

**A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF COHESION IN  
“ROMEO AND JULIET” MOVIE**

**THESIS**

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**A Discourse Analysis Of Cohesion In “Romeo And Juliet” Movie**

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Malang, Mei 5, 2014

Anwar Sholeh

**MOTTO**

“We Never Walk Alone”

“To get a success, your courage must be greater than  
your fear”

“Intelligence is not the determinant of success,  
but hard work is the real determinant of your  
success.”

لَيْسَ الْيَتِيمَ الَّذِي قَدَّمَتَ وَالِدُوهُ بَلِ الْيَتِيمَ يَتِيمُ الْعِلْمِ وَالْأَدَبِ

لا تحتقر من دونك فكل شيء مزية

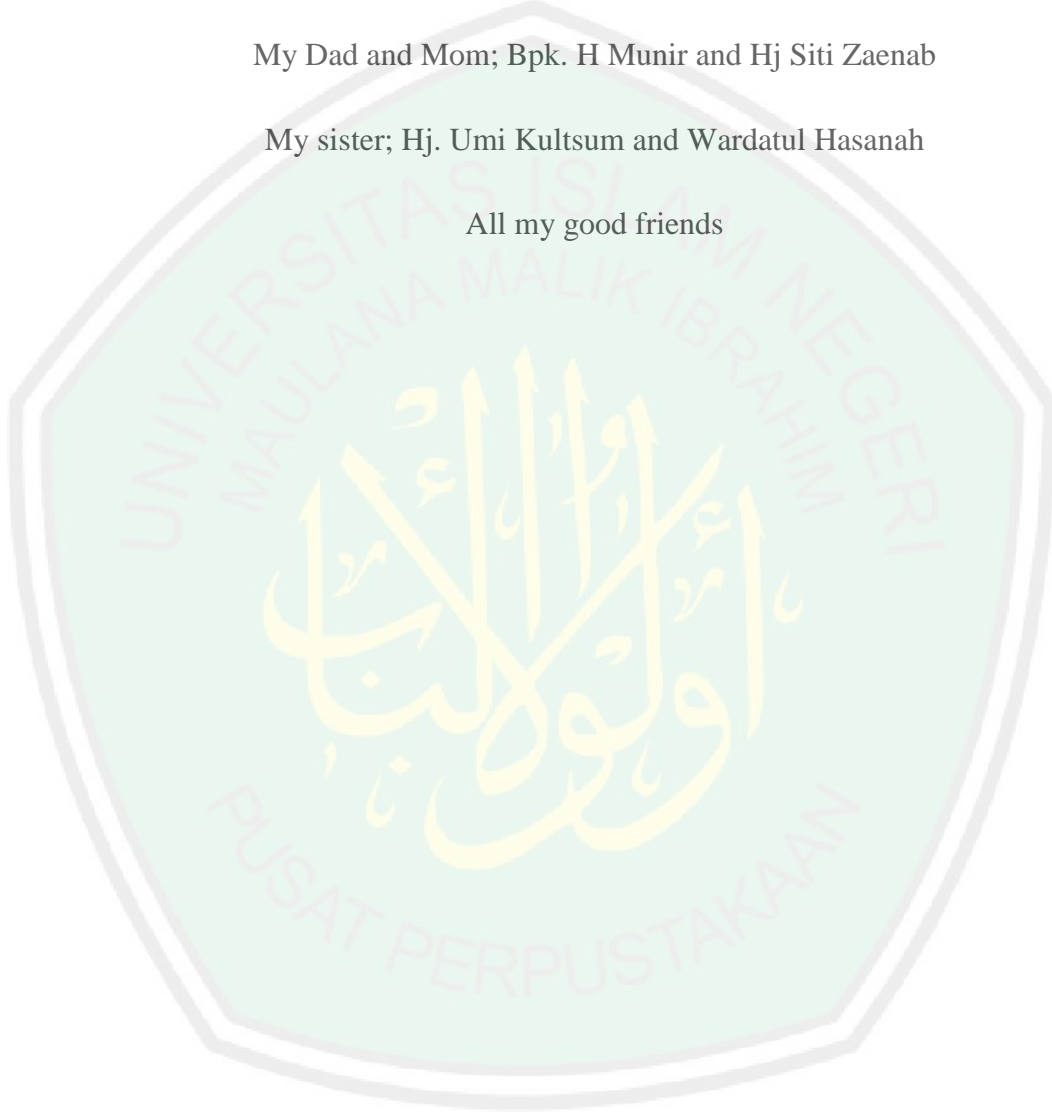
## DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to

