

**A STUDY OF COHESIVE DEVICES FOUND
IN THE MAIN CHARACTER'S UTTERANCES
OF DRAMA 'MACBETH'
BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

2008

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THESIS

**Presented to
the State Islamic University of Malang
In partial fulfillment of the requirement
For the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S1)***

**By:
Ririn Setyowati
NIM. 03320134**



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
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2008

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis is to certify that the thesis entitled **“A Study of Cohesive Devices Found in the Main Character’s Utterances of Drama “MACBETH” by William Shakespeare”** written by Ririn Setyowati has been approved by the advisor, for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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MOTTO

Out of the night that covers me

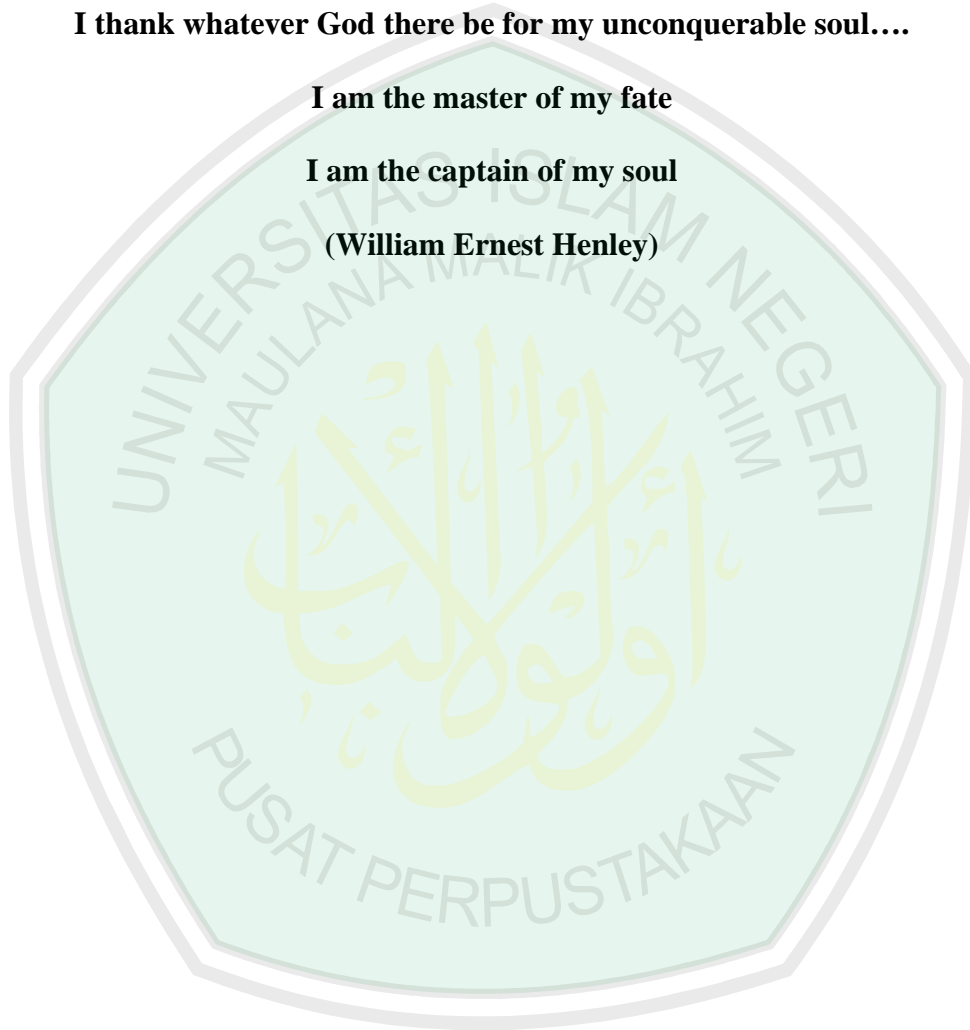
Black as pit from pole to pole

I thank whatever God there be for my unconquerable soul....

I am the master of my fate

I am the captain of my soul

(William Ernest Henley)



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

*The researcher's beloved father and mother
Kartono and Siti Aisyah
(Thanks for their endless loves, prays, and supports)*

*The researcher's big family in Samarinda, Madiun, Pekalongan, and Sumatera
Their smiles give a beautiful life for the researcher*

*All the researcher's lecturers
Thanks so much in giving the researcher knowledge, unforgettable experiences, and supports*

*All the researcher's friends
In English Letters and Language Department
Special for: I'am (for being with the researcher whenever she needs him, Ucik-bee (Ucok), Peny (bude),
Yu2n (jerry), Aini, Wi2n, Mina, etc. And also thanks so much for kang Rohmat, mb' Ina, and mb'
Lu2k (thanks for borrowing their thesis)*

*All the researcher's friends
In boarding house of Gajayana 107: Rin-cil, Uyunx_Sexy, Vermon, Fajar, Evi, Lina, Nia, Rifti,
Ziza, Devia, Era, Hilal, Heny, Arni, Enju, Apen, mpok Riska, istriq Moly (and her first son), and all
friends in boarding house.*

*All the researcher's friends
In SMU KESATUAN 1 SAMARINDA
The best friend: Wulan (and her first daughter), Anggi, Hendra, Bambang, Tere, etc, The researcher
Loves them all*

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Alhamdulillah *robbil 'alamin*, all praises and gratitude be to Allah SWT, the owner of the Day of Judgment, the Lord of the universe who has given the researcher his inspiration and bless in finishing her thesis. Sholawat and Salam are always delivered to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has leaded us as a good model in the overall of our life.

Her thesis will never get success without any interference from other people, she would thank for some people who have contribution in her thesis. First of all, the researcher's beloved father and mother, Kartono and Siti Aisyah, thanks for their loves, their supports, and their prayers.

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Finally, the researcher really realizes that this thesis still needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers.

Malang, January 2, 2008

The Researcher,

ABSTRACT

Setyowati, Ririn. 2008. “A Study of *Cohesive Devices Found in the Main Character’s Utterances of Drama ‘Macbeth’ by William Shakespeare*”. Thesis. English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture. The State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd.

Key Words: Cohesion, Cohesive Devices, Macbeth.

This research is intended to analyze the cohesive devices found on the Macbeth’s utterances in the drama entitled “Macbeth” in which the devices organize semantic (meaning) relationship between an element and the others. The organization of those elements is categorized as cohesion which is also viewed as one of the elements helps the audience to follow easily the train of thought of the speaker or the writer. Macbeth as the main character of the drama entitled “Macbeth” written by William Shakespeare has constructed many cohesive devices both in grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. Besides Macbeth, the supporting characters also express their utterances by using grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. This drama includes spoken text in the form of dialogues among the characters. Thus, it becomes interesting object to be researched. The problems are covered by the question "What types of grammatical cohesion are found in the drama entitled “Macbeth”?" and "What types of lexical cohesion are found in the drama entitled “Macbeth”?"

This research uses descriptive qualitative research method in which the data are taken from the utterances expressed by Macbeth during his dialogues with other supporting players. The data are analyzed by exploring Halliday and Hasan’s theory of cohesive devices.

This research has obtained the following results. On the grammatical cohesive devices which comprise reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction, this research finds that the most widely used is reference which function is to indicate reference pronoun. Then, in the second position is followed by conjunction which function is to indicate a connection between ideas. Next, the tie of substitution is found in which it makes the language expressed accurate by substituting specific terms. The last is ellipsis; its function is to simplify the sentences of utterances. Nevertheless, on the lexical cohesive devices which cover reiteration and collocation, it is found that the most widely found is reiteration namely repetition followed by metonym, antonym, synonym, and hyponym. However, Collocation is rarely found.

From the results, it is expected that this research is useful for teachers, students, preachers and any other professions who has intension to produce more qualified and rationale text of speech which can achieve their aim.

TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
APPROVAL SHEET	i
LEGITIMATION SHEET	ii
MOTTO	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	vii
LIST OF APPENDIX	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 The Problems of The Study	4
1.3 The Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	5
1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study	5
1.6 Definition of Key Terms.....	6
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Drama	7
2.2 Cohesion	8
2.2.1 Cohesive devices.....	9
2.2.1.1 Grammatical Cohesion	12
2.2.1.1.1 Reference	12
2.2.1.1.2 Substitution	14
2.2.1.1.3 Ellipsis.....	15
2.2.1.1.4 Conjunction.....	17
2.2.1.2 Lexical Cohesion	19
2.2.1.2.1 Reiteration.....	19
2.2.1.2.1.1 Repetition.....	19
2.2.1.2.1.2 Synonym	20
2.2.1.2.1.3 Hyponym.....	20
2.2.1.2.1.4 Metonym.....	20
2.2.1.2.1.5 Antonym	21
2.2.1.2.2 Collocation.....	21
2.3 Previous Study	21

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design	23
3.2 Data and Data Source	23
3.3 Research Instruments	24
3.4 Data Collection	24
3.5 Data Analysis	25
3.6 Triangulation.....	25

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings	27
4.1.1 Identification and Presentation the Cohesive Devices within the Drama.....	27
4.1.2 Discussing and Describing the Data Containing Cohesive Devices.....	28
4.2 Discussion	110
4.2.1 Grammatical Cohesive Devices	110
4.2.1.1 Reference	111
4.2.1.2 Ellipsis	111
4.2.1.3 Substitution	112
4.2.1.4 Conjunction	112
4.2.2 Lexical Cohesive Devices	112
4.2.2.1 Reiteration	112
4.2.2.2 Collocation.....	113

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion	114
5.2 Suggestion.....	115

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIXES

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix

Appendix 1. The Codes of Cohesive Devices

Appendix 2. Types of Cohesive Devices

Appendix 3. The Result of Cohesive Analysis

Appendix 4. The Total Numbers of Cohesive Devices

Appendix 5. Evidence of Thesis Consultation

Appendix 6. Certificate of the Authorship



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Surah Ibrahim 4:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمْ فَيُضِلُّ اللَّهُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ
الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿٤﴾

And we never sent a messenger save with the language of his folk, that he might make (the message) clear for them. Then Allah sanded whom He will astray, and guides whom He will. He is the Mighty, the Wise.

The above verse refers to the importance of language that is to deliver a message. In delivering a message, a part of language system named cohesion is used to make the message meaningful. People need cohesion to communicate with other people by using both formal situation and informal situation, either by using grammatical cohesion or by using lexical cohesion.

This research focuses on the cohesion as a part of language system. Cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary; therefore

cohesion includes two types namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 5).

Cohesion is expressed through the strata in which the strata consists of the semantic (meanings), the lexicogrammatical (forms), and the phonological and orthographic (expressions). Meanings are realized (coded) as forms, and forms are realized as in turn (recoded) as expressions. Meaning is put into wording, and wording into sound or writing (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 5).

In the discussion of cohesive devices, the place of cohesion in the linguistic system is in the component of textual. This comprises the resources that language has for creating text, in the same sense in which we have been using the term along: for being operationally relevant, and cohering within itself and with the context of situation. The remaining part of the textual component is that which is concerned with cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 27).

Further, cohesion is closely related to information structure, and indeed the two overlap at one point; but information structure is a form of structure, in which the entire text is blocked out into elements having one or other function in the total of configuration- everything in the text has some status in the 'given-new' framework. Cohesion is a potential for relating one element in the text to another, wherever they are and without any implication that everything in the text has some part in it. Cohesion, therefore, is part of the text-forming component in the linguistic system. It is the means whereby elements that are structurally unrelated to one another are linked together, through the dependence of one on the other for its interpretation.

This research discusses about the cohesion used in a drama entitled ‘Macbeth’ written by William Shakespeare. Specifically, it discusses the cohesive devices used in the drama. Cohesive devices that are analyzed divided into two types, they are; grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion includes reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, whereas lexical cohesion includes reiteration and collocation. Reiteration includes repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym.

Drama is a play for the theatre, radio, or television. It is the art of writing and presenting plays, a series of exciting events (Hornby, 1995). Drama is chosen since it is interesting and it contains of writing and presenting plays which can be observed by using cohesion devices from utterances and conversations of the drama. Macbeth is a feat of dramatic genius compelling, as it does, the audience to sympathize with a cold-blooded murderer. Encouraged by his wife and the prophecy of the witches, Macbeth, a noble warrior, slays Duncan the king and seizes the throne for himself. But in so doing, he has upset the natural order and cannot hope to prosper (Shakespeare, 1994).

There are other researchers on the same area with this study. Agustine’s study (2003), focused on ‘the cohesions used in advertisements published in the Jakarta Post.’ The result of the research states that the grammatical and lexical cohesion are found. The grammatical cohesion that was mostly used was personal reference, and repetition was mostly used in the lexical cohesion. Another research is Muniro’s study (2005) which focused on the cohesion and coherence used in the two texts of ‘‘Cermin Eksploitasi Advertiser’’ and ‘‘Marketable V Nilai-nilai’’ of ‘‘Prokon Aktivistis’’ in Jawa Pos newspaper. Her study has found that some cohesive devices were found. Then coherence consisting of primary and secondary concepts was also found.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in discussing the cohesions used in a drama entitled 'Macbeth'. This study specifies on the cohesive devices of that drama. There are some reasons why the researcher chooses it. *Firstly*, many cohesive devices are found in the drama used as a part of language system and part of text-forming component in the linguistic system. *Secondly*, the drama is Shakespeare's work which uses advance and old language, which is challenging to be researched. Shakespeare is an actor and playwright who results many works such as *Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Romeo and Juliet, etc.* He also wrote poems such as *Venus and Adonis, Sonnets, etc.* *Thirdly*, the researcher wants to confirm the findings of the other researches on cohesive devices using different object.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

According to the background of the study above, the researcher intends to answer two questions:

1. What types of grammatical cohesion are found in the drama entitled 'Macbeth'?
2. What types of lexical cohesion are found in the drama entitled 'Macbeth'?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Concerning the problems mentioned above, this study is intended to find out the two objectives of the study:

1. To identify the grammatical cohesion found in the drama entitled 'Macbeth'?
2. To identify the lexical cohesion found in the drama entitled 'Macbeth'?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The two significance of the study are theoretical significance and practical significance. As theoretical significance, hopefully the result of this study can provide important applications of discourse analysis and to give contribution toward the building of knowledge, especially in pragmatic study concentrated in cohesion.

As practical significance, the result of this study is expected to enrich the information for the people who concern to discourse analysis especially in cohesion and also it will help the next researchers, including the students of the State Islamic University of Malang, when they are going to do the research in this area.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study limits the analyses on one object namely a drama of Macbeth written by William Shakespeare, which consists of 124 pages which is published by Penguin Popular Classics in 1994, Penguin books and printed in England by Bookmarque Ltd, Croydon, Surrey, copyright 1934 by the Estate of G. B. Harrison.

This study uses the theory of Halliday and Hasan to analyze the use of cohesion and not discussing another part of language system such as unity which has some similarities in its discussion with cohesion.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

Definitions of the key terms are defined as follow in order to avoid the ambiguity and misunderstanding or misinterpretation about the terms which are used in this study and also to make this study be clear for the reader.

1. Discourse Analysis is a primarily linguistic study examining the use of language by its native population whose major concern is investigating language functions along with its forms, produced both orally and written form.
2. Cohesion is part of the text-forming component in the linguistic system and also a part of the language system, which is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. Cohesion refers to a semantic/ meaning relation that exists between two or more elements within a text.
3. Cohesive devices are the components of cohesion in creating a text unity of meaning within a text which can be formed of words or phrases, or utterances. It is divided into two types, namely grammatical and lexical cohesion devices. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Whereas, lexical cohesion consists of reiteration and collocation.
4. Drama means 'to do' or 'to act' classified either tragedies or comedies in the forms of utterances or conversations of the players.
5. Macbeth is the main character of drama 'Macbeth'. Macbeth is a noble warrior who slays his king, Duncan.
6. William Shakespeare is an actor, poet, and playwright in 16th Century who was born in Stratford in April 23, 1564.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews the underlying theories of the study. Some theories that deal with this study are drama, cohesion, cohesion devices, and previous studies.

2.1 Drama

A drama is a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activity by means of presenting various actions of – and dialogues between – a group of characters (Reaske, 1966: 5).

Drama comes from Greek words meaning "to do" or "to act." A play is a story acted out (Chionglo, <http://litera1no4.tripod.com/drama.html>).

Plays are classified as being either tragedies or comedies. The broad difference between the two is in the ending. Comedies end happily. Tragedies end on an unhappy note. The tragedy acts as a purge. It arouses the pity for the stricken one and the terror that the audience themselves may be struck down. As the play closes, the audiences feel better for the experience. A classical tragedy tells of a high and noble person who falls because of a "tragic flaw," a weakness in his own character. A domestic tragedy concerns the lives of ordinary people brought low by circumstances beyond their control. Domestic tragedy may be realistic seemingly true to life or naturalistic realistic and on the seamy side of life. A romantic comedy is a love story. The main characters are lovers; the secondary characters are comic. In the end the lovers are always united (Chionglo, <http://litera1no4.tripod.com/drama.html>).

2.2 Cohesion

Cohesion refers to a semantic/ meaning relation that exists between two or more elements within a text. Cohesive links go along way towards explaining how the sentences of a text hang together, but they do not tell the whole story, the ties that bind a text together are often referred to under the heading of cohesion (Crystal, 1987: 119). Halliday and Hasan (1976:5) state that cohesion is a part of the system of a language which is expressed partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary.

In discussing cohesion, an important matter should be put forward, namely a text. A text refers to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole. A text maybe spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 1). Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan also state that a text is a unit of language in use. It is not a grammatical unit, like a clause or a sentence; a text is best regarded as a semantic unit: a unit not of form but of meaning. A text does not consist of sentences; it is realized by, or encoded in, sentences.

Khanisya (1999: 15) states that although a text is realized by sentence (a passage), not all passage can be called a text. An English native speaker can normally decide easily whether an English passage forms a unified whole or just a collection of unrelated sentences, while a nonnative English learners may get difficulty in doing so. In deciding whether a passage is a text or just a disconnected sequence of sentences, Halliday and Hasan (1976:2) assert that the characteristic of being a text is determined by the concept of texture. A text has texture, and this characteristic distinguishes the text

from something that is not a text. Texture functions as a unity with respect to its environment in the text.

Texture has three components, they are the establishment of cohesive relations, the textual structure that is internal to the sentence (the organization of the sentence and its parts in a way which relates it to its environment), and the last is the macrostructure of the text, that establishes it as a text of a particular kind of conversation, narrative, lyric, commercial correspondence and so on (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 324). Not all textual analysis starts with small units and works from the 'bottom up'; some approaches aim to make very general statements about the macrostructure of a text (Crystal, 1987).

2.2.1 Cohesive Devices

Cohesive devices are the tools of cohesion to create unity of meaning within a text. In the text, cohesive devices are in the form of words, utterances, phrases that exist in the text to correlate one element to the other element. Millward (in Muslimah, 2007: 13) says that:

Cohesive devices are certain words or phrases and their location within the discourse will activate a set of assumptions as to the meaning of what has gone beforehand or will generate a set of expectations to what may follow. So that, word or phrases can create links across the boundaries of mere fragments or can chain related items together.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that cohesive devices are words, utterances, or phrases that their meaning are dependent on the other words, utterances, or

phrases either precede or follow them. Their meaning are related each other and be unified whole.

Some studies in analyzing cohesive devices are done by the experts. Halliday and Hasan (1976) and De Beaugrande are the two experts in cohesive devices study. The theory of Halliday and Hasan is shown in Figure 2.1

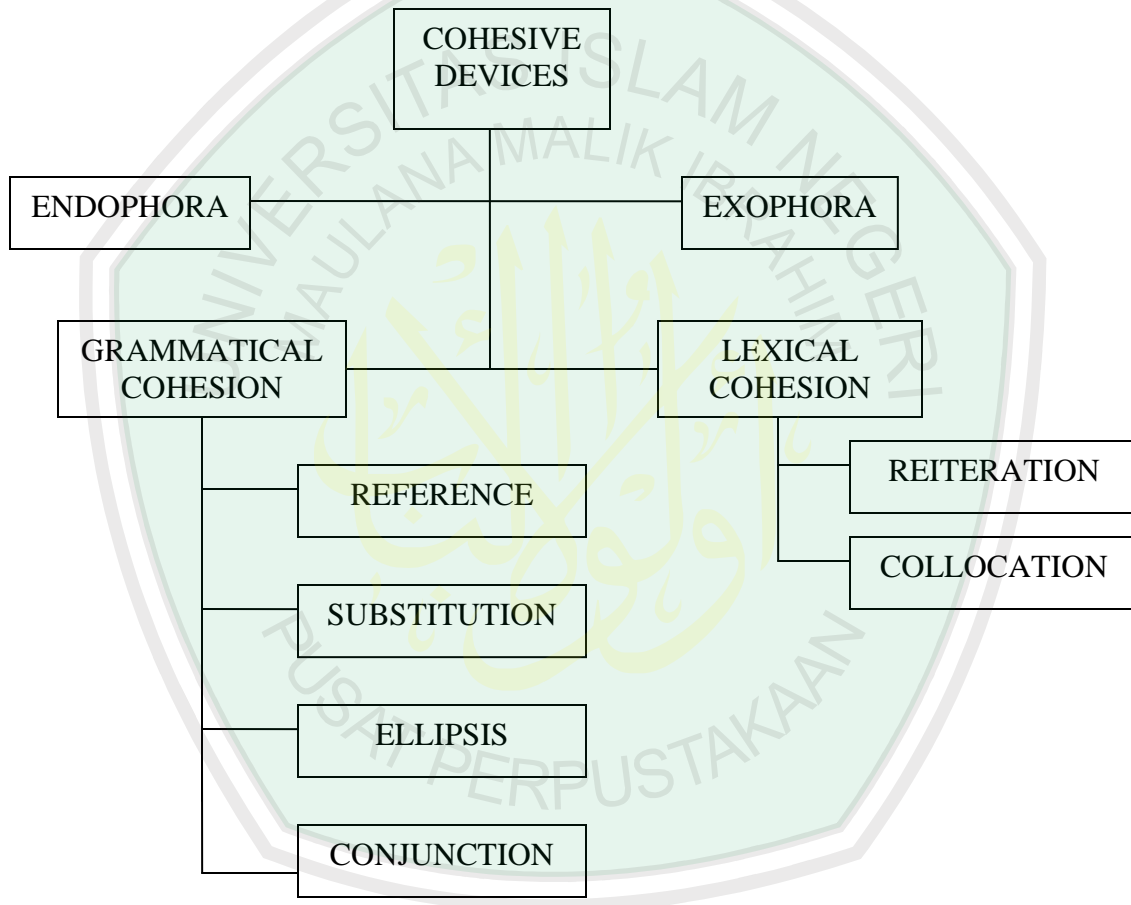


Figure 2.1 The Diagram of Halliday and Hasan's Theory of Cohesive Devices (Based on Halliday and Hasan's book: Cohesion in English, 1976)

The second theory is produced by De Beaugrande (in Khanisya, 1999: 21) as shown below.

