal reference and demonstrative reference. The personal reference is used to refer to function in speech situation, through the category of person such as first person, second person and third person for example: she, he, it, his, etc; then demonstrative reference is used to refer to location on scale of proximity such as that, this, etc. on the other hand, the use of comparative reference is never used because the main character is never appearing the ideas or subject which contain the

comparison ideas in the utterances. The function of reference is to indicate reference pronoun.

Beside the reference, the researcher also finds ellipsis in this research. Nominal ellipsis is not found. But, the ellipsis found is verbal ellipsis namely operator verbal and lexical verbal ellipsis. The example of lexical verbal ellipsis can be found on the sentence number 114, 254, and 219, while operator verbal ellipsis can be found on the sentence number 3, 32, 38, 110, and 193. Moreover, it is also identified clausal ellipsis. The example of it can be found in the sentence number 8, 25, 62, 63, 71, 84, 141, 195, 212, 233, 235, 240, 250, 280, 301 305, 306, and 310. From the result of identification, the most common ellipsis used is clausal. However, the function of ellipsis is to make the utterances expressed by the main character simple.

Meanwhile, the other grammatical cohesive devices identified is substitution. Substitution identified in this research is verbal substitution. It can be found in the sentence expressed by the main character number 17, 57, 126, 167, 201, 222, 261, and 311. From those sentences, verbal substitution is in the form of '*do*' and '*did*'. But, the most common used is '*do*'. The function of substitution is to make the language accurate. Nevertheless, there is no nominal and clausal substitution

The last grammatical cohesive devices identified is conjunction. They are adversative found in the sentence number 26, 33, 90,102, 170, 215, 265, 279, and 285. From those sentence, it can be seen that the most common adversative conjunction used is '*but*'. Another is '*only*'. The next is additive. It can be found

in the sentence number 78, 196, and 225. Additive used is '*and*' and '*or*'.

Furthermore, temporal conjunction can be found in the sentence number 67, 82, and 202. Temporal conjunction expressed by the main character is '*then*' and '*as soon as*'. Then, causal conjunction can be found in the sentence number 23, 48, 64, 117, 125, 155, 186, 213, 236, and 238. Causal conjunction identified is '*so*', the most common used, '*because*', '*in that case*', and '*then*'. The last conjunction, namely other conjunction can be found on the sentence number 23, 36, 37, 41, 77, 80, 88, 91, 122, 131, 178, 216, 222, and 273. From those sentences, it can be seen that the most common other conjunction used is '*well*'; the other conjunction rarely used is '*now*'. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that adversative, causal, and other conjunction are more commonly used than the other. But the most common is other conjunction in the form of *well*. As a matter of fact, to indicate a connection between utterances, the speakers use a wide variety of conjunctions as mentioned above.

Further, lexical cohesive identified in this research is both reiteration and repetition. In term of reiteration, only antonym the researcher does not find it. meanwhile, hyponym can be found on the sentence number 106 in the form of *religion* in which the presupposed item of it is *Chatolic Roman*, since religion is super ordinate of *Chatolic Roman*. Moreover, metonym can be found on the sentence number 11, 12, 30, 42, and 88. Synonym can be found on the sentence number 102, 198, and 290. As a matter of fact, there is no antonym found on the utterances expressed by the main character. Then, repetition can be found on the sentence number 2, 42, 43, 44, 51, 83, 185, 189, 198, 206, 225, 232, 236, 253,

256, 269, 273, 282, 286, 292, and 312. Hence, the most common reiteration used is repetition. Meanwhile, collocation can be found on the sentence number 3. It is in the form of *reservation*. The presupposed item is *checking in*, since both of the word may be occur surrounding. Therefore, it can be taken a conclusion that the most common used of lexical cohesive devices is repetition. The function of repetition is to stress the speaker's ideas.

In conclusion, the function of cohesive devices found in the utterances expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film show that it has important role to make a good coherence in the utterance. Their existence cannot be separated, they must collaborate each other to give result in cohesive relation in the utterances.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the findings and the discussion in the chapter IV, the study concludes and provides some suggestions.

5.1 Conclusion

The objective of this study is to identify the types as well as the function of cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film. Therefore, the answer to the questions concerning to the type and the function of cohesive devices and their descriptions have been provided by the result of this study.

The study reveals that there are almost all of the kinds of cohesive devices, grammatical and lexical, found in the utterances expressed by the main character of Casino Royale film. On the grammatical cohesive devices, it is found that the most common cohesive devices used are reference such as he, she, it, that, and this. The function of reference is to indicate reference pronoun. Then followed by conjunction such as but, only, and, or, then, as soon as, so, because, in that case, then, and well. The function is to indicate a connection between ideas. After that ellipsis is used for example verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis. The function is to make the utterances simple. Substitution is rarely found such as do and did. The function of substitution is to make the language accurate. Nevertheless, on the lexical cohesive devices, it is found that the most common cohesive devices used is reiteration namely repetition such as husband, afraid, everything, etc. The

function of repetition is to stress the main character's idea. The next is metonym, synonym, and hyponym. Collocation is rarely used. The function of metonym, synonym, hyponym, and collocation is to make the sentences can be tied together to make a good coherence in the utterance.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the significance of the study, this research is dedicated to provide information for the linguistics students of English department in the cohesion study, particularly in the film script, since it includes spoken text. Hopefully, by knowing the information of cohesive devices in spoken text, English learners could pay attention to the use of them in practicing speaking to develop their speaking.

Furthermore, the researcher delivers suggestion to the next researchers who have the same interest to analyze cohesive devices. It is expected that the result of this study is going to lead the next researchers who conduct the same field of research as the reference or comparison that might be relevant to their researches. Hopefully, further researchers use other data in the form of spoken text and analyze it by other theory of cohesive devices.

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