My Dad and Mom; Bpk. H Munir and Hj Siti Zaenab

My sister; Hj. Umi Kultsum and Wardatul Hasanah

All my good friends



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Praise be to Allah, The one and only Lord, The most Gracious and The most Merciful. Peace and salutation are always blessed upon our noble Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us to the right way of life. Thereby, I can accomplish my thesis entitled *A Discourse Analysis Of Cohesion In "Romeo And Juliet" Movie* as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

In addition, the researcher would like to dedicate my sincere gratitude to the honorable Rector of the Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang who always supports this thesis, Drs.H. Djoko Susanto M.Ed. Ph.D, my honorable Advisor who has given me prayers, attentions, guidance, advices, and suggestions which assist me to finish this thesis. Likewise, my sincere thanks also extend to the Dean of Humanities Faculty, Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A, the Vice-Dean, Drs. Basri Zain, M.A. Ph.D, and the Head of English Language and Literature Department, Dr. Hj. Like Raskova Octaberlina, M.Ed, who has permitted me to conduct this thesis.

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Finally, I truly realize that thesis still needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers in order to make it better and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for students in the English Language and Letters Department.

Malang, April 2014

Anwar Sholeh



## ABSTARCT

Sholeh, Anwar, 2014, *A Discourse Analysis of Cohesion in Romeo and Juliet*, Thesis, Linguistics, English and Literature Department Humanities Faculty, The State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor : Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.

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This study focuses on analyzing Cohesion in Romeo and Juliet of conversation spoken by the main characters in Cohesion in Romeo and Juliet. Cohesion is the term used to describe the grammatical means by which sentences and paragraphs are linked and relationships between them established. Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical linking within a text or sentence that holds a text together and gives it meaning. It is related to the broader concept of coherence. In *Cohesion in English*, Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan identify five general categories of cohesive devices that create coherence in texts: reference, ellipsis, substitution, lexical cohesion and conjunction.

This research was designed by using descriptive qualitative method because the data of this research were in the form of utterances or speeches, which were not statistically analyzed. In this case, this study also used Discourse Analysis because the researcher wanted to know how language used and to know cohesion in movie.

The research finding in data description which discusses about the words and the sentences used in “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie. This research tries to answer the problem by analyzing and describing the data by using table of data which can be seen in finding a data.

The data show that are types of grammatical cohesion and function by “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie. In line with Halliday and Hasan’s theory of cohesion, the

result of the analysis show the total number of grammatical cohesion found in the utterances expressed by *“Romeo and Juliet”*.

Based on the data finding, discussion and analysis, it is suggested for the next researchers who want to conduct a study in the same field to use another subject which is historical movie or others relevant object. It can make enrich knowledge in Indonesia.



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

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

#### 1.1 Research Background

This study examines a discourse analysis of cohesion in “Romeo and Juliet” movies. cohesion is one of the criteria in showing that the text can be regarded as a text or not. Halliday (1976: 4) states there are four criteria given for textually, that sequence of sentences must be met in order to qualify as a text. for instance reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. In addition, Halliday and Hasan (1976: 298) supporting theory from Halliday and Hasan`s theory in *Cohesion in English* books assert that cohesion helps to make a new text. Holds an important role in creating a text and it can help to create some text. He also said the texture can be defined that the relations must exist on and within a unit of language in discourse grammatically or semantically. Cohesion can be a primary determinant whether a set of sentences does or do not a text which has texture. Texture in which differentiate between a text and not a text. A text has texture and this is what distinguished it from something that is not a text. The texture is provided with a cohesion relation” (Halliday and Hasan, 1967: 2). Although cohesion is not enough to comprehend a text. however, it cannot be ignored that it can guide to coherence as a necessary element in comprehending a text.

The topic such Agustine (2003) conducted an analysis on “Cohesion Used in the Advertisements Published in The Jakarta Post”. Muniro (2005) focused on “Cohesion and Coherence Used in the Two Texts of ‘Cermin Eksploitasi Advertiser’ and ‘Marketable Versus

Nilai-Nilai of Prokon Aktivist' in Jawa Post Newspaper". Aisah (2008) conducted an analysis on "A Discourse Analysis on the Reference Found in the Advertisements published in 'The Jakarta Post'". Then by Arisanti (2005) focused on discourse analysis on grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion on Anand Krishna's "soul quest journey from death to immortal". Then by Rahmawati (2006) focused on lexical cohesion found in Letto's songs, she found repetition, metonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, antonym and collocation.