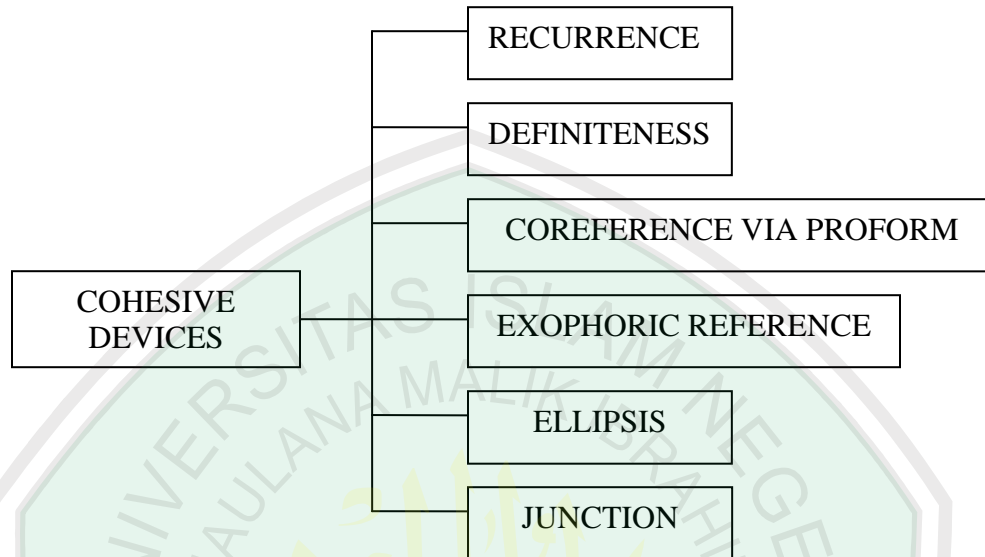


Figure 2.2 The Diagram of De Beaugrande's Theory of Cohesive Devices

Based on figure 2.1 on Halliday and Hasan's theory, cohesive devices are divided into two characteristics: endophora (refers to textual meaning) and exophora (refers to situational meaning). Endophora has two kinds; they are anaphora and cataphora in which anaphora is if the relation presupposes something that has gone before, while cataphora is when a relation is presupposed by something in the following part. Halliday and Hasan also said that cohesive devices are divided into two types; they are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of four kinds, namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, whereas lexical cohesion consists of two kinds, namely reiteration and collocation.

By contrast, in figure 2.2 produced by De Beaugrande's theory divide cohesive devices into six types; they are recurrence, definiteness, coreference via proform, exophoric reference, ellipsis, and junction. In Beaugrande's theory, he has proposed cohesive devices only in the six types without explain briefly about the cohesion of grammatical and lexical proposed by Halliday and Hasan's theory. This study applies Halliday and Hasan's theory since the theory is more vivid, complete, definite, and practical than that proposed by De Beaugrande. The more information of cohesive devices into grammatical and lexical cohesive devices is elaborated in the following section.

2.2.1.1 Grammatical Cohesion

A cohesive tie which is shown through grammar is called as grammatical cohesion. Grammatical cohesions are forms of cohesion realized through grammar (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 6). Grammatical cohesion is divided into four kinds, they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction that will explained below.

2.2.1.1.1 Reference

Halliday and Hasan state that reference is a semantic relation between an element and the others in the text in which the interpretation of the element involves the act of referring to a preceding or following element. Reference is a relation on the semantic level (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 32). Further, they differentiate the reference into two parts; they are exophoric reference which refers to situational reference and endophoric reference which refers to textual reference. Exophoric reference (situational reference) is the interpretation of an element in a text by referring to a thing as identified in the context

of situation (outside the text or the knowledge of the world). An example of exophoric reference is like in the personal reference such as **I, you, we, my, etc.**

Endophoric reference (textual reference) is the interpretation of an element in a text by referring to a thing as identified in the surrounding text. Endophoric reference is divided into two parts; they are anaphoric (to preceding text) and cataphoric (to following text) reference. Anaphoric is when a relation presupposes something that has gone before, while cataphoric is happened when a relation presupposed by something in the following part.

For the more clear of the explanation above, the examples of anaphoric and cataphoric are given below.

1. *Ani* performed very well. Furthermore, all jury chose *her* as the first winner.

Here, the word "*her*" presupposes "*Ani*" in the preceding sentence (anaphora).

2. Seeing that *he* is not in his boarding house, I will meet *Tyo* at school.

The word "*he*" presupposed "*Tyo*" in the following part (cataphora).

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 37) classify reference into three types, they are: personal, demonstrative, and comparative. Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. The category of personal consists of three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners (usually called 'possessive adjectives'), and possessive pronouns. The examples of personal reference are: *I, me, my, mine, you, your, yours, we, us, our, ours, he, him, his, they, their, theirs, them, one, one's, it, its, she, her, hers.*

Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity (near, far, neutral, time), e.g. *this, these, that, those, here, now, then, there, the.*

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity, e.g. same, equal, identical, identically, such, similar, so, similarly, likewise, other, different, else, differently, otherwise, more, fewer, less, further, additional, so+ quantifier (e.g. so many), better, comparative adjectives, and adverbs, etc. The explanation above will be firm by the examples as follows.

3. We're going to the party tonight. *This*'ll be our second outing for month (demonstrative reference).

The pronoun "this" presuppose to the word "we're going to the party tonight".

4. It's the *same* cat as the one we saw yesterday (comparative reference).

Comparative reference is used in that sentence namely the word "same" to point forward to the referent "the one we saw yesterday".

5. There was a brief note from Susan. *She* just said, 'I am not coming home this weekend' (personal reference).

The pronoun "she" and "I" presuppose the proper name "Susan" in the preceding sentence.

2.2.1.1.2 Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of one item by another in a text. It is a relation between linguistic items, such as words, phrases, and clauses. Substitution is a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning. In terms of the linguistic system, substitution is a relation on the lexicogrammatical level, the level of grammar and vocabulary, or linguistic 'form' (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 88-89).

There are three types of substitution, they are: nominal (one, ones, same), verbal (do), and clausal (so, not) substitution. The substitute one/ ones in nominal always

functions as a Head of a nominal group. The verbal substitute is ‘do’, and it functions as head of a verbal group.

The explanation above will be supported by some examples below:

6. I lost my way in the galleries. The same thing happened to me (nominal substitution).

The meaning of the second sentence is “I also lost my way in the galleries” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 109).

7. Thought I’d finished with the toughest assignments. They didn’t tell me about this one (nominal substitution).
8. I don’t know the meaning of half those long words, and, what’s more, I don’t believe you do either (verbal substitution).

“Do” in that sentence substitutes for “know the meaning of half those long words” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 112).

9. Everyone seems to think he’s guilty. If so, no doubt he’ll offer to resign (clausal substitution).

“So” in this sentence substitutes for “he is guilty” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 134).

2.2.1.1.3 Ellipsis

An elliptical item is one which, as it were, leaves specific structural slots to be filled from elsewhere. Ellipsis is very similar with substitution. In substitution, an explicit ‘counter’ is used. E.g.: one or do, as a place-marker for what is presupposed, whereas in ellipsis nothing is inserted into the slot. That is why we say that ellipsis can be regarded as “substitution by zero” (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 142).

Although substitution and ellipsis embody the same fundamental relation between parts of a text (a relation between words or groups or clauses- as distinct from reference, which is relation between meanings), they are two different kinds of structural mechanism and show rather different patterns (Haliday and Hasan).

Ellipsis occurs when something that is structurally necessary is left unsaid. The essential characteristic of ellipsis is that something which is present in the selection of underlying ('systemic') options is omitted in the structure.

Ellipsis is used to indicate omission of part of a quotation. Ellipsis is used to replace words omitted from the middle of a quoted sentence (Paul and Goione: 263-264).

Ellipsis consists of three parts namely nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. Nominal ellipsis means ellipsis within the nominal group. Nominal ellipsis involves the upgrading of a word functioning as deictic, numerative, epithet, or classifier from the status of modifier to the status of head. Verbal ellipsis means ellipsis within the verbal group. Clausal ellipsis has a two-part structure consisting of modal element plus propositional element. Here the examples of ellipsis:

10. How did you enjoy the exhibition? - A lot (of the exhibition) was very good, though not all (nominal ellipsis).

The "of the exhibition" on the parenthesis above is actually omitted from the sentence. Some words are omitted, but it can be understood.

11. What have you been doing? – swimming (verbal ellipsis).

"I have been" is omitted. Therefore, it called as verbal ellipsis. It should be "I have been swimming".

12. What was the Duke going to do? – Plant a row of poplars in the park (clausal ellipsis).

In the answer, the modal element is omitted: the subject ‘Duke’ and, within the verbal group, the finite operator ‘was’.

2.2.1.1.4 Conjunction

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 303) state that conjunction is on the borderline of the grammatical and lexical cohesion. It means that the set of conjunctive elements can probably be interpreted grammatically in terms of systems, but such an interpretation involves lexical selection in terms of meaning.

Crystal (1995: 213) states that conjunctions are items which join clauses or parts of clauses together. Conjunction has two kinds; they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction. Coordinating conjunction has the same status in the sentence, such as two clauses, two noun phrases, or two adjectives, for examples: and, or, but. While the subordinating conjunction does not have the same grammatical status in the sentence. The typical case is when one clause is subordinated to another (e.g. that, whenever, while, because)

Example:

13. We went out when the rain stopped.

Here, the main clause (we went out), is joined to the subordinate clause (the rain stopped) by the conjunction ‘when’.

Conjunction consists of five categories: additive, adversative, causal, temporal, and other conjunction. Additive conjunction is expressed by the words *and*, *and also*, *nor*, *and...not*, *or*, *or else*, *furthermore*, *in addition*, *besides*, *alternatively*, *incidentally*, *by*

the way, that is, I mean, in other words, for instance, thus, likewise, similarly, in the same way, on the other hand, by contrast, etc. Adversative relation which means contrary to expectation covers some words include *yet, though, only, but, however, nevertheless, despite this, in fact, actually, as a matter of fact, at the same time, instead, rather, on the contrary, at least, rather, I mean, in any case, in either case, whichever way it is, anyhow, at any rate, however it is, etc.* The causal relation consists of the words *so, then, hence, therefore, consequently, because of this, for this reason, on account of this, as a result, in consequence, for this purpose, with this in mind, for, because, it follows, on this basis, arising out of this, to this end, in that case, in such an event, that being so, under the circumstances, otherwise, under other circumstances, in this respect, in this regard, with reference to this, otherwise, in the other respect, aside from this, etc.* Temporal conjunction includes *then, next, after that, just then, at the same time, previously, before that, finally, at last, first...then, at first...in the end, at once, thereupon, soon, after a time, next time, on other occasion, next day, an hour later, meanwhile, until then, at this moment, up to now, etc.* The other conjunctive items involve *now, of course, well, anyway, surely and after all.*

Here is an example of each:

‘For the whole day he climbed up the steep mountainside, almost without stopping’.

From that sentence, we can get some conjunctive examples:

14. And in all this time he met no one (additive).
15. Yet he was hardly aware of being tired (adversative).
16. So by night time the valley was far below him (causal).
17. Then, as dusk fell, he sat down to rest (temporal).

2.2.1.2 Lexical Cohesion

Crystal (1995: 118) state that to study the lexicon of English, accordingly, is to study all aspects of the vocabulary of the language- how words are formed, how they have developed over time, how they are used now, how they relate in meaning to each other, and how they are handled in dictionaries and other word books.

There are two kinds of lexical cohesion namely reiteration and collocation. Reiteration consists of repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym. All those kinds will be explained briefly below.

2.2.1.2.1 Reiteration

Reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, the use of a general word to refer back to a lexical item, and a number of things in between—the use of synonym, near-synonym, or superordinate. There are five kinds of reiteration; they are repetition, synonym, hyponym, metonym, and antonym.

2.2.1.2.1.1 Repetition

Repetition is the act of repeating exactly the same word as has been mentioned before.

Example:

18. There's a boy climbing that tree.

The boy's going to fall if he's not careful (repetition of "boy")

2.2.1.2.1.2 Synonym

Synonym is lexeme which has the same meaning- a definition which sounds straightforward enough (Crystal, 1995: 164). Synonymy deals with sameness of meaning, more than one word having the same meaning, or alternatively the same meaning being expressed by more than one word (Jackson, 1988: 64).

Synonym is an expression with the same meaning of the words.

Example:

19. There's a boy climbing that tree

The lad's going to fall if he's not careful (synonym)

2.2.1.2.1.3 Hyponym

Hyponymy refers to the hierarchical relationship between the meanings of lexemes, in which the meaning of one lexeme is included in (under) the meaning of another lexeme (Jackson, 1988: 65). Hyponym is a subordinate, specific terms whose referent is included in the referent of a superordinate term (Finegan, 2004:189).

Example:

20. My mother was in supermarket for fruit. She bought a fresh apple.

Apple is hyponym (subordinate) of the fruit (fruit is superordinate).

2.2.1.2.1.4 Metonym

Metonym is a relationship of part versus whole.

Example:

21. After a hard storm two days ago, the leaking roofs need to be repaired. However, the house is in good condition.

The relationship between roofs and house is between part and whole.

2.2.1.2.1.5 Antonym

Antonym deals with oppositeness of meaning, words with opposite meaning of various kinds (Jackson, 1988: 64). Antonym is words which are in some sense opposite in meaning.

Example:

22. In that terrible situation, the old people did not want to take a risk. But the young were braver.

2.2.1.2.2 Collocation

Collocation deals with the relationship between word on the basis of the fact that these words often occur in the same surroundings or are associated with each other (Renkema, 1993: 39). Jackson (1988: 97) explains that collocation refers to the combination of words that have a certain mutual expectancy; the words regularly keep company with certain other words. The examples are such as: fish....water, orchid....fragrant....flower, hospital....doctor....blood, etc.

2.3 Previous Study

Halliday and Hasan's model in analyzing cohesion was used by some researchers to do their research. First, the study of 'Cohesion in the Advertisements Published in the Jakarta Post' by Alifatur Rohmah Agustine (2003). She finds all types of cohesion devices, grammatical and lexical cohesion are found in the advertisements for about 1-20 except clausal substitution. Besides that, she also finds grammatical cohesion, personal reference is dominant than the other with the number 20 advertisements. In addition, in

the part of lexical cohesion, repetition is mostly found than the others with the number 6 advertisements.

Another researcher is Muniro's study (2005) focused on the cohesion and coherence used in the two texts of "Cermin Eksploitasi Advertiser" and "Marketable V Nilai-nilai" of "Prokon Aktivistis" in Jawa Post newspaper. She has found that some cohesive devices were found. Then coherence consisting of primary and secondary concepts was also found.

Finally, in Siti Innana Muslimah's study (2007) entitled 'An Analysis on Cohesion in Short Poetries of Robert Frost', she finds all aspects of cohesive devices, namely grammatical cohesion in which the personal reference is the most dominant than the other to make the brief the language of poems, and the second kind of grammatical cohesion that are mostly found is demonstrative reference while the others are rare. The third is conjunction that mostly found in grammatical cohesion. She also finds the lexical cohesion, and repetition is often found than the others such as antonym, synonym, and collocation.

From the findings of the previous researchers above, this research also focuses on cohesion analysis in one kind of written text by using Halliday and Hasan's theory. It analyzes a drama entitled 'MACBETH' written by William Shakespeare in order to find the kinds of cohesive devices namely grammatical and lexical cohesion.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter covers the description and the discussion of the research method. The description includes research design, data and data source, research instruments, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation.

3.1 Research Design

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method in answering the research problems. Qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or utterances. According to Moleong (2005: 3), qualitative research is a research which does not deal with numbers but in written and oral words from the object of the study.

The researcher concludes that this study is as a descriptive qualitative research since the data were taken from a drama in the form of words or utterances or conversations rather than numbers. The purpose of this study is to describe and to identify the cohesive devices found in the drama of 'Macbeth.'

3.2 Data and Data Source

In this study, the data used are in the form of utterances having cohesion devices. As the data source, the researcher gets the data from the utterances expressed by the main character in the drama of 'Macbeth'.

3.3 Research Instrument

This qualitative study sets the researcher as the main instrument who obtained the data by using observation, identification, and reduction the data source; it means that the researcher is directly involved in observing, identifying, and reducing the object namely a drama in order to find the cohesive devices.

Lincoln and Guba (in Miles and Huberman, 1994: 76) introduced the concept of human-as- instrument to emphasize the unique role that qualitative researchers play in their inquiry, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data.

3.4 Data Collection

The data of this study are collected from the words, utterances, and conversations in the drama of 'Macbeth.' Observation and data reduction are used as the method of data collection.

Observation is done to read intensively or to inspect carefully the data in the form of utterances having cohesive devices.

After doing the observation, the next step is reducing. Reducing refers to the process of selecting and copying the data source. Meanwhile, the words, utterances, or conversations used in the drama which do not have cohesive devices are not taken as the data.

3.5 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, three current flows of activity; data display, identification of cohesive devices, conclusion drawing/verification are used. The ways are described as follow:

First, the major of analysis activity is data display. In this step, the data are organized. Then, the identification to identify the grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion of the data source are done. In the next step from the studying conclusion of the grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion is made. Finally, the last stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification which is made on the basis of the research discussion.

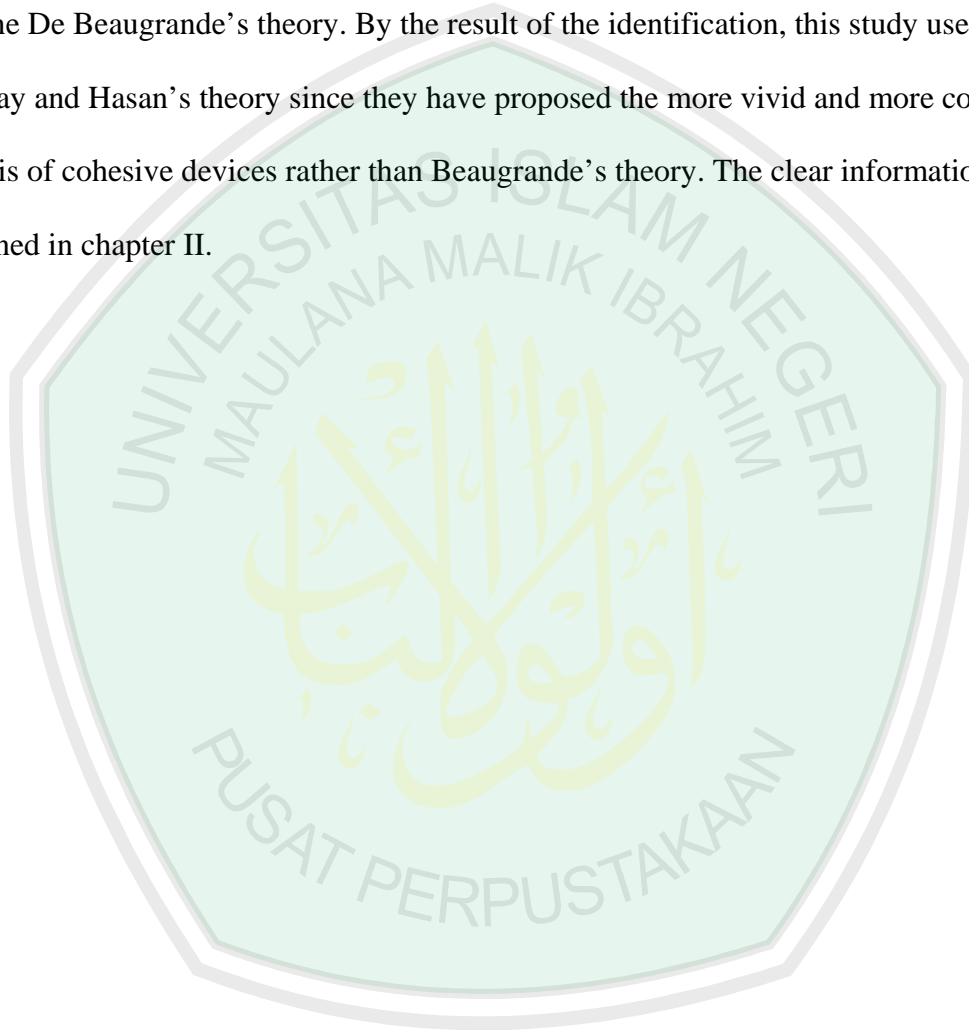
3.6 Triangulation

Triangulation in research refers to the combination of two or more theories, data sources, methods, or investigator in one study to check the validity and credibility of the data. Silverman (1993: 156) states that triangulation is comparing different kinds of data (e.g. qualitative and quantitative) and different methods (e.g. observation and interview) to see whether they corroborate one another.

In this study, the researcher cooperates with other researchers. They are Siti Innana Muslimah whose title of her thesis is ‘‘An Analysis on Cohesion in Short Poetries of Robert Frost’’, Luluk Indriawati with her thesis ‘‘Cohesive Devices Expressed by the Main Character of Casino Royale Film’’ in which their findings on their thesis are very useful for the researcher. Rohmat Hidayat has the title of his thesis ‘‘Cohesive Devices Study on the George Walker Bush’s Second Presidential Inaugural Speech’’. Rohmat

Hidayat has given an advice to the researcher related to the cohesive devices. He comments on the utterances that the researcher used. The researcher has lost some utterances in analyzing the drama. So, she has to complete her data in chapter IV.

This research also uses two theories by comparing Halliday and Hasan's theory with the De Beaugrande's theory. By the result of the identification, this study uses Halliday and Hasan's theory since they have proposed the more vivid and more complete analysis of cohesive devices rather than Beaugrande's theory. The clear information is explained in chapter II.



BAB IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is aimed at analyzing and discussing the research findings. The data are taken from a drama under the title 'MACBETH' written by William Shakespeare in the form of utterances of the main character named Macbeth. On that drama, the cohesive devices having two parts namely grammatical and lexical cohesive devices are analyzed.

4.1 Findings

In this section, the research findings are presented below concerning the types of cohesive devices of the drama entitled 'MACBETH'. *The first* step is identification of cohesive devices found in the data source in the form of utterances of the main character named "Macbeth". *The next* step is describing and discussing the data obtained based on their categories, either grammatical or lexical cohesive devices by using the theory of Halliday and Hasan. *The last* step is drawing conclusion based on the result of the data analysis which is explained in the discussion.

4.1.1 Identification and presentation the cohesive devices within the drama

In this discussion, the first step of the analysis is the identification of the cohesive devices stated in the drama. It has been basically discussed in the chapter III in the verification to get the occurrences of cohesive devices within the drama entitled "Macbeth" written by William Shakespeare, every ties of cohesive devices found in that drama is also counted. The drama contains 14 numbers of data, each of which has one

point having some utterances. From those sentences, the researcher finds 572 cohesive devices from both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices (See Appendix 4 on page 28).

The grammatical cohesive devices which are figured out within the drama include 330 personal references, 23 demonstrative references, 1 nominal substitution, 5 clausal substitutions, 3 verbal ellipses, 7 additive conjunctions, 9 adversative conjunctions, 1 causal conjunction, and 2 temporal conjunctions. However, grammatical cohesive devices do not have some cohesive ties such as verbal substitution, nominal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis, and comparative reference. Additionally, the lexical cohesive devices which are found within the drama deal with both reiteration and collocation. In term of reiteration, it provides 103 repetitions, 16 synonyms, 1 hyponym, 39 metonyms, and 21 antonyms. And in the term of collocation, it has 11 ties identified as cohesive devices (See Appendix 4 on page 28).

4.1.2 Discussing and describing the data containing cohesive devices

The next step of the analysis are presenting, discussing and interpreting the data based on their specific categories of cohesive devices. In this analysis, the presentation of data analysis is distributed based on the original utterances of the main character of the drama entitled ‘‘Macbeth’’. The utterances are in the form of data and every data consists of one point in which that point have some parts which are reflected in alphabetical index. Then, to identify the sentences (in the utterances) which cover cohesive ties, numerification is used in every sentence to make the reader easy to understand the information described. Furthermore, in this following data presentation the term of

grammatical cohesion is signed by the **bold** types, while the term of lexical cohesion is signed in *italic* types. Another sign is in **bold** and *italic* identifying both grammatical and lexical cohesion. For instance, I.3 means that the utterance is taken from the drama act I scene 3

Data 1

Point I.3

- a. (1) Macbeth: So foul and fair a day I have not seen.

On the first utterance of the point (I.3: a) above, it only has one sentence that does not indicate the cohesive ties since it is the first utterance of the main character named Macbeth.

- b. (1) Speak if **you** can: what are **you**?

(Point I.3: b.1) above identifies grammatical cohesion in the form of personal reference anaphora. The pronoun “**you**” (2x) in sentence (1) is identified as personal reference anaphora since it presupposes the “all witches’ utterance” in (I.3: U.12). From that identification, it can be seen that the function of reference is to indicate personal pronoun. At this point, the sentence can be simplified by expressing a proper pronoun. The utterance of (I.3: U.12) is written below:

ALL WITCHES: The Weird Sisters, hand in hand, posters of the sea and land, thus do go, about, about, thrice to thine, and thrice to mine, and thrice again, to make up nine. Peace, the charm’s wound up.

- c. (1) Stay **you** imperfect speakers, *tell me* more: By Sinel’s death, **I** know **I** am Thane of Glamis.
 (2) **But** how of Cawdor?
 (3) **The** Thane of *Cawdor lives* a prosperous gentleman: and to be King, stands not within the prospect of belief, no more than to be *Cawdor*.
 (4) *Say* from whence **you** owe this strange intelligence, or why upon this blasted heath **you** stop **our** way with such prophetic greeting?
 (5) Speak, **I** charge **you**.

(Point I.3: c. sentence 1-5) on Macbeth's utterances above has fourteen ties from both grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has two ties namely 7 references and 1 conjunction, while lexical cohesion has three cohesive ties; they are 2 repetition, 3 synonym, and 1 antonym.

(1) Stay **you** imperfect speakers, *tell me* more: By Sinel's death, **I** know **I** am Thane of Glamis.

In the sentence (1) above, there are three cohesive devices that two of them are grammatical cohesion and another one is lexical cohesion. Two of grammatical cohesion is all personal reference anaphora. First, the pronouns "**I**" (2x) and "**me**" in sentence (1) presuppose to the proper name "Macbeth" in (a.1). So, they are called as personal reference anaphora since the presupposed item of "**I**" (2x) and "**me**" is found in the preceding sentence. Second, the personal reference anaphora also found in the pronoun "**you**" in sentence (1) which presupposes the proper name "First witch" in (I.3: U.26). It means that "first witch" is stated in point I.3, Utterance. 26. The utterance of (I.3: U. 26) is written below:

FIRST WITCH: Banquo, and Macbeth, all hail.

Third, the identifying of lexical cohesive devices is synonym. The verb "*tell*" in sentence (1) is stated as synonym to the verb "speak" in (I.3: b.1) since the verb "tell" has the same sense of meaning with the verb "speak".

(2) **But** how of Cawdor?

This sentence (2) only has one cohesive tie namely adversative conjunction. The word "**But**" refers to adversative conjunction since this relation indicates that there is a contrary between this sentence and the previous one, namely in sentence (1).

(3) **The** Thane of *Cawdor* *lives* a prosperous gentleman: and to be King, stands not within the prospect of belief, no more than to be *Cawdor*.

In sentence (3) above, it has been found three cohesive devices/ ties; they are one reference (grammatical cohesion) and other two ties are repetition and antonym (lexical cohesion). First, grammatical cohesion has demonstrative reference in the word “**the**” demonstrating the condition of the preceding sentence in the simpler form, it also often used to specify a noun or a complex statement which has previously stated, in that sentence is to refer to the sentence (2). Second, the identification of lexical cohesive devices has been found in the tie of repetition. Macbeth (the main character) uses the word “*Cawdor*” in sentence (3) in which he has pronounced it in sentence (2). Third, still in lexical cohesive devices, it has been identified as the tie of antonym. The word “*lives*” in sentence (3) has the opposite meaning with the word “*death*” in sentence (I.3: c.1).

(4) *Say* from whence **you** owe this strange intelligence, or why upon this blasted heath **you** stop **our** way with such prophetic greeting?

Point (I.3: c.4) in that sentence has three cohesive ties. Two of them are in the part of grammatical cohesion, while another one is in the part of lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has two personal references anaphora, the pronoun “**you**” (2x) in sentence (4) presupposes into the preceding word “*first witch*” in (I.3: U.26) which has been written in sentence (c.1). Another personal reference anaphora is the use of possessive pronoun “**our**” in sentence (4) which presupposes the proper name “*Banquo and Macbeth*” in (I.3: U.26). The last is lexical cohesion in the tie of synonym, the word “*say*” in sentence (4) has the same sense of meaning with the words “*speak*” in sentence (I.3: b.1) and also “*tell*” in (I.3: c.1).

(5) Speak, **I** charge **you**.

Point (I.3: c.5) has four cohesive ties in which it has two grammatical cohesion and two lexical cohesion. Both of the grammatical ties are personal reference anaphora; they are the pronoun ‘**I**’ presupposing the proper name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1) and pronoun ‘**you**’ presupposing the word ‘first witch’ in (I.3: U.26). Next, lexical cohesion has two cohesive ties, namely repetition and synonym. The word ‘*speak*’ is repeated in (I.3: b.1). So, its function is to indicate repetition. ‘*speak*’ is also the tie of synonym into the words ‘tell’ (I.3: c.1) and ‘say’ (I.3: c.4).

- d. (1) Into the air: and what seemed corporal, melted, as breath into the wind.
(2) Would **they** had *stay’d*.

Point (I.3: d) having two sentences above has been found two kinds of cohesive devices. Only in sentence (2) cohesive ties are found, while sentence (1) has no cohesive ties. In grammatical cohesion, personal reference anaphora is stated in the pronoun ‘**they**’ which presupposes the word ‘they (witches)’ in (I.3: U.28). The utterance is written below:

Witches vanish

BANQUO: The earth hath bubbles, as the water has, and these are of them:
whither are they vanish’d?

Another tie is lexical cohesion in the tie of repetition. The main character has said the word ‘*stay’d*’ in (d.2) which is repeated in (I.3: c.1). So, it indicates repetition.

- e. (1) **Your** children shall be *kings*.

Point (I.3: e.1) above has two cohesive ties; they are personal reference anaphora and repetition. First, the pronoun ‘**your**’ presupposes the proper name ‘Banquo’ in (I.3: U.30). It is indicated as personal reference since the pronoun ‘your’ refers to the preceding sentence in (I.3: U.30). The utterance is below:

BANQUO: Were such things here, as we do speak about? Or have we eaten on the insane root that takes the reason prisoner?

Second, the repetition of the word “kings” which is stated before in (I.3: c.3). So, it is identified as repetition.

f. (1) *And Thane of Cawdor* too: went **it** not **so**?

Point (I.3: f.1) has four cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has three ties; they are additive conjunction, personal reference anaphora, and clausal substitution. The first tie is the word “**and**” covering additive conjunction which function is not only coordinate the sentences in order to be able to be classified into the same position or condition but also give clue that there is additional statement which support to the preceding sentence. The use of the word “and” here is to support the utterance in (I.3: U.32). The utterance is below:

BANQUO: You shall be king.

Then, grammatical cohesion has personal reference anaphora. The word “**it**” presupposes to the word “Thane of Cawdor” in sentence (f.1). Next, clausal substitution is also stated in the word “**so**” in sentence (f.1) which refers to the phrase “shall be kings” in (I.3: e.1). So, it is to indicate the clausal substitution. The last is in lexical cohesion in repetition tie, “*Thane of Cawdor*” has been pronounced before in (I.3: c.3)

g. (1) *The Thane of Cawdor lives*: Why do **you** dress **me** in borrowed robes?

Point (I.3: g.1) has four cohesive ties; they are two in grammatical cohesion and other two ties in lexical cohesion. Lexical cohesion has repetition and antonym. The word “*Thane of Cawdor*” has been reflected before in (I.3: c.3, f.1). So, it indicates repetition. Then, the identification of the word “*lives*” having the opposite meaning with the word “death” in (I.3: c.1). Besides lexical, grammatical cohesion also has two ties; they are

both personal references anaphora. The pronoun “**you**” presupposes the proper name “Angus” in (I.3: U.36), while the word “**me**” presupposes the proper name “Macbeth” in the preceding sentence in (I.3: a.1). Furthermore, both of the two ties are identified as personal reference anaphora since they refer to the preceding sentence. Here the utterance of (I.3: U.36):

ANGUS: We are sent, to give thee from our Royal Master thanks, only to herald thee into his sight, not pay thee.

- h.** (1) *Glamis, and Thane of Cawdor: the greatest is behind.*
 (2) Thanks for **your** pains.
 (3) Do **you** not hope **your** children shall be Kings?
 (4) When **those** that gave the *Thane of Cawdor* to **me**, Promis'd no less to **them**?

Point (I.3: h) has four sentences having nine cohesive ties from both grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has five cohesive ties; they are four personal references anaphora and one demonstrative reference, while lexical cohesion has four cohesive ties which are identified as repetition. In sentence (h.1), there are two ties which are both identified as repetition. First, the repetition of the word “*Glamis*” that has been stated in (I.3: c.1). Second, the phrase “*Thane of Cawdor*” in (I.3: c.3, f.1, g.1) has been repeated in this first sentence. Sentence (h.2) has only one tie in grammatical cohesion, it is personal reference anaphora of the pronoun “**your**” which presupposes the proper name “Angus” in (I.3: U.40). Here the utterance:

ANGUS: Who was the Thane, lives yet, but under heavy judgment bears that life, which he deserves to lose. Whether he was combin'd with those of Norway, or did line the rebel with hidden help, and vantage; or that with both he labour'd in his country's wrack, I know not: but treasons capital, confess'd, and prov'd, have overthrown him.

Sentence (h.3) above has two cohesive ties; they are personal reference anaphora and repetition. The use of pronoun “**you**” and “**your**” presuppose to the proper name

“Banquo” (I.3: U.42). Furthermore, it is called personal reference anaphora since it refers to the preceding sentence. Then, the tie of repetition is found in (h.3) in the sentence “*your children shall be kings*” which is stated before in (I.3: e.1). The Banquo’s utterance in (I.3: U.42) is explained as follows:

BANQUO: That trusted them, might yet enkindle you unto the Crown, besides the Thane of Cawdor.

Sentence (h.4) has four ties; three of them are grammatical cohesion, while another one is lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has one demonstrative reference and other two ties are personal reference anaphora. The word “**those**” demonstrates to the word “*witches*” in (I.3: U.12). So, its function is to indicate demonstrative reference. It demonstrates the condition of the preceding sentence in the simpler form. It also often used to specify a noun or a complex statement which has previously stated. The utterance of (I.3: U.12) is written below:

ALL WITCHES: The Weird Sisters, hand in hand, posters of the sea and land, thus do go, about, about, thrice to thine, and thrice to mine, and thrice again, to make up nine. Peace, the charm’s wound up.

The next ties in grammatical cohesion are both the ties of personal reference anaphora. The pronoun “**me**” presupposes the proper name “*Macbeth*” in (I.3: a.1), while the pronoun “**them**” presuppose the word “*children*” in (I.3: h.3). They are indicated as personal reference anaphora since they refer to the preceding and the statements that are previously stated. The last identification is the tie of repetition in lexical cohesion. The phrase “*Thane of Cawdor*” has been stated in (I.3: c.3, f.1, g.1, h.1) in order that it is called as repetition.

- i. (1) Two truths are told, as happy Prologues to the swelling Act of the imperial theme.

- (2) **I** thank **you** gentlemen: this supernatural soliciting cannot be ill; cannot be good.
- (3) **If ill?** Why hath **it** given **me** earnest of success? Commencing in a truth? **I** am *Thane of Cawdor*.
- (4) **If good?** Why do **I** yield to that suggestion, Whose horrid image doth unfix **my** hair.
- (5) **And** make **my** seated heart knock at **my** ribs,
 Against the use of nature? Present fears
 Are less than horrible imaginings:
my thought, whose murther yet is but fantastical,
 Shakes so **my** single state of man,
 That function is smother'd in surmise,
 And nothing is, but what is not.

Point (I.3: i) has five sentences with ten cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. Sentence (1) does not have cohesive tie but it is still conveyed in that utterance since that sentence is related with the following sentences. Sentence (2) has two cohesive ties which are both in grammatical cohesive devices. The pronoun “**I**” refers to “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1), while the pronoun “**you**” presupposes to the name “Angus” (I.3: U.36) and “Ross” (I.3: U.37). They are classified as personal reference anaphora since they reflect to the preceding sentences and they include in the category of person such as the proper name. Here the utterances of (I.3: U.36 and U.37):

ANGUS (U.36): (has been stated in g)

ROSS (U.37): And for an earnest of a greater honour, he bade me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor: in which addition, hail most worthy Thane, for it is thine.

Sentence (3) has four cohesive ties identified as grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesive devices have two ties of personal references anaphora. They are the pronoun “**it**” and “**me and I**”, “**it**” presupposes to the word “Supernatural soliciting” (I.3: i.2), while the pronoun “**me, I**” presuppose to “Macbeth” (I.3: a.1). Lexical cohesive devices are also stated in this sentence (3), the ties are verbal ellipsis and repetition. In the word of “*if ill*” provides a phrase which its

occurrence is omitted in order to get more simple statement but it can be easily understood by identifying its previous sentence. The omission is in the verbal group of ‘‘can be’’ stated in (I.3: i.2). Therefore, it is recognized as verbal ellipsis since the omission is in the form of verb. The last tie is repetition as the major tie that stated in that drama. The repetition of the phrase ‘‘*Thane of Cawdor*’’ have been repeated before in (I.3: c.1, f.1, h.1, h.3).

Grammatical cohesion also stated in sentence (4) in personal reference anaphora and verbal ellipsis. The word ‘‘**I and Me**’’ presuppose to the ‘‘Macbeth’’ in (I.3: a.1). Further, it indicates personal reference anaphora since they refer to the preceding sentences and anaphoric reference in the category of person. Then, the phrase ‘‘*if good*’’ identified as verbal ellipsis since that phrase has omitted the verbal group of ‘‘can be’’ stated in (I.3: i.2). Hence, it is called verbal ellipsis. Sentence (5) also has two ties in grammatical cohesion in the ties of additive conjunction and personal reference anaphora. The word ‘‘**and**’’ classified as additive conjunction to relate sentence (5) and sentence (4) which are equal. It also to give a clue in supporting the statement previously stated. After that, another tie is personal reference anaphora in the use of ‘‘**my**’’ (4x) which presupposes to the name ‘‘Macbeth’’ in (I.3: a.1) that is known as the most tie of the cohesive devices analysis.

j. (1) If Chance will have **me** *King*, why Chance may crown **me**, without **my** stir.

Point (I.3: j) only has one sentence identifying two ties reflected in both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesion has personal reference anaphora of the pronoun ‘‘**me (2x), my**’’ presupposing the proper name ‘‘Macbeth’’ in

(I.3: a.1). Then lexical cohesion in repetition's tie in the word "*King*" which has been stated before in (I.3: c.3, e.1). So, it indicates repetition.

- k. (1) Come what come way, time, and the hour, runs through the roughest *day*.

This sentence has one lexical cohesive device namely repetition of the word "day" which has been pronounced in the preceding sentence in (I.3: a.1)

- l. (1) Give **me your** favour: **my** dull brain was wrought with things forgotten.
 (2) Kind gentlemen, **your** pains are register'd, where *everyday* **I** turn the leaf, to read them.
 (3) Let **us** toward the *King*: think upon, what hath chanc'd: and at more *time*, the interim having weigh'd it, let **us** speak **our** free hearts each to other.

This utterance consists of three sentences conveying eight ties from both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesion has five cohesive ties which all the ties are personal reference anaphora, while lexical has three ties; one tie in metonym and two ties anymore are repetition as the dominant tie. The first personal reference anaphora is stated in sentence (1) in the pronoun "**me and my**" which presuppose to the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Next, the pronoun "**your**" presupposes the name "Banquo" in (I.3: U.48). Further, they are identified as personal reference anaphora. Here the Banquo's utterance:

BANQUO: Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.

Sentence (2) has three cohesive ties; two ties are identified in grammatical cohesion in the type of personal reference anaphora, while another one is in lexical cohesion in the form of metonym. The pronoun "**your**" presupposes the name "Angus" in (I.3: U.36) and Ross (I.3: U.37) which those utterances have been stated in ((I.3: g and i). It indicates personal reference anaphora since it refers to the preceding sentence.

Personal reference anaphora is also covered in the pronoun "**I**" that presupposes the

“Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, lexical cohesion has been found in the word “*everyday*” which is used as presupposition of the words “time, the hour, day” in (I.3: k.1). In this sentence, Macbeth uses the metonym to express the relation of part and whole between those two sentences in which the words “time, the hour, and day” are the part of the word “*everyday*”. So, it called as metonym.

Sentence (3) has three cohesive devices both in grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. Personal reference anaphora is one part of the grammatical cohesion. In this sentence, there is one personal reference anaphora that figured out in the pronoun “**us**” (2x) and “**our**” which presuppose to the word “we (Banquo and Macbeth)” in (I.3: U.48) where the utterance of (U.48) has been written in (I.3: l) in the preceding utterances. The other two ties are in the part of lexical cohesion in the form of repetition. The first repetition is in the word “*King*” which are pronounced in the preceding sentences, exactly in (I.3: c.3, e.1, j.i). Then, the word “*time*” in (I.3: k.1) is repeated anymore in this sentence. In the other hand, the words “*King*” and “*time*” are classified as repetition.

m. (1) Till then enough: come friends.

Sentence (m) above does not have cohesive ties but it is the part of the utterances in (I.3), so it is still conveyed in those utterances.

Data 2

Point I.4

- a. (1) The service, and the loyalty **I** owe, in doing it, pays itself.
- (2) **Your** highness' part is to receive **our** duties: and **our** duties are to **your** throne, and state, children, and servants; who do but what they should, by doing everything safe toward **your** love and honour.

From the two sentences above, all of the cohesive ties are personal reference anaphora in the identification of grammatical cohesive devices. Sentence (1) has one tie in the pronoun **‘I’** which presupposes the proper name **‘Macbeth’** in (I.3: a.1). Then in sentence (2), the use of the possessive pronoun **‘your’** (3x) presuppose to the name **‘Duncan’** in (I.4: U.3). Next, the possessive pronoun of **‘our’** (2x) refers back to the names **‘Macbeth, Banquo, Ross, and Angus’** in (I.4: U.3). Hence, the finction of the ties are all personal reference anaphora due to their reflecting to the preceding sentences.

Here the explanation of utterance (3):

DUNCAN: There’s no art, to find the mind’s construction in the face. He was a gentleman, on whom I built an absolute trust. (enter Macbeth, Banquo, Ross, and Angus).

- b.** (1) The rest is labour, which is not us’d for **you**: **I**’ll be myself the harbinger, and make joyful.
 (2) The hearing of **my** wife, with **your** approach: so humbly take **my** leave.

Those two sentences have four ties in grammatical cohesive devices. The ties are all personal references anaphora. First, sentence (1) indicating two ties of personal reference anaphora; they are the pronoun **‘you’** and **‘I’**. **‘You’** presupposes to the name **‘Duncan’** in (I.4: U.7), while the pronoun **‘I’** presupposes to the name **‘Macbeth’** in (I.3: a.1). Second, sentence (2) also has two cohesive ties of personal reference anaphora in the pronoun **‘my’** (2x) referring to **‘Macbeth’** in (i.3: a.1) and the pronoun **‘your’** presupposing to the name **‘Duncan’** in (I.4: U.7). So, their four ties are described as personal reference anaphora in order that they refer to the preceding or the following statement. (I.4: U.7) has been stated below:

DUNCAN: My plenteous joys, wanton in fullness, seek to hide themselves in drops of sorrow. Sons, kinsme,....., and bind us further to you.

- c. (1) **The prince of Cumberland: that** is a step, on which **I** must fall down, or else o'erleap, for in **my** way it lies.
 (2) Stars hide **your** fires, let not light see **my** black and deep desires: the eye wink at the hand; yet let that be, which the eye fears, when it is done to see.

Point (I.4: c) above has two sentences which have four personal reference anaphora and one demonstrative reference in which all of them are the part of grammatical cohesive devices, no lexical cohesion stated in these sentences. In sentence (1), it consists of two personal references anaphora and one demonstrative reference. The phrase "**the prince of Cumberland**" presupposes to the proper name "Duncan" in (I.3: U.9), while the words "**I**" and "**my**" presuppose to the "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). They are both classified as personal references since they refer to the preceding sentences and they include personal pronoun which refer to the proper name in the category of person. Besides personal reference, demonstrative reference is also found in sentence (1). The word "**that**" refers back to the word "leave" in (I.4: b.2). It demonstrates the condition of the preceding sentence in the simpler form. It also often used to specify a noun or a complex statement which has previously stated. So, its function is to indicate demonstrative reference. Personal reference is also found in sentence (2). Both of the two are personal references anaphora; the pronoun "**your**" refer to the proper name "Duncan" in (I.4: U.9), while the word "**my**" presupposes to the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Here the utterance of (I.4: U.9):

DUNCAN: My worthy Cawdor.

Data 3

Point I.5

- a. (1) **My** dearest love, Duncan comes here *to-night*.
 b. (1) *To-morrow*, as **he** purposes.
 c. (1) **We** will *speak* further.

Point (I.5) has three utterances in which they only have one sentence. Those utterances have six cohesive ties which convey both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. Personal reference anaphora is pointed in sentence (a.1). The pronoun “**my**” presupposes the proper name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). So it is indicated as personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesive devices. Lexical cohesive devices are also found in sentence (1) in the tie of metonym. The word “*to-night*” is the part of “everyday” in (I.3: 1.2). Metonym is a relationship of part versus whole. Same as sentence (a.1), sentence (b.1) also has one personal reference anaphora and metonym. The word “*to-morrow*” reflects metonym of the word “everyday” in (I.3: 1.2) remembering that “*to-morrow*” is a part of “everyday”. Thus, the pronoun “**he**” presupposes the name “Duncan” in (I.5: a.1). So, its function is indicating personal reference anaphora. Finally, sentence (c.1) conveys two ties of personal reference anaphora and repetition. The pronoun “**we**” presupposes the names of “Macbeth (I.3: a.1)” and “Lady Macbeth” (I.5: U.9). It indicates personal reference anaphora. The last tie of this point (I.5) is repetition of the word “*speak*” which is stated before in some sentences namely in (I.3: b.1, c.5). Hence, its function is as repetition. The utterance of Lady Macbeth in (I.5: U.9) is:

LADY MACBETH: O never, shall sun that morrow see. Your face....and
 masterdom.

Data 4

Point I.7

- a. (1) If **it** were done, when **'tis** done, then **'twere** well, **it** were done quickly: if th'assassination could trammel up the consequence, and catch with **his** surcease, success: that but this blow might be the be-all, and the end-all.
 (2) **Here**, but here, upon this bank and school of time, **we**'ld jump the life to come.