The research on cohesion have been conducted by many Students in State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang. Augustine (2003) conducted an analysis on Cohesion Used in the Advertisements Published in The Jakarta Post. This study obtained the following result. First, both grammatical and lexical cohesion used in this text except clausal substitution are used in the advertisements. Second, in term of grammatical cohesion, personal reference is dominant than the other with 20 advertisements. While in term of lexical cohesion, repetition is mostly used than the others with 16 advertisements. Third, cohesive devices are used in all advertisements with various functions, they indicate a spatial order and to indicate classification. She analyzed cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan's Theory.

Muniro (2005) focused on "Cohesion and Coherence Used in the Two Texts of 'Cermin Eksploitasi Advertiser' and 'Marketable Versus Nilai-Nilai of Prokon Aktivist' in Jawa Post Newspaper". She found that cohesion can be identified to the first and second data info recurrence mentioned and specific definiteness, co-reference via proform, ellipsis, and conjunction. In addition, in coreference via proform, catapora and proverb are not found in the second datum either. In addition, intonations and key cannot be found in the first and second data because they are not as the conversational text that there is dialogue in the text, which can be applied into intonations and keys. She analyzed cohesion based on Robert Alain de Beaugrande and Wolfgang Ulrich Dressler's Theory.

Aisah (2008) conducts an analysis on “A Discourse Analysis on the Reference Found in the Advertisements published in ‘The Jakarta Post’”. This study has obtained the following result. The types of reference used in the Advertisements published in Jakarta Post are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. Personal references consist of personal pronouns and possessive determiner. They usually use the pronoun it, its, they, their, to show the product and service. They also use the pronoun “you” to represent to the reader. At last, the researcher concludes that authors has their own way in presenting their idea. She analyzed cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan’s Theory.

Then by Arisanti (2005) focused on discourse analysis on grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion on Anand Krishna’s ”soul quest journey from death to immortal” she found four kinds of grammatical cohesion they are: substitution, ellipsis, reference, and conjunction, while in lexical cohesion she found repetition and collocation.

Rahmawati (2006) focused on lexical cohesion found in Letto’s songs, she found repetition, metonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, antonym and collocation. The relationship between previous study and this study is used Halliday and Hasan theory, moreover all those researches investigated about lexical cohesion.

This study examine between previous studies and this study is that this study uses Halliday and Hasan’s theory to classify types of cohesion in the “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie. The conversation “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie is chosen in this study for the conversation “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie is uses the traditional setting of Renaissance Verona but, unlike any of the previous major film adaptations only follows the plot and does not use Shakespeare's traditional dialogue.. The conversation “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie shows their genius by writing about interesting topics in their movie.

The present studie examine “Romeo” the reasons for taking the subject of study are:

1. This movie is real story took from Shakespeare
2. This story is famous
3. This story kind

of romantic tragedy. With an all star cast including Hailee Steinfeld, Douglas Booth, Paul Giamatti and Stellan Skarsgard, it affords those unfamiliar with the tale the chance to put faces to the two names they've undoubtedly heard innumerable times: Romeo and Juliet.

Romeo and Juliet is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare early in his career about two young star crossed lovers whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families. It was among Shakespeare's most popular plays during his lifetime and with Hamlet is one of his most frequently performed plays. Today, the title characters are regarded as archetypal young lovers. Romeo & Juliet movie is a British film adaptation of William Shakespeare's romantic tragedy of the same name directed by Carlo Carlei. The film opened in the United Kingdom and the United States on 11 October 2013.

Romeo and Juliet belong to a tradition of tragic romances stretching back to antiquity. Its plot is according to an Italian tale, translated into verse as *The Tragical History of Romeus and Juliet* by Arthur Brooke in 1562 and retold in prose in *Palace of Pleasure* by William Painter in 1567. Shakespeare borrowed heavily from them but to expand the plot, developed supporting characters, particularly Mercutio and Paris. Believed to have been written between 1591 and 1595, the first published in a quarto version in 1597. This text was of poor quality, and later editions corrected. And bringing it more in line with Shakespeare's original.

Shakespeare's use of his poetic dramatic structure, especially effects such as switching between comedy and tragedy to heighten tension, his expansion of minor characters, and his use of sub plots to embellish the story, has been praised as an early sign of his dramatic skill. The ascribes different poetic forms to different characters, sometimes changing the form as the character develops.