- (3) **But in these cases, we** still have judgment here, that **we** but teach Bloody instructions, which being taught, return to plague th' inventor.
- (4) **This** even-handed Justice commends th' ingredients of **our** poison'd chalice to **our** own lips.
- (5) **He's** here in double trust.
- (6) **First**, as **I** am **his** kinsman, and **his** subject, strong both against the deed: **then**, as **his** host, who should against **his** murderer shut the door, not bears the knife **myself**.
- (7) Besides, this Duncan hath borne **his** faculties so meek; hath been so clear in **his** great office, that **his** virtues will plead like angels, trumpet-tongu'd against the deep damnation of **his** taking-of
- (8) **And** pity, like a naked new-born babe, striding the blast, or heaven's cherubin, hors'd upon the sightless couriers of the air, shall blow the horrid *deed* in every eye, that tears shall drown the wind.
- (9) **I** have no spur to prick the sides of **my** intent, but only vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself, and falls on th' other.

Point (I.7: a) above has nine sentences which identify 19 cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. Sentence (a.1) identifies three ties in grammatical cohesive devices; they are two personal references anaphora, and one demonstrative reference. The word "**it**" (2x) and "**twere (it would be)**" presuppose the words "dishes and service over the stage" (illustration of the situation: Oboes. Torches. Enter a sewer, and divers servants with dishes and service over the stage. Then enter Macbeth). So, it classified as personal reference. Personal reference anaphora is also found in the pronoun "**his**" which refers to the name of "Duncan" in (I.6: U.7). Next, the word "**this**" which demonstrates the words "dishes and service over the stage" is the identification of demonstrative reference since it refers to the preceding sentence or statement. The Duncan's utterance in (I.6: U.7) is written below:

DUNCAN: Give me your hand: conduct me to mine host: we love him highly, and shall continue our graces towards him. By your leave hostess.

Sentence (a.2) has two cohesive ties in the type of grammatical cohesive devices.

First, the word "**here**" is aimed to demonstrate the statement in sentence (a.1). It is

classified as demonstrative reference since **“here”** is located to the sentence (1). Second, the pronoun **“we”** presuppose to the names **“Macbeth, Sewer, and Divers servants”**. Furthermore, it is identified as personal reference anaphora. Such as in sentence (a.2) having personal and demonstrative references, the additional tie of adversative conjunction is stated in sentence (a.3). The word **“but”** indicates adversative conjunction which is functioned to opposite the statement in the preceding sentence, **“but”** here is to opposite the explanation in (I.7:a.2). Then, the word **“these cases”** demonstrate the statement **“assassination could..., and the end-all”** in (I.7: a.1). **“These cases”** is called demonstrative reference since it refers to the preceding sentence. Last, the most dominant cohesive tie in grammatical cohesion is personal reference anaphora that reflecting the use of the pronoun **“we”** (2x) that presuppose the proper names **“Macbeth in (I.3: a.1), Sewer, and Divers servants”**. The next analysis is in sentence (a.4) identifying two cohesive ties which are both in grammatical cohesion. The use of the word **“this”** demonstrate the preceding sentence in (I.7: a.3). Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, so the word **“this”** locates the situation on the statement previously stated. After that, reference is also identified in personal reference anaphora by using the pronoun **“our”** (2x) presupposing the proper name **“Macbeth”** in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (5) has only one tie in personal reference anaphora. The masculine pronoun **“he”** refers to **“Duncan”** in (I.6: U.7) in which Duncan is the king of Scotland in the drama **‘Macbeth’**. Hence, it is identified as personal reference anaphora since it presupposes the information in preceding sentence. Duncan’s utterance has been drawn in sentence (1). The next is the sentence (6) having four cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion; they are two ties in temporal conjunction and the other two ties

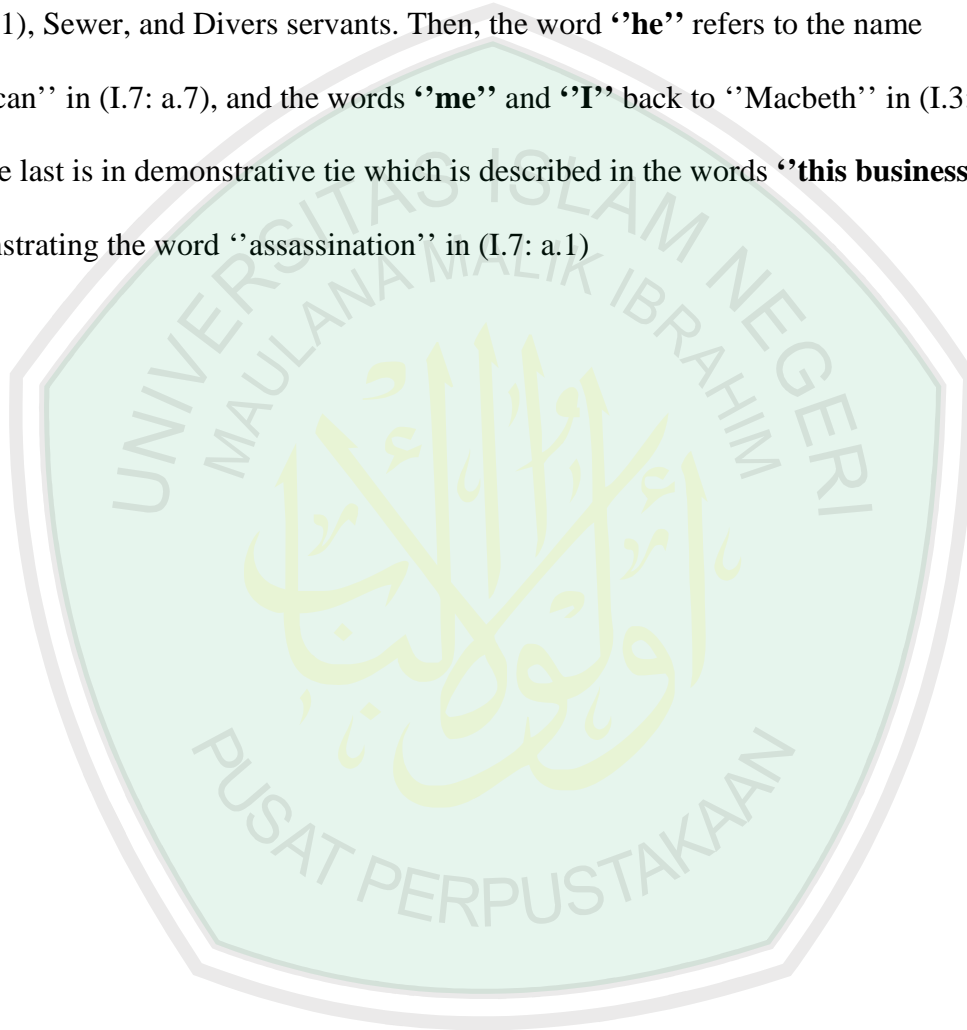
anymore in personal reference anaphora. The first temporal conjunction is in the word **“first”** referring back to the phrase “double trust” in (I.7: a.5). It relates the sentences by indicating a relation of conclusion. The second temporal conjunction is in the term **“then”** which is also supposed to “double trust” same as the first temporal conjunction. Two other ties are personal reference anaphora in the pronoun **“I” and “my”** which presuppose the proper name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and the possessive pronoun **“his”** (4x) that presupposes the proper name “Duncan” in (I.6: U.7). Thus, sentence (a.7) that only has one tie in the form of the word **“his”** (4x) also referring to the name “Duncan” in (I.6: U.7) that indicates personal reference anaphora since it is the category of person. Later, sentence (a.8) which has two cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has additive conjunction in the word **“and”** which relates sentence (a.8) and (a.7) that are equal. **“And”** is also give a clue that sentence (a.8) supports the statement in sentence (a.7). Next, lexical cohesion also has one tie in tie of repetition, the word *“deed”* has been said by the main character before in (I.7: a.6). So, *“deed”* is functioned as repetition. The last analysis on (I.7: a) is in the sentence (9) which only has one tie in grammatical cohesion, it is the tie of personal reference anaphora in the words **“I” and “my”** which reflect to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1)

b. (1) Hath he ask'd for me?

Sentence (b.1) above has two ties in grammatical cohesion. Both of them are personal reference anaphora. Personal means the tie in the category of person, while anaphora is when a relation presupposes something that has gone before (the preceding sentence). First, the pronoun **“he”** presupposes the name “Duncan” in (I.7: a.7), while the word **“me”** refers to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1).

- c. (1) **We** will proceed no further in **this business**: **he** hath honour'd **me** of late, and **I** have bought golden opinions from all sorts of people, which would be worn now in their newest gloss, not cast aside so soon.

Utterance (c) above has only one sentence identifying four cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion. First, the word **'we'** presuppose to the names **'Macbeth'** in (I.3: a.1), Sewer, and Divers servants. Then, the word **'he'** refers to the name **'Duncan'** in (I.7: a.7), and the words **'me'** and **'I'** back to **'Macbeth'** in (I.3: a.1).the last is in demonstrative tie which is described in the words **'this business'** demonstrating the word **'assassination'** in (I.7: a.1)



- d. (1) Prithee peace: **I** dare do all that may become a man, who dares do more, is none.

This utterance (d) also has one sentence and one tie in grammatical cohesion.

Personal reference anaphora is figured out in this sentence, the pronoun “**I**” presupposes to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1)

- e. (1) If **we** should fail?

Same as the utterances (b, c, and d, utterance e) also has only one sentence and one cohesive tie in grammatical cohesion. The use of personal reference anaphora is stated anymore in the pronoun “**we**” which presuppose the name “Macbeth in (I.3: a.1)” and “Lady Macbeth in (I.7: U.8)”. The utterance in (I.7: U.8) is narrated below:

LADY MACBETH: What beast was’t then that made you break this enterprise to me? When you durst do it,as you have done to this.

- f. (1) Bring forth men-children only: for **thy** undaunted mettle should composenothing but melse.
(2) Will **it** not be receiv’d, when **we** have mark’d with blood those sleepy two of **his** own chamber, and us’d **their** very daggers, that **they** have done’t?

The utterance (f) above, it has been identified five cohesive ties in which all the ties are personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion. First, the pronoun “thy” in sentence (1) refers to the name “Lady Macbeth” in (I.7: U.10). Second, the word “it” in sentence (2) presupposes the words “undaunted mettle” in (I.7: f.1). Third, the pronoun “we” in sentence (2) refers back to the name “Macbeth in (I.3: a.1)” and “Lady Macbeth in (I.7: U.10). Forth, the possessive pronoun “his” in sentence (2) points out to the name “Duncan” in (I.7: a.7). And the fifth is the words “their” and “they” in sentence (2) refer to the word “chamberlains” in (I.7: U.10). The utterance of (I.7: U.10) is drawing as follows:

LADY MACBETH: We fail? But screw your courage to the sticking –place, and we’ll not fail: when Duncan is asleep, (whereto the rather shall his day’s hard journey soundly invite him) his two chamberlains will I with wine, and wassail, so convince, that memory....of our great quell.

- g. (1) **I** am settled, and bend up each corporal agent to this terrible feat.
 (2) Away and mock the *time* with fairest show, false *face* must hide what the false heart doth know.

This utterance (g) above consists of two sentences and having four cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) has only one tie in grammatical cohesion. The use of the word “**I**” presupposes to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). It indicates personal reference anaphora. Sentence (2) has three cohesive ties in lexical cohesion. The word “*time*” in (I.3: k.1) is repeated in this sentence (2). So, its function is to identify repetition. “*Time*” also indicates metonym’s tie to the word “day” in (I.3: k.1) in which the relationship between “*time*” and “day” is the relationship between part and whole. Hence, it indicates metonym since the word “*time*” is the part of the word “day”. Metonym is also stated in the word “*face*” which is reflected to the words “lips” in (I.7: a.4) and the word “eye” in (I.7: a.8) where the words “lips and eye” are the part of the word “*face*” as the whole relation.

Data 5

Point II.1

- a. (1) *A friend*

Data in utterance (a) above has one tie in lexical cohesion in the tie of repetition. The word “*friend*” has been stated before in (I.3: m.1). So, its function is to indicate repetition.

- b. (1) Being unprepar’d, **our** will became the servant to defect, which else should free have wrought.

This sentence only has one tie in grammatical cohesion. The possessive pronoun “**our**” presuppose the names “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and “Banquo” in (II.1: U.7). Here that utterance:

BANQUO: What sir, not yet at rest? The King’s a-bed. He hath been in unusual pleasure, and....content.

- c. (1) **I** think not of **them**: yet when **we** can entreat an *hour* to serve, **we** would spend **it** in some words upon that business, if **you** would grant the *time*.

Utterance (c) above has nine cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has five personal references anaphora, while lexical cohesion has two repetition’s ties and two metonym’s ties. It will be discussed about the grammatical cohesion first. The pronoun “**I**” presupposes the names “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the plural pronoun “**them**” refer to the word “three weird sisters” in (II.1: U.9). Next, the word “**we**” (2x) presuppose the word “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and “Banquo” in (II.1: U.9). Later, the word “**it**” back to the word “some truth” in (II.1: U.9). The last is the use of the word “**you**” which presuppose to the name “Banquo” in (II.1: U.9). Here the utterance of (II.1: U.9):

BANQUO: All’s well. I dreamt last night of the three Weird Sisters: to you they have show’d some truth.

After grammatical cohesion, the next analysis is on the lexical cohesion which has four cohesive ties in repetition and metonym. The repetition of the word “*hour*” has been stated before in (I.3: k.1), while the word “*time*” in (I.3: k.1, 1.3, 1.7: g.2) is repeated anymore in this sentence (c.1). Furthermore, they are called repetition. Besides repetition, metonym’s tie is also stated in this sentence. It is proved in the use of the word “*hour*” and “*time*” in which they are the part of the word “everyday” in (I.3: 1.2).

- d. (1) If **you** shall cleave to **my** consent, when ‘tis, it shall make honour for **you**.

That sentence has two cohesive ties in personal reference anaphora. First, the pronoun “**you**” (2x) presuppose to the name “Banquo” in (II.1: U.11). Then, the possessive singular pronoun “**my**” refers to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Banquo’s utterance in (II.1: U.11) is written as follows:

BANQUO: At your kind’st leisure.

- e. (1) Good repose the while

This utterance does not have cohesive ties.

- f. (1) Go bid **thy** Mistress, when **my** drink is ready, she strike upon the bell.
(2) Get **thee** to bed.

Utterance (f) has three cohesive ties in personal references anaphora. First, the pronoun “**thy**” presuppose to the word “servant”. The, the possessive pronoun “**my**” refers to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Last in sentence (2), the word “**thee**” presuppose the word “servant” in the preceding sentence, exactly in the explanatory statement, not on the utterances.

Data 6

Point II.2

- a. (1) Who’s there? What hoa?

Point (II.2) utterance (a) above does not have cohesive devices

- b. (1) **I** have done the *deed*: didst **thou** not hear a noise?

Sentence (b.1) above has three cohesive devices; two ties are grammatical cohesion and another one is lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has two ties of personal reference anaphora. First, the pronoun “**I**” presupposes the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the pronoun “**thou**” refer to the name “Lady Macbeth” in (II.2: U.3).

Meanwhile lexical cohesion is identified in the tie of repetition. The word ‘*deed*’ is stated before in (I.7: a.6, a.8). The Lady Macbeth’s utterance is reflected below:

LADY MACBETH: Alack, I am afraid they have awak’d, and ‘tis not done: th’ attempt, and not the deed, confounds us: hark: I laid their daggers ready, he could not miss ’em. Had he not resembled my father as he slept, I had done’t. My husband!

c. (1) When?

No cohesive ties

d. (1) As **I** descended?

This sentence consists of one tie namely personal reference anaphora in the pronoun ‘**I**’ which assume the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1).

e. (1) Hark, who lies **I**’ th’ second *chamber*?

This utterance possesses one tie in grammatical cohesion, it is personal reference anaphora in the word ‘**I**’ which suppose to the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1) in the previous sentence.

f. (1) **This** is a sorry sight.

The word ‘**this**’ in that utterance demonstrates to the word ‘Donalbain’ in (II.2: U.11). Likewise, it indicates demonstrative reference.

g. (1) There’s one did laugh in’s *sleep*, and one cried Murther, that they did wake each other: **I** stood, and *heard* them: but they did say their prayers, and address’d them again to *sleep*.

Utterance (g.1) above reposes three cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Firstly, the tie of collocation lives in the word ‘*sleep*’ (2x) which has the general relation meaning and the basis of the fact to the word ‘bed’ in (II.1: f.2). Both terms are often associated with each other.

Adjacent, the identification of personal reference anaphora in the word ‘**I**’ presuppose the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1). Finally, the repetition occurs in the word ‘*heard*’ which is already reiterated in (II.2: b.1).

- h.** (1) *One cried* God bless **us**, and Amen the other, as **they** had seen **me** with these hangman’s hands: *listening* **their** fear, **I** could not say Amen, when **they** did say God bless **us**.

Utterance (h) above reposes five cohesive ties which are reflected both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion conveys three personal references anaphora; meanwhile lexical cohesion has repetition and synonym. First, the three personal references anaphora in the words ‘**us**’ (2x), ‘**they**’ (2x) and ‘**their**’, and ‘**me**’ and ‘**I**’ are identified as grammatical cohesion. The word ‘**us**’ (2x) refer to the name ‘one laugh and one cried’ in (II.2: g.1), then the word ‘**they**’ (2x) and ‘**their**’ presuppose to the name ‘one laugh and one cried’ in (II.2: g.1), the identification of synonym’s tie in the word ‘*listening*’ which has the the last identification of personal reference anaphora is in the word ‘**me**’ and ‘**I**’ that presuppose the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1). After analyzing grammatical cohesion, now is the time in identifying lexical cohesion. The word ‘*one cried*’ in (II.2: g.1) is restated one more in this sentence. Likewise, it indicates repetition. Afterward, same sense of meaning with the word ‘*heard*’ in (II.2: b.1, g.1).

- i.** (1) **But** wherefore could not **I** *pronounce Amen*?
 (2) **I** had most need of blessing, and *Amen* stuck in **my** throat.

Two sentences above dwell six cohesive ties; they are four ties in sentence (1), while two ties anymore are existed in sentence (2) both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) consists of four cohesive ties in the category of adversative conjunction, personal reference anaphora, synonym, and repetition. Firstly, the word

“**but**” indicates adversative conjunction related sentence (i.1) with the utterance in (II.2: U.17) which are contrasted each other. Secondly, the pronoun “**I**” presupposes the proper name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Moreover, it is identified as personal reference anaphora. Thirdly, the word “*pronounce*” has the same sense of meaning with the word “say” (2x) in (II.2: h.1) which are classified as synonym. Fourthly, the repetition of the word “*Amen*” (2x) in (II.2: h.1) which is iterated anymore in this sentence. Sentence (2) has two cohesive ties in the terms “**I**” and “**my**” which are designated as personal reference anaphora, while the word “*Amen*” is denoted as repetition since it repeats the word “*Amen*” in (II.2: h.1, i.1). The utterance of (II.2: U.17) is described below:

LADY MACBETH: Consider it not so deeply.

- j. (1) Methought **I** *heard a voice cry, sleep* no more: Macbeth does murder *sleep*, the innocent *sleep, sleep* that knits up the ravell’d sleeve of care, the *death* of each day’s *life*, sore labour’s bath, balm of hurts minds, great nature’s second course, chief nourisher in *life*’s feast.

Sentence (j.1) above has nine cohesive ties’, one tie in grammatical cohesion in the term of personal reference anaphora; meanwhile lexical cohesion has eight cohesive ties which consist of three repetitions, one collocation, one synonym, and three antonyms. Grammatical cohesion has personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**I**” pointed out to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). The, lexical cohesion has eight cohesive ties. First, in the word “*heard*” that has already been pronounced in (II.2: b.1, g.1). Second, the word “*sleep*” (4x) which have been stated in (II.2: g.1). Third, repetition is also found in the word “*death*” which have been conditioned beforetime in (I.3: c.1). Fourth, the antonym is stated in the word “*cry*” having the opposite meaning with the word “*laugh*” in (II.2: g.1). Fifth, the word “*sleep*” (4x) which contrasts with the word “*wake*” in (II.2: g.1). Sixth, once more the antonym has been found in the word “*life*” (2x) with the word

“death” in (I.3: c.1). Next, the seventh tie is synonym in the word “*a voice*” having the same sense of meaning with the word “*a noise*” in (II.2: b.1). Lastly, the word “*heard*” is indicating collocation with the word “*a noise*” in (II.2: b.1) since they are often happened in the same environment. Collocation functioned to indicate co-occurrence of lexical cohesion.

- k.** (1) Still **it** cri'd, *sleep no more* to the entire *house*: *glamis* hath murder'd *sleep*, and therefore Cawdor shall *sleep no more*: Macbeth shall *sleep no more*.

Utterance (k) above has six cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion; they are one personal reference anaphora, four repetitions, and one metonym. First, personal reference anaphora is stated in the pronoun “**it**” presupposing the word “*a voice*” in (II.2: j.1). So, its function is to indicate personal reference anaphora. Second, the repetition of the word “*sleep no more*” (3x) which have been stated earlier in (II.2: j.1). Third, repetition of the word *Glamis* in (I.3: c.1, h.1). Fourth, repetition of the word “*sleep*” in (II.2: g.1, j.1). Fifth, repetition of the word “*Cawdor*” in (I.3: c.2, c.3). The last is the identification of metonym’s tie in the word “*house*” which has the part of the word “*bath*” in (II.2: j.1) in which its relation is to indicate the relation between part and whole. “*bath*” is the part of the whole word “*house*”.

- l.** (1) **I**'ll go no more: **I** am afraid, to think what **I** have done: look on't again, **I** dare not.

Utterance (l) has only one cohesive tie in the pronoun “**I**” which presuppose the name “*Macbeth*” in (I.3: a.1). It indicates personal reference anaphora which refers to the preceding sentence.

- m.** (1) Whence is that knocking?
 (2) How is't with **me**, when every *noise* appals **me**?
 (3) What hands are here?
 (4) Hah: **they** pluck out **mine** eyes.

- (5) Will all great Neptune's Ocean wash this *blood* clean from **my** hand?
 (6) No: This hand will rather the multitudinous *seas* incarnadine, making the green one, red.

Utterance (m) above has six sentences with nine cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has six personal references anaphora, while lexical cohesion has two repetitions and one synonym. Sentence (1) doesn't have cohesive ties, and sentence (2) has two personal references anaphora and one tie in repetition. The pronoun "**it**" presupposes the word "that knocking" in (II.2: m.1), while the pronoun "**me**" (2x) refers to "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Then, the word "noise" in (II.2: b.1) is repeated anew in this sentence. There are no cohesive ties in sentence (3). Conterminous, two personal references anaphora have been stated in sentence (4) by using the pronoun "**they**" which refer to the word "hands" in (II.2: m.3), and the pronoun "**mine**" which refer to the name "Macbeth" in (i.3: a.1). Sentence (5) consists of personal reference anaphora and repetition. The pronoun "**my**" presupposes the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1) indicates personal reference anaphora, while the word "*blood*" in (I.7: f.2) is stated afresh in this sentence. Lastly, sentence (6) has personal reference anaphora and synonym. Personal reference anaphora as the dominant tie which is stated in the drama pointed again in the pronoun "**my**" referring to the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). The last identification of the cohesive ties is the tie of synonym in the word "*seas*" which has the same sense of meaning with the word "ocean" in (II.2: m.5)

- n. (1) To know **my deed**, 'twere best not know **myself**.
 (2) Wake Duncan with **your** knocking: **I** would **thou** could'st.

Utterance (n) has two sentences with six cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has four personal references anaphora, while lexical cohesion has two ties in terms of repetition and antonym. Sentence (1) has three

ties; two personal references and one repetition. The pronoun “**my**” and “**myself**” presuppose to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and the word “**twere/ it were**” refers to the word “a knocking” in (II.2: U.27) in which they are classified as personal references anaphora. Then, the word “*deed*” in (I.7: a.6, a.8, II.2: b.1) has been repeated once more in this sentence. Further, it indicates repetition. Next, sentence (2) that also have three cohesive ties in one antonym and two personal references anaphora. The antonym tie has been found in the word “*wake*” having the opposite meaning with the word “sleep” in (II.2: k.1). Subsequently, the two personal references anaphora in the pronoun “**your**” and “**thou**” refer to the name “Lady macbeth” in (II.2: U.27) and the pronoun “**I**” presuppose to the name “macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) as the main character in he drama. The utterance in (II.2: U.27) is explained along the sentence below:

LADY MACBETH: My hands are of your colour: but I shame to wear a heart so white.

Data 7

Point II.3

- a. (1) *Good morrow* both.

This utterance (a) has one cohesive tie in the term of repetition by using the word “*good morrow*” which has been pronounced in (II.3: U.9). Here the utterance:

LENNOX: Good morrow noble sir.

- b. (1) Not yet.
No cohesive ties in that utterance.

- c. (1) **I**’ll bring **you** to **him**.

The above utterance having three cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion are all in the tie of personal references anaphora. First, the pronoun “**I**” presuppose to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the pronoun “**you**” refer to the name “Macduff” in (II.3:

U.13). Later, the pronoun **“him”** presupposes to the word **“King”** in (II.3: U.11). The utterances (II.3: U.11 and 13) will be explained below:

MACDUFF (U.11): Is the King stirring, worthy Thane?

MACDUFF (U.13): He did command me to call timely on him; I have almost slipp'd the hour

- d. (1) The labour **we** delight in, physics pain: this is the door.

Utterance (d) has a particular tie in the only one sentence above. The term of **“we”** presuppose to the name **“Macbeth”** in (I.3: a.1) and **“Macduff”** in (II.3: U.15). In addition, it indicates personal reference anaphora in the category of person and refers to the preceding sentence. Let see the utterance of (II.3: U.15) below:

MACDUFF: I know this is a joyful trouble to you: but yet 'tis one.

- e. (1) **He** does: **he** did appoint **so**.

Utterance (e) has single sentence with two cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion. First is the identification of personal reference anaphora in the pronoun **“he”** (2x) presupposing the word **“King”** in (II.3: U.18). Then, the word **“so”** that substitutes the utterance **“Goes the King hence to-day?”** in (II.3: U.18) indicates clausal substitution in order to make the utterance into the simple one by using clausal substitution in the form of the word **“so”**. Let see the utterance (II.3: U.18) briefly:

LENNOX: Goes the King hence to-day?

- f. (1) **T**was a rough *night*.

Two cohesive ties are stacked on to the utterance (f) in the form of grammatical and also lexical cohesion. First, the pronoun **“it”** refers to the phrase **“the night”** in (II.3: U.20) indicating personal reference anaphora. Second, the word **“night”** is a part of the whole word **“a day”** in (I.3: a.1, k.1) in which **“night”** is the part of **“a day”**.

Likewise, it is identified as metonym. Allow the utterance of (II.3: U.20) as follows:

LENNOX: The night has been unruly: where we lay....and did shake.

g. (1) What's the matter?

No cohesive ties have been stated in that utterance

h. (1) What is't **you** say, the *life*?

Single sentence with three cohesive ties in grammatical and lexical cohesion existed in utterance (h). The word "**you**" refer to the word "Macduff" in (II.3: U.25) marked as personal reference anaphora. Later, the word "say" in (II.2: g.1, I.3: c.4) is repeated anymore in that sentence. Last, the word "*life*" has been previously stated in (I.7: a.2). So, the two words of "say" and "*life*" are classified as repetition. Utterance (II.3: U.25) is drawn below:

MACDUFF: Confusion now hath made his masterpiece....building

i. (1) Had **I** but *died* an *hour* before this chance, I had liv'd a blessed *time*: for from this instant, there's nothing serious in mortality: all is but toys: Renown and Grace is *dead*, the wine of *life* is drawn, and the mere less is left this vault, to brag of.

This utterance (i) has only one long sentence with the finding of eight cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has a singular cohesive tie in personal reference anaphora; meanwhile the other seven ties are classified in lexical cohesion which consists of two ties of antonym, three ties of repetition, and two ties of metonym. Firstly, the word "**I**" presuppose the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1) indicating personal reference anaphora. Secondly, the identification of antonym in the word "*died*" has the contrary meaning with the word "life" in (II.3: h.1). Thirdly, still in antonym's tie, the word "*dead*" has the reverse meaning with the word "life" in (II.3: h.1). Fourthly, the repetition of the word "*hour*" which have been already stated in (I.3: k.1, II.1: c.1). Fifthly, still in repetition tie in the word "*time*" in (I.3: k.1, I.3, I.7: g.2) has been repeated anymore in this sentence. Sixthly, repetition is also found in the word

“*life*” in (I.7: a.2, II.3: h.1) which has been reiterated in this utterance. Seventhly, the identification of metonym is stated in the word “*hour*” which the word is the part of the word “*everyday*” in (I.3: l.2). Eighthly, metonym is also happened in the word “*time*” giving the relation between part and whole with the word “*everyday*” in (I.3: l.2) in which “*time*” is the part of the word “*everyday*”.

- j.** (1) **You** are, and do not know’t: the spring, the head, the fountain of **your** *blood* is stopp’d, the very source of it is stopp’d.

Two personal references anaphora are stated as grammatical cohesion, and one repetition tie is also stated as lexical cohesion in that utterance. First, the pronoun “**you**” and “**your**” presuppose the word “*Donalbain*” in (II.3: U.33). Then, the word “**it**” refers to the word “*amiss*” in (II.3: U.33). They are classified as personal reference anaphora. Last, lexical cohesion in the type of repetition has been found in the word “*blood*” which has already been in (I.7: f.2, II.2: m.5). The utterance (II.3: U.33) is explained as follows:

DONALBAIN: What is amiss?

- k.** (1) O, yet **I** do repent **me** of **my** fury, that **I** did kill **them**

Two personal references anaphora are standing in that utterance. First, the words “**I**” (2x), “**me**”, and “**my**” refer to the name “*Macbeth*” in (I.3: a.1), while the word “**them**” presuppose the word “*those of his chamber*” in (II.3: U.37), here the utterance:

LENNOX: Those of his chamber, as it seem’d, had done’t: their hands...with them.

- l.** (1) Who can be wise, amaz’d, temperate, and furious, loyal, and neutral, in a *moment*?
 (2) No man:Th’ expedition of **my** violent love outrun the pauser, reason.
 (3) **Here** lay Duncan, his silver skin, lac’d with his golden *blood*, and his *gash’d* stabs, look’d like a breach in nature, for Ruin’s wasteful entrance: there the murderers, steep’d in the colours of their trade; their *daggers* unmannerly

breech'd with *gore*: who could refrain, that had a heart to love; and in that heart courage, to make's love known?

Utterance (1) has three sentences which of each has cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Two cohesive ties are stated in sentence (1) in lexical cohesion in the ties of synonym and metonym, then sentence (2) which only has one personal reference anaphora indicates grammatical cohesion. Afterward, sentence (3) consists of four cohesive ties; they are demonstrative reference in grammatical cohesion, repetition, collocation, and synonym in lexical cohesion.

Sentence (1) consists of two cohesive ties; the word '*moment*' has the same sense of meaning with the word 'time' in (II.3: i.1) that indicates synonym. Then, in the same word of '*moment*' which indicates metonym since it is the part of the word 'day' in (I.3: a.1). Later, sentence (2) only identifies one tie in personal reference anaphora in the possessive pronoun '**my**' which refers to the name 'Macbeth' in (I.3: a.1). Lastly, the analyzing on sentence (3) has four cohesive ties which have already explained in the first paragraph. First, the word '**here**' demonstrate the phrase 'his chamber' in (II.3: U.37) which has already been written in (II.3: k.1). Moreover, it indicates demonstrative reference due to the word '**here**' refers to the phrase 'his chamber'. Second, the repetition of the word '*blood*' in (I.7: f.2, II.2: m.5, II.3: j.1) is repeated anymore in that sentence. Third, the words '*gash'd, daggers*' show co-occurrence with the word 'blood' in (II.3: j.1) and also because they are often occurred in the same environment. It indicates collocation. Fourth, the word '*gore*' has the same sense of meaning with the word 'blood' in (II.3: j.1) and their relation make them called as synonym's tie.

m. (1) Let's briefly put on manly readiness, and meet **I'** th' hall together.

The pronoun ‘**I**’ indicates personal reference anaphora since it presupposes the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1).

Data 8

Point III.1

- a. (1) Here’s **our** chief guest.

Grammatical cohesion has been expressed in the tie of personal reference anaphora which has possessive pronoun ‘**our**’ presupposing the name ‘Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Lennox, Ross, Lords, Attendants, Banquo’ in (III.1)

- b. (1) *To-night* **we** hold a solemn supper **sir**, and **I**’ll request **your** presence.

This utterance (b) having only one sentence consists of four cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Three of the ties are specified as grammatical cohesion, meanwhile another one is categorized as lexical cohesion in metonym’s tie expressed by the word ‘*to-night*’ in which it is the part of the word ‘day’ in (I.3: a.1). In addition, it is identified as metonym’s tie. Then, three grammatical cohesive devices are all personal references anaphora in the words ‘**we**’, ‘**sir**’ and ‘**your**’, ‘**I**’. The pronoun ‘**we**’ presuppose the names ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1) and ‘Lady Macbeth’ in (III.1: U.3). Then, the pronoun words ‘**sir**’ and ‘**your**’ refer to the name ‘Banquo’ in (III.1: U.5). Lastly, the pronoun ‘**I**’ refer back to the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1). Let see the utterances of (III.1: U.3, U.5) below:

LADY MACBETH (U.3): If he had been forgotten, it had been as a gap in our great feast, and all-thing unbecoming.

BANQUO (U.5): Let your highness command upon me, to the which my duties are with a most indissoluble tie for ever knit.

- c. (1) Ride **you** this *afternoon*?

Utterance (c) above has one sentence with three cohesive ties; they are one personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion, and two ties anymore identified as lexical cohesion in the types of metonym and antonym. First, the pronoun “**you**” presuppose the name “Banquo” in (III.1: U.7) indicating personal reference anaphora. Then, the word “*afternoon*” is the part of the word “day” in (I.3: a.1). It indicates metonym in the relation between part and whole. Finally, the word “*afternoon*” is also classified as antonym which has the opposite meaning with the word “to-night” in (III.1: b.2). Banquo’s utterance is described below:

BANQUO (U.7): Ay, my good Lord.

- d. (1) **We** should have else desir’d **your** good advice (which still hath been both grave, and prosperous) in this day’s Council: but **we**’ll take *to-morrow*.
 (2) Is’t far **you** ride?

Utterance (d) also has three cohesive ties in sentence (1). Utterance (d) is the revers of the utterance (c). If the utterance (c) has one tie of grammatical cohesion and two ties of lexical cohesion, utterance (d) has two ties of grammatical cohesion and one tie of lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has two personal references anaphora, while lexical cohesion has one metonym’s tie. Personal reference anaphora is explored in the pronoun “**we**” (2x) referring to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and “Lady Macbeth” in (III.1: U.3). It is also explored in the word “**your**” presupposing to the word “Banquo” (III.1: U.7). Utterance (III.1: U.3) has been written in (b.1) and utterance (III.1: U.7) has been written in (c.1). The last tie is in lexical cohesion in the type of metonym. The word “*to-morrow*” is the part of the word “day” in (I.3: a.1).

Sentence (d.2) consists of two cohesive ties namely personal references anaphora in the words “**it**” and the pronoun “**you**” which refer to the preceding sentences. The

word “**it**” presupposes to the word “ride” in (III.1: c.1), meanwhile the pronoun “**you**” refer back to the name “Banquo” in (III.1: U.7) that has been written in (c.1)

e. (1) Fail not **our** *feast*.

The one grammatical cohesion and the one lexical cohesion are stated in utterance (e). Grammatical cohesion has personal reference anaphora in the word “**our**” presupposing to the word “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and “Banquo” in (III.1: U.9). Meanwhile, the lexical cohesion is showed in the tie of collocation. The word “*feast*” is common collocated with the word “supper” in (III.1: b.1) in which they are often occurred in the same environment and have the co-occurrence to each other. Furthermore, it function is to indicate collocation. Utterance (III.1: U.9):

BANQUO: As far, my Lord, as will fill up the time....or twain.

- f. (1) *We hear* **our** bloody cousins are bestow’d in England, and in Ireland, not confessing, their cruel *parricide*, filling their hearers with strange invention.
 (2) **But** of that *to-morrow*, when therewithal, **we** shall have cause of state, craving **us** jointly.
 (3) Hie **you** to horse: Adieu, till **you** return *at night*.
 (4) Goes fleance with **you**?

Sentence (1) has three cohesive devices; one tie in grammatical cohesion, and the other two ties are stacked on lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has personal reference anaphora in the words “**we**” and “**our**” referring to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and “Banquo” in (III.1: U.11). Then, lexical cohesion has repetition and synonym. The word “*hear*” in (II.2: b.1, g.1, j.1) is stated once more in this sentence. Likewise, it indicates repetition. After that, the identification of synonym’s tie is in the word “*parricide*” having the same sense of meaning with the word “assassination” in (I.7: a.1). Banquo’s utterance in (III.1: U.11) is explored below:

BANQUO: My Lord, I will not.

Sentence (2) has three cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Adversative conjunction and personal reference anaphora are classified in grammatical cohesion, while the tie of metonymy is expressed in lexical cohesion. The word **“but”** indicates adversative conjunction in order to give the relation in contrast between this sentence (2) and sentence (1) in the preceding statement which sometime by the followed of argument. Next, the word *“to-morrow”* is the part of the word “day” in (I.3: a.1) identifying metonymy. The last is the tie of personal reference anaphora in the words **“we”** and **“us”** which presuppose to the name “Macbeth” and “Banquo” in (III.1: U.11) that the utterance has been explored in sentence (1).

Sentence (3) has two cohesive ties in the tie of personal reference anaphora and metonymy. The pronoun **“you”** (2x) presuppose the name “Banquo” in (III.1: U.11) which the utterance has been stated in sentence (1). The identification indicates personal reference anaphora. Then, the word *“at night”* is the part of the word “day” in (I.3: a.1) indicating metonymy’s tie. In the last sentence (4) having only one tie in grammatical cohesion, it indicates personal reference anaphora in the pronoun **“you”** referring to the “Banquo” in (III.1: U.11) which has been explained in sentence (1).

- g.** (1) **I** wish **your** horses swift, and sure of foot: and so **I** do commend **you** to their backs, farewell.

Utterance (g) above has two personal references anaphora in grammatical cohesion. The pronoun **“I”** (2x) presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the words **“your”** and **“you”** refer to the name “Banquo” in (III.1: U.11). (U.11) has been stated in sentence (f.1).

- h.** (1) Bring **them** before **us**.

Two personal references anaphora are also stated in this utterance (h). The pronoun “**them**” presuppose the word “they” in (III.1: U.15), while the pronoun “**us**” refer to the names “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and servant (III.1: U.15). Here the utterance:

SERVANT: They are, my Lord without the Palace Gate.

- i. (1) Well then, now have **you** considere’d of **my** speeches: know that it was **he**, in the *times* past, which held **you** so under fortune, which **you** thought had been **our** innocent self.
 (2) **This I** made good to **you**, in **our** last conference, Pass’d in probation with **you**: how **you** were borne in hand, how cross’d: The instruments: who wrought with them: and all things else, that might to half a soul, and to notion craz’d, *say*, thus did Banquo.

Utterance (i) above has two sentences in which each of those sentences have five cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) consists of four personal references anaphora and a tie of metonym. First, analyzing the tie of personal references anaphora in the pronoun “**you**” (3x) presuppose the word “1st murderer” in (III.1: U.17). Then, the possessive pronoun “**my**” refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Next, the pronoun “**he**” refers back to the word “Banquo” in (III.1: U.13). Afterward, the word “**our**” presuppose to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and “1st murderer” in (III.1: U.17). The fifth tie is identification of metonym in the word “*times*” to the word “day” in (I.3: a.1) in which “*times*” is the part of the word “day”. The utterances (III.1: U.13 and U.17) will be pointed out in the following explanation below:

BANQUO (U.13): Ay, my good Lord, our time does call upon’s.

FIRST MURDERER (U.17): It was, so please your Highness.

Sentence (2) consists of one demonstrative reference, three personal references anaphora, and one repetition. First, the word “**this**” demonstrates the statement in sentence (III.1: i.1). Its function is to get the simple form and to clarify the statement in the

preceding sentence. Second, the pronoun ‘**I**’ refer to the proper name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1). Third, the pronoun ‘**you**’ (3x) presuppose the name ‘1st murderer’ in (III.1: U.17 (in i.1)). Forth, the pronoun ‘**our**’ presuppose the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1) and ‘1st murderer’ in (III.1: U.17). So, the second, third, and forth ties above indicate personal references anaphora since they refer to the preceding sentences and they are categorized as person. The last is in the tie of repetition in the word ‘*say*’ which is stated before in (I.3: c.4, II.2: g.1, II.3: h.1).

- j.** (1) **I** did **so**: and went further, which is now **our** point of second meeting.
 (2) Do **you** find **your** patience so predominant, in **your** nature, that **you** can let this go?
 (3) Are **you** gossell’d, to *pray* for this good man, and for **his** issue, was heavy hand, hath bow’d **you** to grave, and beggar’d, **yours** for ever?

Utterance (j) having three sentences consist of seven cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) has three ties; two ties in personal reference anaphora, while another one in clausal substitution. Sentence (2) has only one tie in personal reference anaphora. And sentence (3) has three ties; two ties in personal reference anaphora, where another one in collocation. Sentence (1) is expressed in that utterance in order to show the ties of personal reference anaphora in the pronoun ‘**I**’ which refer to the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1), while another one is in the pronoun ‘**our**’ presupposing the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1) and ‘1st murderer’ in (III.1: U.17). Besides showing personal reference, sentence (1) also has clausal substitution in the word ‘**so**’ in which it function is to replace the statement that is previously stated in the sentence ‘you made it known to us’ in (III.1: U.19). Then, sentence (2) has one tie in personal reference anaphora in the words ‘**you**’ (2x) and ‘**your**’ (2x) presupposing the name ‘1st murderer’ in (III.1: U.17). Sentence (3) has two ties of personal reference

anaphora and a tie in collocation. The pronoun ‘**you**’ (2x) and ‘**yours**’ refer to the name ‘1st murderer’ in (III.1: U.17), while the word ‘**his**’ presupposes to the name ‘King Duncan’ in (II.3: l.3). Both of those two ties are categorized as personal reference anaphora. Meanwhile another tie expressed in that sentence is the tie of collocation. The word ‘*pray*’ has the co-occurrence with the words ‘God bless, Amen’ in (II.2: h.1) in which they are often occurred in the same environment. The utterance (III.1: U.17) is explained below:

FIRST MURDERER (U.17): It was, so please your Highness.

- k. (1) Ay, in the catalogue **ye** go for men, as hounds, and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are clept, all by the name of dogs: the valued file, distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, the housekeeper, the hunter, every one, according to the gift, which bounteous nature, hath in **him** clos’d: whereby **he** does receive, particular addition, from the bill, that writers them all alike: and so of men.
 (2) Now, if **you** have a station in the file, Not **I** th’ worst rank of manhood, *say*’t, and **I** will put that business in **your** bosoms, Whose execution takes **your** enemy off, Grapples **you** to the heart, and love of **us**, who wear **our** health but sickly in **his** *life*, Which in his *death* were perfect.

This utterance has two personal references anaphora in sentence (1) in the words ‘**ye**’ and ‘**him, he**’. The pronoun ‘**ye**’ refer to the name ‘2nd murderer’ in (III.1: U.23), while the words ‘**him**’ and ‘**he**’ presuppose the name ‘Banquo’ in (III.1: i.2). Both of the two ties above identified as grammatical cohesion.

Sentence (2) has seven cohesive ties both grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has four personal references anaphora, while lexical cohesion has identify three repetition’s ties. The explanation of personal reference anaphora will be discussed as follows. First, the pronoun ‘**you**’ (2x) and ‘**your**’ (2x) presuppose the name ‘2nd murderer’ in (III.1: U.23). Second, the pronoun ‘**I**’ (2x) refer to the name

“Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Third, the words “**us**” and “**our**” suppose to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Fourth, the possessive pronoun “**his**” presumes to the word “Banquo” in (III.1: i.2). After finishing analyzes grammatical cohesion, now is the right moment to identify lexical cohesion in the tie of repetition. First, the word “say” in (I.3: c.4, II.2: g.1, II.3: h.1, III.1: i.2) has been repeated anymore in this sentence. Second, the repetition of the word “life” has already been stated in (I.7: a.2, II.3: h.1, i.1). Third, the word “death” in (I.3: g.1, II.2: j.1).

SECOND MURDERER (III.1: U.23): I am one, my Liege, whom the vile blows and buffets of the world hath so incens’d, that I am reckless what I do, to spite the world.

- i.** (1) Both of **you** know Banquo was **your** enemy.

That utterance has one personal reference anaphora in the words “**you**” and “**your**” presupposing to the words “1st murderer” in (III.1: U.23) and “2nd murderer” in (III.1: U.24). Here the utterances:

SECOND MURDERER (III.1: U.23): I am one, my Liege, whom the vile blows and buffets of the world hath so incens’d, that I am reckless what I do, to spite the world.

FIRST MURDERER (III.1: U.24): And I another, so weary with disasters, tugg’d with fortune, that I would set my life in any chance, to mend it, or be rid on’t.

- m.** (1) **So is he mine**: and in such bloody distance, That *every minute* of **his** being, thrusts against **my** near’s^t of *life*: and though **I** could with barefac’d power sweep **him** from **my** sight, and bid **my** will avouch it; yet **I** must not, For certain friends that are both **his**, and **mine**, whose loves **I** may not drop, but wail **his** fall, Who **I** myself struck down: and thence it is, that **I** to **your** assistance do make love, masking the business from the common eye, for sundry weighty reasons.

That sentence has six cohesive devices both in grammatical and lexical cohesion.

Four ties are stated in grammatical cohesion, while the other two ties are stated in lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion consists of clausal substitution, and three ties of personal references anaphora, while lexical cohesion consists of metonym and repetition.

First, the word “so” substitutes the utterance in (III.1: U.26). So, its function is to indicate clausal substitution. Second, the pronoun “he, his (3x), him” presuppose the name “Banquo” in (III.1: i.2). Third, the pronoun “mine (2x), I (5x), my (2x)” refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Fourth, the pronoun “your” back to the word “1st murderer” in (III.1: U.23) and “2nd murderer” in (III.1: U.24) which have been explained in (I.1). Second, third, and fourth are identified as personal reference anaphora. Then, lexical cohesion is using in the word “every minute” in which it is the part of the word “time/hour” in (II.3: i.1) indicating metonym. Last, the word “life” in (I.7: a.2, II.3: h.1, i.1, III.1: k.2) is repeated once more in this sentence. Further, it indicates repetition. The utterance of (III.1: U.26) is described below:

BOTH MURDERERS: True, my Lord.