Romeo and Juliet have been adapted numerous times for stage, film, musical and opera. During the English Restoration, it was revived and heavily revised by William Davenant. David Garrick's 18th-century version also modified several scenes, removing material then considered indecent, and Georg Benda's operatic adaptation omitted much of the action and added a happy ending. Performances in the 19th century, including Charlotte Cushman's, restored the original text, and focused on greater realism. John Gielgud's 1935 version kept very close to Shakespeare's text, and used Elizabethan costumes and staging to enhance the drama. In the 20th and into the 21st century,

According to genre, movie is both narrative and per formative genre. It is assumed that movie is per formative genre that comes to life in performance. Jahn (2003) states that movie is a multimedia narrative form based on physical record sound and moving pictures, like watching a play, watching film is a collective public experience and social occasion. Since a movie is narrative genre, it is related to a textual form. However, analyzing movie in term of its language use is an interesting study, since movie provides real life setting portrayed through movie and moving pictures. Therefore the researcher will make a research with cohesions device in the conversation "*Romeo and Juliet*" movie.

The present study A Discourse Study of Types of Cohesion in "*Romeo and Juliet*" movie focus on discussing the types of cohesion used in this song

## 1.2 Researxch Problem

Based on the background of study above, the researcher would like to analyze the following problems:

- What types of cohesion are used in the conversations of "*Romeo and Juliet*" movie?
- What function of cohesion are used in the conversation "*Romeo and Juliet*" movie?

### 1.3 The Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope and limitation of the study in this lyric is needed to be clarified. This study is focused to discuss the types of cohesion which are used in “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie. Researcher takes a data has found a conversation text on the script. Then the researcher collected the data from conversation around the main characters only. Researcher watches a movie many time and also looks the text appearing in this film to make a conversation in process of implementation of this study. The Time is a deficiency of equipment for investigation to present a lot of data to be examined.

### 1.4 Research Significance

The result of the study are expected to give contribution to the related study both theoretical and practically.

- Theoretically significance

The result of the study is expected to give additional information about how to understanding in “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie.

- Practical significant

It is expected this study is useful for the lecturers and the students of the State Islamic University of Malang, especially at English Letter and Language Department. It is expected to be able to give additional information to the researcher about the types of cohesion found in. this study also expected to give more information for others who are interested doing similar research in the next future.

### 1.5 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding of the key terms used in this study need to define some key terms as following:

- **Discourse Analysis:** The study of language in used either spoken or written language
- **Cohesion:** Cohesion is a semantic or meaning relation that exists between two or more element within a text, which is independent of the structure.
- **“Romeo and Juliet”:** is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare early in his career about two young star crossed lovers whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families.

### 1.6 Research design

This study employes qualitative design because the data doesn't info statistical analysis because he doesn't measure the attributies of a thing or fenomenon. Its aims to gather in-depth understanding of cohesion types and the reasons that govern such behavior.

### 1.7 Data Source

The data sources of this study are sentences are taken from the conversation of “Romeo and Juliet” movie. The “Romeo and Juliet” movie is chosen because it has sufficient number of cohesion. The data of the study are conversation meet by the main character on “Romeo and Juliet” movie made by Romeo, Juliet, lord of Capulet, Bevolio and Tybalt.

### 1.8 Research Instrument

Research Instrument is important to obtain the data of the study. The key or the main instrument of this study is the researcher himself because there are no other research instruments that are suitable to gain the data.

## 1.9 Data Collection

The data of this study were collection in the following steps. The researcher takes in the conversation “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie as the main data source of this study. In collecting the data, first the researcher tries to download and find a movie entitled “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie from internet. Second, the researcher watches and listen the movie and compare whether the “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie is the same as the utterances expressed by the speaker or not. Next the researcher classifies the data systematically in accordance with the problem of the study. Third, the researcher makes a line for a conversation text which has a type of cohesion on the script of movie. Fourth, the researcher takes a conversation data from the script and then makes analysis relationship between sentences to identify the type of cohesion. The last, the researcher put the types of cohesion into a table data which has function among types and function of cohesion.

## 1.10 Data Analysis

After the data have been collected they are analyzed in the following steps. First, the researcher categorizes the data into four categorize in accordance with the division of story in the “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie. They are beginning, conflict and complication, and climax. The data of each category are presented, analyzed and concluded. Second, the researcher codes some utterances from the “*Romeo and Juliet*” movie that are considered to have cohesion which are needed for the analysis. Third, the researcher presents the data obtained from the data source. Then discussed and interpreted the data from each category. After the data of the whole categories has already presented, analyzed and conclude, the researcher makes tentative conclusions. After consulting with the informant the researcher makes final conclusion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists the discussion of discourse analysis, text, cohesion, and previous of studies.