- n. (1) **Your** spirits shine through **you**.
 (2) Within this *hour*, at most, **I** will advice **you** where to plant yourselves, acquaint **you** with the perfect spy o’ th’ *time*, the *moment* o’ t, for’ t must be done *to-night*, and something from the Palace: always thought, that **I** require a clearness; and with **him**, To leave no rubs nor botches in the work, Fleance, **his** son, that keeps **him** *company*, Whose absence is no less material to me, than is his father’s, must embrace the fate. Of that dark *hour*: resolve yourselves apart, **I**’ll come to **you** anon.

Utterance (n) has two sentences in which sentence (1) consist of a single cohesive tie namely personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion. Meanwhile, sentence (2) has many cohesive ties both grammatical and lexical cohesion; grammatical cohesion has three personal reference anaphora, and lexical cohesion has six cohesive ties such as two ties in repetition, a tie in synonym, two ties in metonym, and another one is collocation. Sentence (1) has one personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “your” and “you” presupposing the words “1st murderer” in (III.1: U.28) and “2nd murderer” in (III.1: U.29). Here they are:

SECOND MURDERER (U.28): We shall my Lord, perform what you command us.

FIRST MURDERER (U.29): Though our lives-
Sentence (2) has nine cohesive ties which have been identified in that utterance.

Lexical cohesive devices have six ties. First, the use of two ties in repetition are covered in the words ‘*hour*’ and ‘*time*’. The word ‘*hour*’ (2x) has been stated before in (I.3: k.1, II.1: c.1, II.3: i.1), while the word ‘*time*’ in (I.3: k.1, l.3, I.7: g.2, II.3: i.1) is found anymore in this sentence. The next cohesive ties are found in synonym’s tie in the word ‘*moment*’ which has the same sense of meaning with the word ‘*time*’ in (II.3: i.1). Then, two ties of metonym’s ties are also found in that sentence. The words ‘*moment*’ and ‘*to-night*’ are the parts of the word ‘*day*’ in (I.3: a.1). The last tie in lexical cohesion is the tie of collocation in the word ‘*company*’ into the word ‘*office*’ in (I.7: a.7). They show co-occurrence and they are often occurred in the same environment. Grammatical cohesion is also found in sentence (2); they are all personal reference anaphora. First, the pronoun ‘**I**’ (3x) refer to the proper name of ‘*Macbeth*’ in (I.3: a.1). Second, the pronoun ‘**you**’ (3x) suppose to the word ‘*1st murderer*’ in (III.1: U.28) and ‘*2nd murderer*’ in (III.1: U.29) in which the utterances have been stated in sentence (1). The last is in the words ‘**him**’ (2x) and ‘**his**’ presupposing to the name ‘*Banquo*’ in (III.1: i.2).

- o. (1) **I**’ll cal upon **you** straight: abide within, it is concluded: Banquo, **thy** soul’s flight, if it finds heaven, must find it out *to-night*.

Utterance (o) above has three cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. First, the pronoun ‘**I**’ presuppose the name ‘*Macbeth*’ in (I.3: a.1), while the words ‘**you**’ and ‘**thy**’ refer to the name ‘*1st murderer*’ in (III.1: U.28) and ‘*2nd murderer*’ in (III.1: U.29) in which the utterances have been stated in sentence (n.1).

both of the two ties are grammatical cohesion's types. The last tie in lexical cohesion is metonym's tie of the word "to-night" to the word "day" in (I.3: a.1), "to-night" is the part of the word "day". Likewise it indicates metonym in which its function is as the relation between part and whole.

Data 9

Point III.2

- a. (1) **We** have scorch'd the snake, not kill'd it: She'll close, and be herself, whilst **our** poor malice remains in danger of her former tooth.
 (2) **But** let the frame of things disjoint, both the worlds suffer, Ere **we** will eat **our** meal in fear, and *sleep* in the affliction of these terrible dreams, that shake **us** nightly: better be with the dead, whom **we**, to gain **our** peace, have sent to peace, than on the torture of the mind to lie in restless ecstasy. Duncan is in his grave; after life's fitful fever, he sleeps well, treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison, Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing, can touch him further.

Utterance (a) having two sentences above consists of four cohesive ties both grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) has only one tie in personal reference anaphora, the pronoun "I" presuppose the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Then, sentence (2) has three cohesive ties. First, the word "but" which relates sentence (2) and sentence (1) above. So, it is called adversative conjunction. Second, the words "we" (2x), "our" (2x), "us" refer to the name "Macbeth" and "Lady Macbeth" in (III.2: U.5). Third, the repetition of the word "sleep" has already been stated in (II.2: g.1, j.1, k.1). The utterance (III.2: U.5) is drawn below:

LADY MACBETH: Nought's had, all's spent, where our desire is got without content:...joy.

- b. (1) **So** shall **I** love, and so **I** pray be **you**: Let **your** remembrance apply to Banquo, Present him eminence, both with *eye and tongue*: Unsafe the while, that **we** must lave our honours in these flattering streams and make **our** faces vizards to our hearts, disguising what they are.

That utterance (b) has six cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has one causal conjunction and three personal references anaphora, meanwhile lexical cohesion has metonym and collocation. Grammatical cohesion is first, the use of the word “so” has the relation of cause and effect with the utterance in (III.2: U.7). Furthermore, it indicates causal conjunction. Second, the word “I” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) indicating personal reference anaphora. Third, “you”, “your” refer to the name “Lady Macbeth” in (III.2: U.7). It also indicates personal reference anaphora. Fourth, in the words “we” and “our” refer to the name “Macbeth” and “Lady Macbeth” in (III.2: U.5) that has been stated in (a.2) classified as personal reference anaphora. Later, metonym and collocation are the types of lexical cohesion. The words “eye and tongue” is the part of the word “face” in (I.7: g.2) which indicates metonym as the relation between part and whole. In addition, the words “eye and tongue” also indicates collocation to the word “face” since they are often occurred in the same environment. (III.2: U.7) is described as follows:

LADY MABETH: Come on: gentle my Lord, sleek o’er your rugged looks, be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.

- c. (1) O, full of scorpions is **my** mind, dear wife: **thou** know’st, that Banquo and his Fleance lives.

That sentence consists of two cohesive ties in personal reference anaphora. First, the pronoun “my” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the pronoun “thou” refer to the name “Lady Macbeth” in (III.2: U.9). Here the utterance:

LADY MACBETH: You must leave this.

- d. (1) There’s comfort yet, **they** are assailable, then be **thou** jocund: ere the bat hath flown **his** cloister’d flight, ere to black Hecat’s summons the shard-borne beetle, with **his** drowsy hums, hath rung *night’s* yawning peal, there shall be done a *deed* of dreadful note.

That sentence identifies five cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. First, the pronoun “**they**” presuppose the name “Banquo and his fleance” in (III.2: U.10). Then, the pronoun “**thou**” refer to the name “Lady Macbeth” in (III.2: U.9) that has been written in (c.1). Next, the word “**his**” (2x) suppose to the word “Banquo” in (III.2: U.10). Number one until number three above indicate personal reference anaphora. Later, the identification of lexical cohesion in the words “*night*” and “*deed*”. The word “*night*” is the part of the word “*day*” in (I.3: a.1) indicating metonym’s tie. Lastly, the word “*deed*” in (I.7: a.6, a.8, II.2: b.1, n.1) is repeated anymore in this sentence. The utterance of (III.2: U.10) is explained below:

MACBETH: O, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife: thou know’st, that Banquo and his Fleance lives.

- e. (1) Be innocent of the knowledge, dearest chuck, till **thou** applaud the *deed*: come, seeling *night*, scarf up the tender eye of pitiful *day*, and with **thy** bloody and invisible hand cancel and tear to pieces that great bond, which keeps me pale.
 (2) Light thickens, and the crow makes wing to th’ rooky wood: good things of *day* begin to droop, and drowse, whiles *night*’s black agents to their preys do rouse.
 (3) **Thou** marvell’st at **my** words: but hold **thee** still, things bad begun, make strong themselves by ill: so prithee go with **me**.

Utterance (e) above has three sentences in which sentence (1) has four cohesive ties’ one tie in grammatical cohesion in personal reference anaphora, and the other three ties are in lexical cohesion; two ties in repetition and one tie in metonym. Then, sentence (2) has two ties in lexical cohesion in repetition and metonym. Later, sentence (3) classifies two ties of grammatical cohesion in personal reference anaphora. Sentence (1) consists of four cohesive ties. First, the pronoun “**thou**” and “**thy**” refer to the named “Lady Macbeth” in (III.2: U.9) which has been explained in (c.1). It indicates personal reference anaphora. Second, the word “*deed*” in (I.7: a.6, a.8, (II.2: b.1, n.1, III.2: d.1) is

stated again in this sentence. Then, the word ‘*day*’ has been stated before in (I.3: a.1, k.1). ‘*Deed*’ and ‘*day*’ indicate repetition. Lastly, the word ‘*night*’ is the part of the word ‘*day*’ in (I.3: a.1). It is identified as metonym. Sentence (2) indicates two cohesive ties in repetition and metonym in which both of them are the types of lexical cohesion. First, the word ‘*day*’ has been stated before in (I.3: a.1, k.1, III.2: e.1). Then, the word ‘*night*’ is the part of the word ‘*day*’ in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (3) also has two cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion. The pronoun ‘**thou**’ and ‘**thee**’ refer to the named ‘Lady Macbeth’ in (III.2: U.9) which has been explained in (c.1). Then, the words ‘**my**’ and ‘**me**’ presuppose the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1). Both of the two ties are classified as personal reference anaphora.

Data 10

Point III.4

- a. (1) **You** know **your** own degrees, *sit down* at first and last, the hearty welcome.

Sentence (a.1) consists of two cohesive ties. First, the words ‘**you**’ and ‘**your**’ refer to the name ‘Lords’ in (III.4: U.2) indicating personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion. Second, the phrase ‘*sit down*’ has the opposite meaning with the word ‘stood’ in (II.2: g.1). It indicates antonym in lexical cohesion. The utterance (III.4: U.2) is explained as follows:

LORDS: Thanks to your Majesty.

- b. (1) **Ourselves** will mingle with society, and play the humble host: **our** hostess keeps her state, but in best *time* **we** will require her welcome.

Sentence (b.1) indicates two cohesive ties in personal reference anaphora and repetition. The words ‘ourselves’, ‘our’, ‘we’ refer to the name ‘Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Ross, Lennox, Lords, Attendants’ (in additional explanation). It indicates

personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion find repetition's tie in the word "time" which has already been stated in (I.3: k.1, I.3, I.7: g.2, II.3: i.1, III.1: n.2)

- c. (1) See **they** encounter **thee** with **their** hearts' thanks, both sides are even: here **I'**ll *sit* **I'** th' midst, be large in mirth, anon **we'**ll *drink* a measure the table round.
 (2) There's *blood* upon **thy** *face*.

Utterance (c) consists of two sentences which indicate grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) has five cohesive ties; first, the words "they", "their" presuppose the name "Lady Macbeth, Ross, Lennox, Lords, Attendants". Then, the pronoun "thee" refers to the name "1st murderer" in (III.4: U.4). The last identification of personal reference anaphora is in the pronoun "I" (2x) presupposing the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: s.1). The other two ties are in lexical cohesion; they are both antonyms' tie. The word "sit" is opposite with the word "stood" in (II.2: g.1), while the word "drink" has the opposite meaning with the word "eat". Here the utterance of (III.4: U.4):

LADY MACBETH: Pronounce it for me sir; to all our friends, for my heart speaks, they are welcome. Enter first murderer.

Sentence (2) indicates three cohesive ties; one tie in grammatical cohesion in personal reference anaphora, while the other two ties in lexical cohesion are repetition and collocation. First, the pronoun "**thy**" presuppose the name "1st murderer" in (III.4: U.4) indicating personal reference anaphora. Second, the word "*blood*" in (I.7: f.2, II.2: m.5, II.3: j.1, I.3) has been states once more in this sentence. So, it is identified as repetition. Third, the word "*face*" is related with the words "eye and tongue" in (III.2:

b.1) and ‘lips’ in (I.7: a.4). They are classified as collocation since they co-occurrence and often occurred in the same environment.

- d. (1) ‘**Tis** better **thee** without, than **he** within.
 (2) Is **he** dispatch’d?

Utterance (d) has two sentences and four cohesive ties; three ties in personal reference anaphora, and another one is demonstrative reference. All of the ties are the types of grammatical cohesion. Sentence (1) has three cohesive ties. First, the word ‘**tis/this**’ demonstrates the phrase ‘table round’ in (III.4: c.1) indicating demonstrative reference. Second, the pronoun ‘**thee**’ refer to the name ‘1st murderer’ in (III.4: U.4) that has been stated in (c.1). Third, the pronoun ‘**he**’ in sentence (1) and sentence (2) presuppose the name ‘Banquo’ in (III.4: U.6). The words ‘**thee**’ and ‘**he**’ indicate personal reference anaphora since they refer to the preceding sentence. Utterance (III.4: U.6) is written as follows:

MURDERER: ‘Tis Banquo’s then.

- e. (1) **Thou** art the best o’ th’ cut-throatss, yet **he**’s good that did the like for Fleance.
 (2) If **thou** didst **it**, **thou** art the nonpareil.

All of the ties in utterance (e) are grammatical cohesion in the ties of personal reference anaphora. The pronoun ‘**thou**’ in sentence (1) repeated twice in sentence (2) presuppose the name ‘1st murderer’ in (III.4: U.6) in which its utterance has been stated in (d.2). Then, the pronoun ‘**he**’ in sentence (1) refers to the name ‘Banquo’ that also stated in (III.4: U.6). And the last personal reference anaphora is in the pronoun ‘**it**’ referring to the word ‘cut-throatss’ in (III.4: e.1).

- f. (1) Then comes **my** fit again: **I** had else been perfect; whole as the marble, founded as the rock, as broad, and general, as the casing air: But now **I** am cabin’d, cribb’d, confin’d, bound in. to sauct doubts, and fears.

(2) **But** Basnquo's safe?

Sentence (1) in that utterance has one cohesive tie identified as personal reference anaphora in the pronoun **'my'** and **'I'** (2x) presuppose the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Next, sentence (2) also has one tie in adversative conjunction in the word **"but"** which its function is to relate this sentence and sentence (1) in contrast. So, it indicates adversative conjunction.

- g.** (1) Thanks for **that**: there the grown serpent lies, the worm that's fled hath nature that in *time* will venom breed, no teeth for th' present.
 (2) Get **thee** gone, *to-morrow* **we**'ll *hear* ourselves again.

Utterance (g) above has two sentences in which sentence (1) consists of two cohesive ties namely demonstrative reference and repetition, meanwhile sentence (2) consists of four cohesive ties namely two personal reference anaphora, one metonym, and one repetition. Sentence (1) has one tie in grammatical cohesion in the word **"that"** demonstrating to the phrase "the least a death to nature" in (III.4: U.12). So, it indicates demonstrative reference. Another tie is in lexical cohesion in the word '*time*' that has been already stated in (I.3: k.1, l.3, I.7: g.2, II.3: i.1, III.1: n.2, III.4: b.1). Likewise, it indicates repetition. Now, we are going to discuss sentence (2). First, the pronoun **"thee"** refer to the name '1st murderer' in (III.4: U.12). Then, the pronoun **"we"** presuppose the words '1st murderer' in (III.4: U.12) and "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). So, the pronouns **"thee"** and **"we"** above indicate personal reference anaphora. Later, the word '*to-morrow*' is the part of the word "day" in (I.3: a.1) indicating metonym's tie. Lastly, the word '*hear*' is repeated before in (II.2: b.1, g.1, j.1, III.1: f.1). Further, it is identified as repetition's tie. The utterance (III.4: U.12) is stated below:

MURDERER: Ay, my good Lord: safe in a ditch he bides, with twenty trenched gashes on his head; the least a death to nature.

- h.** (1) Sweet remembrancer: now good digestion wait on appetite, and *health* on both.

That sentence (1) has only one cohesive tie in the word "health" which has the opposite meaning with the word "ill" in (I.3: i.2). it indicates antonym's tie.

- i.** (1) **Here** had **we** now **our** country's honour, roof'd, were the grac'd person of **our** Banquo present: who, may **I** rather challenge for unkindness, than pity for mischance.

Sentence (1) above has three cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion. They are one demonstrative reference and two ties of personal reference anaphora. First, the word "here" demonstrates the word "highness sit" in (III.4: U.16). It indicates demonstrative reference. Then, the words "we" and "our" refer to the name "Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Ross, Lennox, Lords, Attendants" (in additional explanation). Last, the pronoun "I" presuppose the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Both of them indicate personal reference anaphora. Here the utterance (III.4: U.16):

LENNOX: May't please your Highness sit.

- j.** (1) The table's full.
k. (1) Where?
 Utterances (j) and (k) do not have cohesive ties.
l. (1) Which of **you** have done **this**?

Sentence (1) above consists of two cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion namely personal reference anaphora and demonstrative reference. The pronoun "you" presuppose the name "Lords" in (III.4: U.24) indicating personal reference anaphora. Then, the word "this" demonstrates the word "moves your highness" in (III.4: U.22) identified as demonstrative reference. Here they are:

LENNOX (U.22): Here my good Lord. What is't that moves your Highness?

LORDS (U.24): What, my good Lord?

m. (1) **Thou** canst not *say* **I** did **it**: never shake **thy** gory locks at **me**.

Sentence (1) above has four cohesive ties; they are three ties in grammatical cohesion especially in personal reference anaphora, and another tie in lexical cohesion in the tie of repetition. First, the pronoun “**thou**” and “**thy**” refer to the name “Lords” in (III.4: U.24) that has been stated in (I.1). Second, the words “**I**” and “**me**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Third, the word “**it**” assume to the word “moves your highness” in (III.4: U.22) that has also been stated in (I.1). All of the three cohesive ties above are identified as personal reference anaphora. The last is in lexical cohesion in the repetition of the word “*say*” that is already stated in (I.3: c.4, II.2: g.1, II.3: h.1, III.1: i.2).

n. (1) Ay, and **a bold one**, that dare *look* on that which might appal the Devil.

Sentence (1) above identifies two cohesive devices; they are nominal substitution and synonym. First, the word “**a bold one**” substitutes the word “Banquo’s ghost. The substitution is in the form of nominal; furthermore it is called nominal substitution. Then, the word “*look*” has the same sense of meaning with the word “see” in (III.4: c.1). So, it indicates synonym.

o. (1) prithee see **there**: *Behold*, look, lo, how *say* **you**?
 (2) Why what care **I**, if **thou** canst nod, *speaks* too.
 (3) If charnel-houses, and **our** graves must send, those that **we** bury, back; **our** monuments shall be the maws of kites.

Eight cohesive ties are stacked on the three sentences above both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) consists of four cohesive ties. First, the word “**there**” demonstrates the word “Macbeth’s place”. It indicates demonstrative reference. Second, the word “*behold*” has the same sense of meaning with the word “see” in (III.4: c.1) and

“look” in (III.4: n.1) indicating synonym’s tie. Third, the word “say” in (I.3: c.4, II.2: g.1, II.3: h.1, III.1: i.2) is repeated anymore in this sentence. Likewise, it indicates repetition. Last, the pronoun “you” refer to the name “Lady Macbeth” in (III.4: U.29).

Here that utterance explained:

LADY MACBETH: O, proper stuff: this....on a stool.

Sentence (2) has three cohesive ties; they are two ties in personal reference anaphora in the words “I” and “thou”, while repetition is found in the word “speaks”. First, the pronoun “I” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1), while the pronoun “thou” refer to the Banquo’s ghost. Both of the grammatical cohesive devices above are the identification of personal reference anaphora. Lastly, the repetition of the word “speaks” in (I.3: b.1, c.5, I.5: c.1). Sentence (3) identifies one cohesive tie in personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “our” (2x), “we” that refer to the names “Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Ross, Lennox, Lords, Attendants”.

p. (1) If **I** stand here, **I** saw **him**.

The above sentence has four cohesive ties; two ties in personal reference anaphora, one tie in demonstrative reference, and another one tie in antonym. First, the pronoun “I” (2x) refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1), while the pronoun “him” presuppose the name “Banquo’s ghost”. They are identified as personal reference anaphora. Then, the word “here” demonstrates the word “Macbeth’s place” indicating demonstrative reference. Finally, the word “stand” has the opposite meaning with the word “sit down” in (III.4: a.1). So, it indicates antonym.

q. (1) *Blood* hath been shed ere now, **I** th’ olden *time* ere humane statute purg’d the gentle weal: ay, and since too, murders have been perform’d too terrible for the ear.

(2) The *time* has been, that when the brains were out, the man would *die*, and there an end: but now they rise again with twenty mortal murders on their crowns, and push **us** from our stools.

(3) **This** is stranger than such a murder is.

Utterance (q) has three sentences having seven cohesive ties both grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) consists of three ties; one tie is personal reference anaphora (grammatical cohesion) and the other two ties are repetition (lexical cohesion). Personal reference anaphora is found in the pronoun “**I**” referring to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then repetition in the words “*blood*” and “*time*” are found in that sentence. The word “*blood*” has already been stated in (I.7: f.2, II.2: m.5, II.3: j.1, I.3, III.4: c.2). Last, the word “*time*” in (I.3: k.1, I.3, I.7: g.2, II.3: i.1, III.1: n.2, III.4: b.1, g.1) is repeated anymore in this sentence. Same as sentence (1), sentence (2) also has three cohesive ties; a tie in repetition, a tie in antonym. And another one in personal reference anaphora. First, the word “*time*” in (I.3: k.1, I.3, I.7: g.2, II.3: i.1, III.1: n.2, III.4: b.1, g.1, q.1) is found in this sentence. Then, the word “*die*” has the opposite meaning with the word “*life*” in (III.1: m.1). Finally, the pronoun “**us**” refer to the names “Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Ross, Lennox, Lords, Attendants”. Sentence (3) has a tie of demonstrative reference in the word “*this*” which demonstrates the sentence “they rise....crowns” in (III.4: q.2).

- r. (1) **I** do forget: do not muse at **me my** most worthy friends, **I** have a strange infirmity, which is nothing to those that know **me**.
 (2) Come, love and helath to all, then **I**’ll *sit down*: give me some wine, fill full.

Sentence (1) above has only one cohesive tie in personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**I**” (2x), “**me**” (2x), “**my**” presupposing to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, sentence (2) has two cohesive ties; grammatical cohesion has personal reference anaphora in the word “**I**”, while lexical cohesion has antonym in the word “*sit*

down’. The pronoun ‘**I**’ refer to the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1), while the word ‘*sit down*’ has the opposite meaning with the word ‘stand’ in (III.4: p.1).

- s. (1) Avaunt, and quit **my** sight, let the eart hide **thee**: **thy** bones are marrowless, **thy blood** is cold: **thou** hast no speculation in those eyes which **thou** dost glare with.

That sentence identifies three cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has two ties of personal reference anaphora in the words ‘**my**’ and ‘**thee**’, ‘**thy**’ (2x), ‘**thou**’ (2x), while lexical cohesion has one tie in repetition of the word ‘blood’. First, the pronoun ‘**my**’ presuppose the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1). Second, the words ‘**thee**’, ‘**thy**’ (2x), ‘**thou**’ (2x) refer to ‘Banquo’. Third, the word ‘*blood*’ in (I.7: f.2, II.2: m.5, II.3: j.1, l.3, III.4: c.2, q.1) is repeated once more in this sentence.

- t. (1) What man dare, **I** dare: Approach **thou** like the rugged Russian bear, the arm’d rhinoceros, or th’ Hyrcan tiger, take any shape but that, and **my** firm nerves shall never tremble.
 (2) **Or** be alive again, and dare **me** to the desert with **thy** sword: If trembling **I** inhabit then, protest **me** the baby of a girl.

Sentence (1) has two personal references anaphora. First, the pronoun ‘**I**’ and ‘**my**’ refer to the name ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1), while the pronoun ‘**thou**’ presuppose the name ‘Banquo’. Next, sentence (2) identifies three cohesive ties; one tie in additive conjunction, and the other two ties are personal reference anaphora. The word ‘**or**’ gives a clue to the preceding sentence in sentence (1). It indicates that ‘**or**’ has the relation with sentence (2) which are equal. Moreover, it is identified as additive conjunction. Later, the other two ties are in the words ‘**me**’ (2x), ‘**I**’ and ‘**thy**’ identified as personal reference anaphora. The words ‘**me**’ (2x), ‘**I**’ refer to ‘Macbeth’ in (I.3: a.1), while the word ‘**thy**’ presuppose the word ‘Banquo’.

- u. (1) Can such things be, and overcome **us** like a summer's cloud, without **our** special wonder?
 (2) **You** make **me** strange even to the disposition that **I** owe, when now **I** think **you** can behold such sights, and keep the natural ruby of **your** cheeks, when **mine** is blanch'd with fear.

The entire sentence (1) and (2) have three cohesive ties which all are in personal reference anaphora. First, the pronoun ‘**us**’ and ‘**our**’ refer to the names ‘ Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, Ross, Lennox, Lords, Attendants’’. Second, the words ‘**you**’ (2x) and ‘**your**’ presuppose the name ‘ Ross (III.4: U.44)’’. Last, the pronoun ‘**me**’, ‘**I**’ (2x), ‘**Mine**’ presuppose the name ‘Macbeth’ (I.3: a.1).

ROSS (III.4: U.44): What sights my Lord?

- v. (1) **It** will have *blood* **they** say: *blood* will have *blood*: stones have been known to move, and trees to *speak*: augurs, and understood relations, have by magot-pies, and choughs, and rooks brought fort the secret'st man of *blood*.
 (2) What is the *night*?

Sentence (v.1) consists of five cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion has two personal references anaphora, while lexical cohesion has three repetitions. Personal reference anaphora is in the words ‘**it**’ and ‘**they**’. The word ‘**it**’ refers to the words ‘ A kind good night to all (III.4: U.47)’’, while the word ‘**they**’ presuppose the name ‘ Lords (III.4: U.38)’. Then, repetition is identified in the words ‘*blood*’ (4x), ‘*say*’, and ‘*speak*’. The word ‘*blood*’ (4x) in (I.7: f.2, II.2: m.5, II.3: j.1, l.3, III.4: c.2, q.1) is stated anymore in this sentence. The word ‘*say*’ in (I.3:c.4, II.2: g.1, II.3: h.1, III.1: i.2, III.4: m.1, o.1) is also repeated in this sentence. The same case also happened in the word ‘*speak*’ in (I.3: b.1, c.5, I.5: c.1) which is repeated in this sentence. Sentence (v.2) only found one cohesive tie in the word ‘*night*’ to the word ‘day’ in (I.3: a.1). ‘*night*’ is the part of the word ‘day’, it indicates metonym.

LORDS (III.4: U.38): Our duties, and the pledge.

LADY MACBETH (III.4: U.47): A kind good night to all.

- w. (1) How *say*'st **thou** that Macduff denies his person at **our** great bidding?

Sentence (1) above has two personal reference anaphora and one tie in repetition.

The word "*say*" in (I.3:c.4, II.2: g.1, II.3: h.1, III.1: i.2, III.4: m.1, o.1, v.1) is stated again in this sentence. The pronoun "**thou**" refer to the name "Lady Macbeth" in (III.4: U.49). Then, the word "**our**" assume to the names " Macbeth (I.3: a.1) and Lady Macbeth (III.4: U.49). Here the utterance:

LADY MACBETH (III.4: U.49): Almost at odds with morning, which is which.

- x. (1) **I** *hear it* by the way: but **I** will send: there's not a one of **them** but in **his** house **I** keep a servant fee'd.
 (2) **I** will *to-morrow* (and betimes **I** will) to the Weird sisters.
 (3) More shall **they speak**: for now **I** am bent to know by the worst means, the worst; for mine own good, all causes shall give way.
 (4) **I** am in *blood*, stepp'd in so far, that should **I** wade no morem returning were as tedious as go o'er: strange things **I** have in head, that will to hand, which must be acted, ere **they** may be scann'd.

Sentence (1) consists of five cohesive ties; four in grammatical cohesion exactly in personal reference anaphora in the words "**I**" (3x), "**it**", "**them**", "**his**" and another one in lexical cohesion in the tie of repetition in the word "*hear*". The pronoun "**I**" (3x) refer to "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Then, the word "**it**" presupposes the sentence in (III.4: w.1). Later, the word "**them**" back to the words "his person" in (III.4: w.1). Next, the word "**his**" refers to the word "Macduff" in (III.4: w.1). Last is the repetition of the word "*hear*" in (II.2: b.1, g.1, j.1, III.1: f.1, III.4: g.2) which is repeated anymore in this sentence. Sentence (2) has two cohesive ties. First, the word "**I**" (2x) refer to "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). It indicates personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion. Second, the word "*to-morrow*" which is the part of the word "day" in (I.3: a.1) indicating

metonym's tie. Sentence (3) consists of three cohesive ties; two ties in personal reference anaphora in the words "**they**" and "**I**", while another one in lexical cohesion is the repetition of the word "*speak*". First, the word "**they**" presuppose the name "Weird sisters" in (III.4: x.2). Second, the pronoun "**I**" refer back to the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Third, the repetition of the word "*speak*" in (I.3: b.1, c.5, I.5: c.1, III.4: v.1) is repeated anymore in this sentence. Same as sentence (3), sentence (4) also has two personal references anaphora and one tie of repetition. First, the pronoun "**I**" refer back to the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Then, the word "**they**" presuppose the name "Weird sisters" in (III.4: x.2). The last identification is in repetition's tie in the word "*blood*" in (I.7: f.2, II.2: m.5, II.3: j.1, l.3, III.4: c.2, q.1) is stated once more in this sentence.

- y. (1) Come, **we**'ll to *sleep*: **my** strange and self abuse is the initiate fear that wants hard use: **we** are yet but young in *deed*.

Sentence (y.1) above identifies four cohesive ties; two ties in grammatical cohesion in the tie of personal reference anaphora in the words "**we**" (2x) and "**my**", while the other two ties in lexical cohesion is classified as repetition in the words "*sleep*" and "*deed*". First, the word "**we**" (2x) presuppose the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1) and "Lady Macbeth" in (III.4: U.49). Second, the word "**my**" refers to the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Third, the word "*sleep*" has already been stated in (II.2: g.1 (2x), j.1 (4x), k.1, III.2: a.2). Fourth, the word "*deed*" in (I.7: a.6, a.8, II.2: b.1, n.1, III.2: d.1, e.1) is stated anymore in this sentence.

Data 11

Point IV.1

- a. (1) How now **you** secret, black, and *midnight* hags?
 (2) What is't **you** do?

Sentence (1) has two cohesive ties in personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**you**” and metonym in the word “*midnight*”. The pronoun “**you**” refer to the word “all witches” in (IV.1: U.14). Then, the word “*midnight*” is the part of the word “day” in (I.3: a.1). Here the utterance:

ALL (IV.1: U.14): A deed without a name.

- b. (1) **I** conjure **you**, by **that** which **you** profess, (howe'er **you** come to know **it**) answer **me**: though **you** untie thewinds, and let them fight against the churches: though the yesty waves confound and swallow navigation up: though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down: though castles topple on their warders' heads: though palaces, and pyramids do slope their heads to their foundations: though the treasure of nature's germen, tumble all together, even till destruction sicken: answer **me** to what **I** ask **you**.

Three cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion is stated in that sentence above. First, the words “**I**” (2x), “**me**” (2x) presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Second, the pronoun “**you**” (5x) refer to the word “all witches” in (IV.1: U.14). The words “**I**” and “**you**” indicate personal reference anaphora. The last tie is in the words “**it**” and “**that**” which demonstrate the phrase “a deed without a name” in (IV.1: U.14) indicating demonstrative reference. Utterance (14) has been stated in utterance (a).

- c. (1) Call ‘**em**: let **me** see ‘**em**.

That sentence consists of two cohesive ties in personal reference anaphora. First, the word “‘**em/ them**” (2x) presuppose the word “masters” in (IV.1: U.19), while the word “**me**” refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). The utterance (IV.1: U.19) is explained below:

FIRST WITCH: Say, if thou'dst rather hear it from our mouths, or from our masters.

- d. (1) Tell **me**, **thou** unknown power.

Personal reference anaphora is also identified in that sentence. First, the word “**me**” refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the word “**thou**” presuppose the word “1st Apparition” in (IV.1: U.25).

FIRST APPARITION (IV.1: U.25): Macbeth, Macbeth, Macbeth: beware Macduff, beware the Thane of fife: dismiss me. Enough.

- e. (1) Whatever **thou** art, for **thy** good caution, thanks, **thou** hast harp'd **my** fear aright.
(2) **But** one words more.

Sentence (1) also has two personal references anaphora in grammatical cohesion. The word “**Thou**” (2x) and “**thy**” presuppose the word “1st Apparition” in (IV.1: U.25) in utterance (d). Then, the pronoun “**my**” refers to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Later, sentence (2) has one cohesive tie in adversative conjunction. The word “**but**” indicates that it has the contradictory relation with the preceding sentence in sentence (1). It is used to give a clue that it shows the contrast statement between sentences (1) and (2).

- f. (1) Had **I** three ears, **I**'ld *hear* **thee**.

Grammatical cohesion in the two ties of personal references anaphora in the words “**I**” and “**thee**” and one repetition's tie in lexical cohesion are stated in that sentence. Then, the pronoun “**I**” refers to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Next, the pronoun “**thee**” presuppose the word “2nd Apparition” in (IV.1: U.28). The word “*hear*” in (II.2: b.1, g.1, j.1, III.1: f.1, III.4: g.2, x.1) is repeated in this sentence. It indicates repetition. Utterance (IV.1: U.28) will be explained as follows:

SECOND APPARITION (IV.1: U.28): Macbeth, Macbeth, Macbeth.

- g. (1) Then live Macduff: what need **I** fear of **thee**?
 (2) **But** yet **I**'ll make assurance double sure, and take a bond of fate: **thou** shalt not live, that **I** may tell pale- hearted fear, it lies; and sleep in spite of thunder.
 (3) Third Apparition: a child crowned, with a tree in **his** hand, what is this, that rises like the issue of a *King*, and wears upon **his** baby-brow, the round and top of sovereignty?

Sentence (1) above indicates two ties of personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion. The pronoun "**I**" presuppose the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Then, the pronoun "**thee**" refer to the name "Macduff" in (IV.1: g.1). Sentence (2) has three cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion; they are adversative conjunction and two of personal reference anaphora. First, the word "**but**" has the contrast opinion with the previous statement in (IV.1: g.1). It indicates adversative conjunction. Then, the identification of personal reference anaphora; the pronoun "**I**" presuppose the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1), and the pronoun "**you**" refer to the name "Macduff" in (IV.1: g.1). Sentence (3) indicates one tie in personal reference anaphora (grammatical cohesion) and one tie in repetition (lexical cohesion). The possessive pronoun "**his**" (2x) suppose to the name "Macduff" in (IV.1: g.1). Another one tie is in the repetition of the word "*King*" that has already been stated in (I.3: c.3, e.1, j.1, l.3).

- h.** (1) That will never be: who can impress the forest, bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root?
 (2) Sweet bodements, good:rebellion's head, rise never till the Wood of Birnam rise, and **our** high-plac'd Macbeth shall live the lease of nature, pay **his** breath to *time*, and mortal custom.
 (3) **Yet my** heart throbs to know one thing: tell **me**, if **your** art can tell so much: shall Banquo's issue ever reign in this kingdom?

Sentence (1) has no cohesive ties. Sentence (2) has three cohesive ties; two ties in personal reference anaphora in the words "**our**" and "**his**", and one tie anymore is repetition. The words "**our**" and "**his**" presuppose to the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Later, the word "*time*" in (I.3: k.1, l.3, I.7: g.2, II.3: i.1, III.1: n.2, III.4: b.1) is repeated once more in this sentence. Sentence (3) has also three cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion. The word "**yet**" shows the contrast statement between sentences (3) and (2). It indicates adversative conjunction. Then, the words "**my**" and "**me**" refer to the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1), while the pronoun "**your**" presuppose the name "All witches" in (IV.1: U.32). They indicate personal reference anaphora. The utterance (IV.1: U.32):

ALL: Listen, but speak not to't.

- i.** (1) **I** will be satisfied.
 (2) Deny **me this**, and an eternal curse fall on **you**: let **me** know
 (3) Why sinks that cauldron?
 (4) And what noise is this?

One tie of personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion is stated in sentence (1). The pronoun "**I**" refer to the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (2) concludes three cohesive ties in grammatical cohesion. First, the pronoun "**me**" (2x) presuppose the name "Macbeth" in (I.3: a.1), while the pronoun "**you**" refer to the name "All witches" in (IV.1: U.32 in (h.3)). They indicate personal reference anaphora. Next, the word "**this**" demonstrates the statement in (IV.1: i.1) indicating demonstrative reference. Sentence (3) doesn't have cohesive ties but it helps the next sentence. Sentence

(4) has one tie in the word “**and**” which has the relation with the sentence (3) in equal statement. So, it indicates additive conjunction.

- j.** (1) **Thou** art too like the spirit of Banquo: down: **thy** crown does sear **mine** Eye-balls.
 (2) **And** thy hair, thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first: a third is like the former.
 (3) Filthy hags, why do you show me this?
 (4) –A fourth?
 (5) Start eyes!
 (6) What will the line stretch out to th’ crack of Doom?
 (7) Another yet?
 (8) A seventh?
 (9) **I**’ll see no more: and yet the eight appears, who bears a glass, which shows **me** many more; and some **I** see, that two-fold balls, and treble scepters carry.
 (10) Horrible sight: now **I** see ‘tis true, for the *blood*-bolter’d Banquo smiles upon **me**, and points at **them** for his.
 (11) What?
 (12) Is **this** so?

Sentence (1) consists of three cohesive devices which are personal references anaphora in grammatical cohesion. First, the pronoun “**thou**” refer to “Banquo”. Second, the pronoun “**thy**” assumes to the words “a show of 8 Kings. Third, the pronoun “**mine**” presupposes the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (2) indicates one tie in additive conjunction in the word “**and**” relating sentences (1) and (2) which are equal. Sentences (3-8) do not have cohesive devices, they just functioned as complement. Sentence (9) has a tie of personal reference anaphora in the words “**I**” (2x) and “**me**” presupposing to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (10) has three cohesive ties; two ties in personal references anaphora (grammatical cohesion) and another one in repetition (lexical cohesion). The words “**I**”, “**me**”, “**them**” refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Last, the word “*blood*” in (I.7: f.2, II.2: m.5, II.3: j.1, l.3, III.4: c.2, q.1, v.1) is stated again in this sentence. Likewise, it indicates repetition. Sentence (11) has no cohesive ties.

Sentence (12) consists of two cohesive ties in demonstrative reference “**this**” and clausal

substitution “**so**” in which they are referred and substituted to the word “Horrible sight” in (IV.1: j.10).

- k.** (1) Where are **they**?
 (2) **Gone**?
 (3) Let this pernicious *hour*, *stand* aye accursed in the Calender.
 (4) Come in, without there.

Sentence (1) has personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**they**” referring to the word “All witches” (IV.1: U.32 in (h.3)). Then, sentence (2) has one verbal ellipsis in the word “**gone?**” that has lost the verbal group in the statement “Are they” in (IV.1: k.1). Next, sentence (3) has two cohesive ties in lexical cohesion. First, the word “*hour*” in (I.3: k.1, II.1: c.1, II.3: i.1, III.1: n.2) is repeated in this sentence indicating repetition. Second, the word “*stand*” has the opposite meaning with the words “sit down” in (III.4: a.1). It indicates antonym. Last, sentence (4) does not have cohesive devices.

- l.** (1) Saw **you** the Weird sisters?

One tie in personal reference anaphora is stated in this sentence. The pronoun “**you**” refer to the name “Lennox” in (IV.1:U.44). Here the utterance (U.44): LENNOX: What’s your Grace’s will?

m. (1) Came **they** not by **you**?

Sentence (1) above consists of two personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion. The pronoun “**they**” presuppose to the words “Weird sisters” in (IV.1: 1.1). Then, the pronoun “**you**” refer to the name “Lennox” in (IV.1:U.44) in (1.1).

- n.** (1) Infected be the air whereon **they** ride, and damn’d all those that trust **them**.
 (2) **I** did *hear* the galloping of horse.
 (3) Who was’t came by?

Utterance (n) consists of three sentences having three cohesive ties both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) has one tie of personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion. The words “**They**” and “**Them**” refer to the name “Weird sisters” in (IV.1: 1.1). Later, sentence (2) has one tie in personal reference anaphora (grammatical cohesion) in the pronoun “**I**” and one tie in repetition (lexical cohesion) in the word “*hear*”. The pronoun “**I**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1), while the word “*hear*” in (II.2: b.1, g.1, j.1, III.1: f.1, III.4: g.2, x.1, IV.1: f.1) is repeated anymore in this sentence. Sentence (3) has no cohesive devices.

o. (1) Fled to England?
 There is no cohesive tie in that sentence.

- p.** (1) *Time*, **thou** anticipat’st **my** dread exploits: the flighty purpose never is o’ertook unless the *deed* go with it.
 (2) From this *moment*, the very firstlings of **my** heart shall be the firstling of **my** hand.
 (3) **And** even now to crown **my** thoughts with acts, be it thought and done: The castle of Macduff, **I** will surprise, seize upon fife: give to th’ edge o’ th’ sword **his** wife, **his** babes, and all unfortunate souls that trace **him** in **his** line.
 (4) No boasting like a fool, this *deed* **I**’ll do, before this purpose cool, but no more sights.
 (5) Where are these gentlemen?
 (6) Come bring **me** where **they** are.

The above utterance (p) consists of six sentences having fourteen cohesive ties both grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) consists of four cohesive ties; two

ties in personal reference anaphora (grammatical cohesion), while two ties anymore are placed in repetition (lexical cohesion). Then, sentence (2) has one personal reference anaphora, and two ties in lexical cohesion in synonym and metonym. Sentence (3) also has three cohesive ties which all are in grammatical cohesion. They are one tie in additive conjunction, and the other two ties in personal reference anaphora. Sentence (4) held two cohesive ties in repetition and personal reference anaphora. Sentence (5) does not have cohesive devices. Lastly, sentence (6) has two cohesive ties which are both in grammatical cohesion in the term of personal reference anaphora.

Sentence (1) consists of four cohesive ties; two ties in personal reference anaphora (grammatical cohesion) in the words **“thou”** and **“my”**, while two ties anymore are placed in repetition (lexical cohesion) in the words *“time”* and *“deed”*. The pronoun **“thou”** refer to the name “Lennox” in (IV.1:U.52), while the pronoun **“my”** presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the repetition of the word *“time”* in (I.3: k.1, l.3, I.7: g.2, II.3: i.1, III.1: n.2, III.4: b.1, g.1) is repeated anymore in this sentence. Last, the word *“deed”* has already been stated in (I.7: a.6, a.8, II.2: b.1, n.1, III.2: d.1, e.1, III.4: y.1).

Sentence (2) has one personal reference anaphora in the possessive pronoun **“my”** (2x), and two ties in lexical cohesion in synonym and metonym. The possessive pronoun **“my”** (2x) presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, in lexical cohesion, there are synonym and metonym. The word *“moment”* has the same sense of meaning with the word *“time”* in (IV.1: p.1) indicating synonym. In addition, the word *“moment”* is also identified as metonym tie since it is the part of the word *“day”* in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (3) also has three cohesive ties which all are in grammatical cohesion. They are one tie in

additive conjunction, and the other two ties in personal reference anaphora. The word “**and**” is functioned to relate sentence (3) and sentence (2) which is equal. Furthermore, it indicates additive conjunction. Then, the words “**my**” and “**I**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1), while the words “**His**” (3x) and “Him” refer to the name “Macduff” in (IV.1: g.1). They indicate personal reference anaphora. Sentence (4) held two cohesive ties in repetition and personal reference anaphora. The repetition of the word “*deed*” has already been stated in (I.7: a.6, a.8, II.2: b.1, n.1, III.2: d.1, e.1, III.4: y.1, IV.1: p.1). And the pronoun “**I**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) identified as personal reference anaphora. Sentence (5) doesn’t have cohesive ties. Sentence (6) has two cohesive ties which are both in grammatical cohesion in the term of personal reference anaphora. The pronoun “**me**” refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1), while the pronoun “**they**” presuppose to the name “gentlemen” in sentence (5).

Data 12

Point V.3

- a. (1) Bring **me** no more reports, let them fly all: till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane, **I** cannot taint with fear.
 (2) What’s the boy Malcolm?
 (3) Was **he** not born of woman?
 (4) The spirits that know all mortall consequences, have pronounc’d **me** thus: fear not Macbeth, no man that’s born of woman shall e’er have power upon **thee**.
 (5) **Then** fly false Thanes, and mingle with the English epicures; the mind **I** saw by, and the heart **I** bear, shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Utterance (a) above consists of five sentences identifying six cohesive devices in grammatical cohesion. Sentence (1) has personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**I**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, sentence (2) does not have cohesive ties. Later, sentence (3) identifies personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**he**” presupposing the name “Malcolm” in (V.3: a.2). In addition, the identification of personal

reference anaphora in sentence (4) is in the words “**me**” and “**thee**” that both of them refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Lastly, sentence (5) found two cohesive ties in demonstrative reference and personal reference anaphora. The word “**then**” demonstrates the statement in sentence (4). So, it indicates demonstrative reference, while the pronoun “**I**” (2x) refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) indicating personal reference anaphora.

b. (1) Geese villain?

This utterance does not have cohesive devices.

c. (1) Go prick **thy** face, and over-red **thy** fera **thou** lily-liver'd boy.

(2) What soldiers, patch?

(3) *Death* of **thy** soul, those linen cheeks of thine are councilors to fear.

(4) What soldiers whey-face?

Utterance (c) has four sentences both in grammatical and lexical cohesion.

Sentence (1) has one personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion in the words “**thy**” (2x) and “**thou**” referring to the name “servant” in (V.3: U.4 (soldiers sir)).

Sentence (2) does not have cohesive devices. Sentence (3) has repetition and personal reference anaphora. The word “*death*” in (I.3: g.1, II.2: j.1, III.1: k.2) is repeated once more in this sentence indicating repetition. Meanwhile, the pronoun “**thy**” refer to the name “servant” in (V.3: U.4 (soldiers sir)). Sentence (4) does not have cohesive devices.

d. (1) Take **thy** face hence.

The pronoun “**thy**” refer to the name “servant” in (V.3: U.4 (soldiers sir)). It indicates personal reference anaphora.

e. (1) What news more?

Utterance (e) does not have cohesive devices.

f. (1) I'll fight, till from **my** bones, **my** flesh be hack'd.

(2) Give **me my** armour.

Two ties of personal reference anaphora are found in those two sentences. The words “**I**” and “**My**” (2x) refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, sentence (2) has the words “**me**” and “**my**” presuppose to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1).

- g.** (1) **I**’ll put **it** on: send out moe horses, skirr the country round, hang thoe that talk of fear.
 (2) Give **me mine** armour: how does your patient, doctor?

All of those sentences above have personal reference anaphora. Sentence (1) indicates two ties of personal reference anaphora. The pronoun “**I**” refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1), while the pronoun “**it**” presupposes the name “my armour” in (V.3: f.2). Sentence (2) has the word “**me**” and “**mine**” referring to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1).

- h.** (1) Cure **her** of that: canst **thou** not minister to *a mind diseas’d*, pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, raze out the written troubles of the *brain*, and with some sweet oblivious *antidote* cleanse the stuff’d bosom, of that perilous stuff which weighs upon the *heart*?

That sentence has three cohesive ties; two ties in grammatical cohesion in the personal reference anaphora, while another one is in lexical cohesion in the tie of collocation. The possessive pronoun “**her**” presupposes the name “patient” in (V.3: g.2), and the pronoun “**thou**” refer to the word “doctor” in (V.3: U.14). Both of them indicate personal reference anaphora. The last tie is collocation in the words “*a mind diseas’d, brain, antidote, heart*” to the words “patient and doctor” in (V.3: g.2). They are identified as collocation since they often occurred in the same environment. The utterance (V.3: U.14) is explained below:

DOCTOR: Not so sick my Lord, as she is troubled with thick-coming fancies that keep her from her rest.

- i.** (1) Throw physic to the dogs, **I**’ll none of it.

- (2) Come, put **mine** armour on: give **me my** staff: Seyton, send out: doctor, the Thanes fly from **me**: come sir, dispatch.
- (3) If **thou** couldst doctor, cast the water of **my land**, find **her disease**, and purge it to a sound and pristine *health*, **I** would applaud **thee** to the very echo that should applaud again.
- (4) Pull't off **I say**, what rhubarb, senna, or what purgative *drug* would scour these English hence: *hear'st thou* of **them**?

Utterance (i) consists of four sentences and has thirteen cohesive devices both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) has one cohesive tie in personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**I**” presupposing to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (2) also has one tie in personal reference anaphora in the words “**mine**”, “**me**” (2x), “**my**” referring to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (3) consists of five cohesive devices; three ties in grammatical cohesion in the tie of personal reference anaphora, one tie in synonym (lexical cohesion), and one tie in collocation (lexical cohesion). Personal reference anaphora is identified in the words “**thou**” and “**thee**”, “**my**” and “**I**”, “**her**”. The pronoun “**thou**” and “**thee**” presuppose the name “doctor” in (V.3: i.2). Then, the pronoun “**my**” and “**I**” refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Next, the pronoun “**her**” supposes to the name “Patient” in (V.3: g.2). Later, the word “*land*” has the same sense of meaning with the word “Country” in (V.3: g.1) indicating synonym. The last is in the word “*Disease, health*” to the words “Patient and doctor” in (V.3: g.2). They indicate collocation due to they are often occurred in the same environment or event. Sentence (4) classifies six cohesive devices both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. First, the pronoun “**I**” refer to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Second, the pronoun “**thou**” presuppose the name “doctor” in (V.3: i.2). Third, the pronoun “**them**” refer to the name “Patient” in (V.3: g.2). The first, second, and third above indicate personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion. Next, the repetition of the word “*say*” in

(I.3:c.4, II.2: g.1, II.3: h.1, III.1: i.2, III.4: m.1, o.1) is stated anymore in this sentence.

And the repetition of the word “*hear*” has already been stated in (II.2: b.1, g.1, j.1, III.1: f.1, III.4: g.2, x.1, IV.1: f.1, n.2). Lastly, the word “*drug*” has the relation with the words “patient and doctor” in (V.3: g.2) in which they are often occurred in the same environment. So, it is called collocation.

Data 13

Point V.5

- a. (1) Hang out **our** banners on th outward *walls*, the *cry* is still, **they** come: **our** Castle’s strength will *laugh* a siege to scorn: here let **them** lie, till famine and the ague eat them up: were **they** not forc’d with those that should be **ours**, **we** might have met **them** direful, beard to beard, and beat **them** backward home.
(2) What is that *noise*?

The utterance consists of two sentences having six cohesive devices in which sentence (1) has five ties, while sentence (2) only has one tie. Sentence (1) has two personal reference anaphora, one metonym, and two antonyms. First, the words “**Our**” (2x) and “**Ours**” refer to the word “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and “Seyton” in (V.5: U.2 (it is the cry of women, my good Lord)). Second, the words “**they**” (2x) and “**them**” (2x) refer to the word “Soldiers”. First and second indicate personal reference anaphora. Third, the word “*walls*” is the part of the word “house” in (II.2: k.1). So, it indicates metonym. Fourth, the word “*laugh*” has the opposite meaning with the word “cry” in (II.2: j.1). Fifth, the word “*cry*” has the opposite meaning with the word “laugh” in (II.2: g.1). They are both indicate antonym.

- b. (1) **I** have almost forgotten the taste of fears: the *time* has been, **my** senses would have cool’d to *hear* a *night*-shriek, and **my** fell of hair would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir as *life* were in’t. **I** have supp’d full with horrors, direness familiar to **my** slaughterous thoughts cannot once start **me**.
(2) **I** have supp’d full with horrors, direness familiar to **my** slaughterous thoughts cannot once start **me**.

(3) Wherefore was that *cry*?

Sentence (1) above consists of five cohesive devices; they are one tie in personal reference anaphora (grammatical cohesion), three ties in repetition (lexical cohesion), and one tie in metonym (lexical cohesion). First, the pronoun “**I**” (2x), “**my**” (3x), “**me**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Second, the word “*time*” in (I.3: k.1, l.3, I.7: g.2, II.3: i.1, III.1: n.2, III.4: b.1, g.1) is stated anymore in this sentence. Repetition is also sated in the word “*hear*” that has already been stacked on (II.2: b.1, g.1, j.1, III.1: f.1, III.4: g.2, x.1, IV.1: f.1, n.2). Still in the repetition’s tie, it happens in the word “*life*” that has already pronounced in (I.7: a.2, II.3: h.1, i.1, III.1: k.2, m.1). Last, the word “*night*” is the part of the word “*day*” in (I.3: a.1) indicating metonym.

Sentence (2) has personal reference anaphora in the words “**I**”, “**my**”, “**me**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (3) has antonym tie in the word “*cry*” having the opposite meaning with the word “*laugh*” in (II.2: g.1).

- c. (1) **She** should have died hereafter; there would have been a *time* for such a word: *To-morrow*, and *to-morrow*, and *to-morrow*, creeps in this petty pace from *day to day*, to the last syllable of recorded *time*: and all **our** yesterdays, have lighted fools, the way to dusty *death*.
 (2) Out, out, brief candle, *life*’s but a walking shadow, poor players, that struts and frets his *hour* upon the stage, and then is heard no more.
 (3) **It** is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and furry signifying nothing.

Sentence (1) consists of six cohesive devices; two ties in personal reference anaphora (grammatical cohesion), three ties in repetition (lexical cohesion), and one tie in metonym (lexical cohesion). First, the pronoun “**she**” presupposes the name “the Queen” in (V.5: U.4 (the Queen, my Lord, is dead)). Second, the possessive pronoun “**our**” refers to the name “Macbeth, Seyton, and Soldiers”. Both of them indicate personal reference anaphora. Third, the repetition of the word “*time*” in (I.3: k.1, l.3, I.7: g.2, II.3: i.1, III.1:

n.2, III.4: b.1, g.1) is repeated anymore in this sentence. Fourth, the word “*day to day*” has already been stated in (I.3: a.1, k.1, III.2: e.1, e.2). Fifth, the word “*death*” has already been stated in (I.3: g.1, II.2: j.1, III.1: k.2). Sixth, the word “*to-morrow*” is the part of the word “*day*” in (I.3: a.1) identified as metonym.

Sentence (2) has two repetition’s ties. The word “*life*” has already been stated in (I.7: a.2, II.3: h.1, i.1, III.1: k.2, m.1, V.5: b.1). Then, the word “*hour*” in (I.3: k.1, II.1: c.1, II.3: i.1, III.1: n.2, IV.1: k.3) is stated anymore in this sentence. Sentence (3) has one tie in personal reference anaphora in the word “**it**” referring to the statement in sentence (2).

d. (1) Well, *say* **sir**.

One tie in repetition and another tie in personal reference anaphora are stated in this sentence. The word “*say*” in (I.3:c.4, II.2: g.1, II.3: h.1, III.1: i.2, III.4: m.1, o.1) is used once more in this sentence. Then, the pronoun “**sir**” refers to the name “messenger” in (V.5: U.6).

MESSENGER (V.5: U.6): Gracious my Lord, I should report that which I say I saw, but know not how to do it.

e. (1) Liar and Slave.

No cohesive devices in that utterance.

f. (1) If **thou** *speak*’st false, upon the next tree shalt **thou** hang alive till famine cling **thee**: if **thy** speech be sooth, **I** care not if **thou** dost for **me** as much.

(2) **I** pull in resolution, and begin to doubt th’ equivocation of the fiend, that lies like truth.

(3) Fear not, till Birnam Wood do come to Dunsinane; and now a wood comes toward Dunsinane.

(4) Arm, arm, and out, if **this** which **he** avouches, does appear, there is nor flying hence, nor tarrying here

(5) **I**’gin to be aweary of the sun, and wish th’ estate o’ th’ world were now undone.

(6) Ring the alarum-bell, blow wind, come wrack, at least **we**’ll die with harness on **our** back.

Utterance (f) consists of eight cohesive devices both in grammatical and lexical cohesion. Sentence (1) has three cohesive ties; two in personal reference anaphora, and another one in repetition. First, the pronoun “**thou**” (3x), “**thee**”, “**thy**” refer to the word “messenger” in (V.5: U.6 (in d.1)). Then, the pronoun “**I**” and “**me**” presuppose to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). The last in the repetition of the word “*speak*” has already stated in (I.3: b.1, c.5, I.5: c.1, III.4: v.1). Later, sentence (2) has only one tie in personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**I**” that presupposes the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Next, sentence (3) does not have cohesive devices. In addition, sentence (4) consists of two ties in grammatical cohesion in the ties of demonstrative reference and personal reference anaphora. Demonstrative reference is reflected in the word “**this**” which demonstrates the word “Dunsinane” in (V.5: f.3), while personal reference anaphora is found in the pronoun “**he**” referring to the name “Birnam” in (V.5: f.3). Sentence (5) has one personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**I**” presupposing to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Last, sentence (6) also has one personal reference anaphora in the words “**we**” and “**our**” referring to the names “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and “Seyton” in (V.5: U.2): It is the cry of women, my good Lord.

Data 14

Pont V.7

- a. (1) **They** have tied **me** to a stake, **I** cannot fly, but bear-like **I** must fight the course.
 (2) What’s **he** that was not born of woman?
 (3) Such a one am **I** to fear, or none.

Utterance (a) above has three sentences with four cohesive devices in grammatical cohesion and all of them are personal references anaphora. Sentence (1) has

two personal references anaphora. First, the pronoun “**they**” refer to the words “Young siward, Malcolm, and Macduff “. Second, the words “**me**” and “**I**” (2x) presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (2) has one personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**he**” presupposing the name “Young siward (V.7: U.2)”. Sentence (3) has one personal reference anaphora in the pronoun “**I**” (2x) presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). The utterance of (V.7: U.2) is explained below:

YOUNG SIWARD: What is thy name?

- b. (1) **Thou**’lt be afraid to *hear* **it**.

Utterance (b) has three cohesive devices; two ties in grammatical cohesion (personal reference), and another in lexical cohesion (repetition). First, the personal reference anaphora is found in the pronoun “**thou**” referring to the name “Young siward” in (V.7: U.2). Second, the pronoun “**it**” refers to the word “name” in (V.7: U.2). It also indicates personal reference anaphora. Third, the word “*hear*” in (II.2: b.1, g.1, j.1, III.1: f.1, III.4: g.2, x.1, IV.1: f.1, n.2) is stated in this sentence.

- c. (1) **My** name’s Macbeth.

The possessive pronoun “**my**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) indicating personal reference anaphora.

- d. (1) No: nor more fearful.

Utterance (d) does not have cohesive devices.

- e. (1) **Thou** wast born of woman: but swords **I** smile at, *weapons laugh* to scorn, Brandish’d by man that’s of a woman born.

This sentence identifies four cohesive devices both grammatical cohesion (two ties of personal reference anaphora) and lexical cohesion (hyponym and antonym). First, the use of personal reference anaphora is used in the pronoun “**thou**” referring to the

name “Young siward” in (V.7: U.2). Second, personal reference anaphora also reflected in the pronoun “**I**” referring to the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the word “*weapons*” is the superordinate to the subordinate words “knife” in (I.7:a.6), “dagger” in (II.3: 1.3), “sword” in (V.7: f.1), “blade” in (V.7: h.1). It indicates hyponym since “knife” in (I.7:a.6), “dagger” in (II.3: 1.3), “sword” in (V.7: f.1), “blade” in (V.7: h.1) are hyponym of the word “*weapons*”. The last tie is in the word “*laugh*” which has the opposite meaning with the word “cry” in (II.2: j.1) indicating antonym’s tie.

- f. (1) Why should **I** play the Roman fool, and die on **mine** own sword?
 (2) Whiles **I** see lives, the gashes do better upon them.

Sentence (1) has words “**I**” and “**mine**” that presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Sentence (2) found the pronoun “**I**” that also presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Both of them are identified as personal reference anaphora.

- g. (1) Off all men else **I** have avoided **thee**: but get **thee** back, **my** soul is too much charg’d with **blood** of thine already.

That sentence consists of two ties of personal reference anaphora in grammatical cohesion, while another one tie is in repetition of the lexical cohesion. The words “**I**” and “**my**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the pronoun “**thee**” (2x) refer to the name “Macduff” in (V.7:U.15). Both of them indicate personal reference anaphora. Last, the word “*blood*” in (I.7: f.2, II.2: m.5, II.3: j.1, l.3, III.4: c.2, q.1, v.1, IV.1: j.10) is stated anymore in this sentence indicating repetition. The utterance (V.7:U.15) is stated as follows:

MACDUFF: Turn hell-hound, turn.

- h. (1) **Thou** lovest labour; as easy mayst **thou** the intrenvphant air with **thy** keen sword impress, as make **me** bleed: let fall **thy** blade on vulnerable crests, **I** bear a charmed *life*, which must not yield to one of woman born.

Utterance (h) has three cohesive devices; two ties in personal reference anaphora, while another one is in repetition. First, the words “**Thou**” (2x), “**Thy**” (2x) refer to the name “Macduff” in (V.7:U.15 (in g.1)). Then, “**Me**” and “**I**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Lastly, the repetition of the word “*life*” in (I.7: a.2, II.3: h.1, i.1, III.1: k.2, m.1, V.5: b.1, c.2) is repeated anymore in this sentence.

- i. (1) Accursed be that tongue that tells **me** so; for it hath cow’d **my** better part of man: and be these juggling fiends no more believ’d, that palter with **us** in a double sense, that keep the word of promise to **our** ear, and break it to our hope.
 (2) **I**’ll not fight with **thee**.

All of the cohesive ties in utterance (i) are personal references anaphora in grammatical cohesion. Sentence (1) consists of the words “**me**” and “**my**” presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the words “**us**” and “**our**” refer to the names “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1) and “Macduff” in (V.7:U.15 (in g.1)). Sentence (2) has the words “**I**” and “**thee**” in which “**I**” presuppose the word “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1), while the word “**thee**” suppose to the name “Macduff” in (V.7:U.15).

- j. (1) **I** will not yield to kiss the *ground* before young Malcolm’s feet, and to be baited with the rabble’s curse.
 (2) Though Birnam wood become to Dunsinane, and **thou** oppos’d, being of no woman born, yet **I** will try the last.
 (3) Before **my** body, **I** throw **my** warlike shield: lay on Macduff, and Damn’d be him, that first cries hold, enough.

Utterance (j) consists of five cohesive ties: four ties are in personal references anaphora (grammatical cohesion), while one tie is in synonym (lexical cohesion). First is the identification of personal reference anaphora, the pronoun “**I**” in sentence (1), (2), (3), and “**my**” (2x) in sentence (3) presuppose the name “Macbeth” in (I.3: a.1). Then, the pronoun “**thou**” refer back to the name Macduff (V.7:U.15 (in g.1)). Lastly, the

identification of the last tie in this drama “Macbeth” is the tie of synonym in the word “*ground*” having the same meaning with the words “country and land” (V.3: g.2, i.3).

4.2 Discussion

The result of identifying the data analysis showing both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices expressed in the drama entitled “Macbeth” written by William Shakespeare need further discussion.

4.2.1 Grammatical Cohesive devices

By Halliday and Hasan theory of cohesion, the analysis shows the total numbers of grammatical cohesive devices are in the form of some elements. The grammatical cohesive devices which are figured out within the drama include 330 personal references, 23 demonstrative references, 1 nominal substitution, 5 clausal substitutions, 3 verbal ellipses, 7 additive conjunctions, 9 adversative conjunctions, 1 causal conjunction, and 2 temporal conjunctions. However, grammatical cohesive devices do not have some cohesive ties such as verbal substitution, nominal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis, and comparative reference. Additionally, the lexical cohesive devices which are found within the drama deal with both reiteration and collocation. In term of reiteration, it provides 103 repetitions, 16 synonyms, 1 hyponym, 39 metonyms, and 21 antonyms. And in the term of collocation, it has 11 ties identified as cohesive devices.

4.2.1.1 Reference

As a type of grammatical cohesion having the highest frequency of occurrence, the ties of reference found are in the patterns of personal anaphora and demonstrative anaphora. The occurrence of personal anaphora shows that it is a reference which is mostly found than any other types of reference which also occur within this drama. This study identifies that “Macbeth” as the main character of the drama in which he expresses his speech by mostly using the personal reference since he also involves the audience within his speech. 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 also occurs since the type of the speech conveys information, advice, or imperative statement that not only deals with human issues but also things and certain matter. Its existence is used to refer to location on scale of proximity such as that, this, etc. In this speech, the function of reference is to indicate reference pronoun, statement and idea.

4.2.1.2 Ellipsis

In the point of ellipsis, it is a type of grammatical cohesion which is rarely used in the script. Verbal ellipsis is the only type which occurs in within this drama. It is occurred in three utterances (I.3: i.3, i.4) and (IV.1: k.2). However, the function of ellipsis is to simplify the sentences or the utterances which are expressed.

4.2.1.3 Substitution

Nominal and clausal substitutions are stated in that drama. Nominal substitution is reflected in the utterance (III.4: n.1), while clausal substitution is stated in the utterances (I.3: f.1), (II.3: e.1), (III.1: j.1, m.1), and (IV.1: j.12).

4.2.1.4 Conjunction

The last type of grammatical cohesion is covered by conjunction. All of four conjunctions are stated in that drama. First, additive conjunction is stated in the utterances (I.3: f.1, i.5), (I.7: a.8), (III.4: t.2), (IV.1: i.4, j.2, p.3). Second, the most tie in that drama is adversative conjunction sated in utterances (I.3:c.2), (I.7: a.3), (II.2: i.1), (III.1: f.2), (III.2: a.2), (III.4: f.2), IV.1: e.2, g.2, h.3). While causal conjunction is reflected in utterance (III.2: b.1). Last, temporal conjunction is stated in utterance (I.7: a.6 (2x)). The terms of **"and"**, **"or"** are used in expressing of additive conjunction. Then, the type of adversative is found in the terms **"but"** and **"yet"**. Afterward, causal conjunction can be found in the term **"because"**. Furthermore, temporal conjunction can be found on the sentence. The term used to express time order are **"first"** and **"then"**.

4.2.2 Lexical Cohesive devices

Further, lexical cohesion identified in this research is both reiteration and repetition. .

4.2.2.1 Reiteration

There are four types of reiteration which are found in the drama of the speech. They are repetition, synonym, hyponym and metonym. Repetition becomes a type of reiteration which is mostly stated in that drama since it is expressed up to 103 times in the sentences. The function of repetition is to stress the speaker's ideas. Afterward, synonym

has the expressions in the sentences number (I.3: c.1, c.4, c.5), (II.2: h.1, j.1, m.6), (II.3: l.1, l.3), (III.1: f.1, n.2), (III.4: n.1, o.1), (IV.1: i.3), (V.7: j.1). Those sentences cover sixteen terms which relate to the type of synonym. Later, hyponym is expressed in one tie only in (V.7: e.1). Last, metonym covers thirty nine terms which indicate it. From the discussion above, it can be viewed that repetition is the most common reiteration used by Macbeth as the main character of the drama entitled “Macbeth.

4.2.2.2 Collocation

Collocation shows 11 cohesive devices. They are in the utterances (II.2: g.1, j.1), (II.3: l.3), (III.1: e.1, j.3, n.2), (III.2: b.1), (III.4: c.2), (V.3: h.1, i.3, i.4). This occurrence creates more dynamic and comprehensive discourse that is resulted from the co-occurrence of the lexical items employed in the text.

In conclusion, cohesive devices within the drama achieves the maximal understanding to the text since their occurrence collaborate and construct each other in order to give result in cohesive relation which provides a good coherence to whole of the text.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents two points that relates to conclusion of the results of the study discussed in the previous chapter and suggestions that can be used to interpret cohesive devices in proper context.

5.1 Conclusion

The objective of this study is to explain and to identify the cohesive devices used in the drama “Macbeth” written by William Shakespeare and also to describe the uses of the cohesive devices expressed in that speech.

The conclusion was drawn from the analysis showing that the two types of cohesive devices used by Macbeth as the main character of the drama are grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. In the pattern of grammatical cohesion, this study has found that reference is the mostly type used within the drama, followed by conjunction which is positioned in the second rank. Thus, substitution places the third position of the rank. And the last is in the tie of ellipsis. In the term of lexical cohesive devices, it is found that reiteration covers the most widely types expressed within the utterances. Repetition covers the highest occurrences within the utterances, followed by metonym in the second position, antonym in the third position, synonym in the fourth position and hyponym is in the fifth position. The second type of lexical cohesion, collocation is rarely used in this speech.

For the functions of cohesive devices found within the speech are expressed by some divisions. First, reference expression indicates reference pronoun. Second, substitution and ellipsis simplify and accurate the utterance. Third, conjunction indicates an addition of fact or idea, a time order, a spatial order, a concession, cause and effect and comparison and contrast relationship. Fourth, repetition stresses the speakers' ideas. Fifth, synonym, hyponym and metonym indicate the occurrence of them selves by which the sentences seem to be interesting, while antonym is to express two or more statement which is contrast. Last, collocation indicates co-occurrence of lexical items. However, the general function of cohesive devices is to collaborate paternal links of the text in order to produce a good coherence within the text.

5.2 Suggestions

As explained in the significance of the study, this research is dedicated to every one who has intension to produce more qualified of the text of utterances. It is expected that the audience can understand clearly while reading it. They can be in the position of politician, teacher, preacher and any other profession. Then, this research also covers information for the linguistics students of English in the study of the cohesion as apart of discourse study. Hopefully, the information which is constructed in this research can give concrete information of cohesive devices which is expressed in spoken text. Therefore, English learners cannot only create understandable text but also interpret it in understanding a complex text.

Furthermore, the researcher also gives suggestion to the future researchers who have the same interest in the study of cohesive devices. The researcher hopes that the

result of this study can lead the next researchers who conduct research in the same field as the reference or comparison that might be relevant to their researches. Hopefully, further researchers use more and better samples since it will be worth covering the weakness of this research.



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