#### 2.1 Discourse analysis

The word “discourse” comes from the Latin *discursus*.” The word “current” comes from the same Latin root. Within a CDA tradition, discourse has been defined as language use as social practice. That is, discourse moves back and forth between reflecting and constructing the social world. Seen in this way, language cannot be considered neutral, because it is caught up in political, social, racial, economic, religious, and cultural formations. CDA is what Fairclough (2003) has referred to as a textually oriented form of discourse analysis (TODA). To develop this textual analysis, Fairclough brought together the linguistic theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Halliday, 1985) with the social theory of discourse as it evolved in the work of Foucault (1969/1972, 1979, 1981).

Jahn (2003) asserts that film script is a text containing a film’s action narrative and dialogue. A film script is either a recipe for making film or a written record of a finished film. It holds an important role both to the actor involved in the process of performance of the film and the movie goers. Brown and Yule (1983:1-8) also states that discourse analysis is an analysis of language in use for communication. Brown and Yule then classify discourse based on language function and the process of production. According to language function, discourse is divided into transactional discourse which stresses on the content and information, and interactional discourse which

stresses on the social and personal connection. According to the process of production, discourse can be classified into written and spoken text.

## 2.2 Text

Not all people understanding the real concept of a text. They minds define a text as a collection of word which from sentences and later becomes some paragraph. In fact the concept of text is many experts utter their view about the term in different set or definition. The “Text” used in linguistic to refer to any passage, spoken or writer. We know as a general rule whether any specimen of our own language constitutes a text or not.

A text is best regarded as a semantic unit where a unit of form but of meaning. It is related to a clause or sentence not by size but by realization. A text does not consist of sentence; it is realized by or encoded in sentence. If we understand it in this way, we shall not expect to find the same kind of structural integrations among the part of the text as we find among the parts of a sentence or clause. The unity of a text is a unity of a different kind.

Brown and Yule (1983: 9) for instance use ‘text’ as a technical term to refer to the verbal record of a communicative act whether spoken or written. In addition, sentences are always hang together and interconnected in a text. It means that sentences display some kind of mutual dependence, they are not occurring at random. Besides, a text must be coherent as well as cohesive-that the concept and relationship expressed should be relevant to each other-thus enabling us to make plausible inferences about the underlying meaning, since the meaning of text is conveyed not by single sentences but by more complex exchanges which participant beliefs and expectation, the knowledge they share about each other and about the world and the

situation in which they interact of play in a crucial part. According to Brown and Yule (1983: 6) there are two kinds of text, namely spoken text and written text.

### **2.3 Cohesion**

Halliday and Hasan (1976) asserts that cohesion is semantic concept. Cohesion refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text and that define it as text. Meaning is a able to come out because of the connection between the actual words and their expression. In cohesion concept there is one thing that presuppose the other in the same that it cannot be effectively decoded except by resource to it.

Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical linking within a text or sentence that holds a text together and gives it meaning. It is related to the broader concept of coherence. There are two main types of cohesion: grammatical, referring to the structural content, and lexical, referring to the language content of the piece. A cohesive text is created in many different ways. In *Cohesion in English*, Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan identify four general categories of cohesive devices that create coherence in texts: reference, ellipsis, substitution, lexical cohesion and conjunction. Cohesion as a grammatical term contrasts with coherence, both being necessary components of effectively organised and meaningful discourse. Cohesion is the term used to describe the grammatical means by which sentences and paragraphed are linked and relationships between them established. In English, the principal means of establishing cohesion are through the use of pronouns, determiners, conjunctions, conjuncts and adverbials to substitute, repeat, refer or omit items across a text.

### 2.3.1 Reference

The reference is being interpreted semantically in their own right. They make reference to something else for their interpretation. In English these items are personal, demonstratives and comparative.

Example: Three blind three are two wrens upon a tree. Another came and there were.

These items are directive indicating that information is to be retrieved from else. So much they have in command with all cohesive elements. In this case of reference the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning.

There are three types of reference: personal, demonstrative and comparative. Personal reference is reference by means of function in speech situation, through the category of person. Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location. Comparative reference is reference by means of identity or similarity.

Example:

#### a. Personal Reference

speaker (only)	: I, me, mine, my
other person	: you, yours, your
speaker and other person	: we us, ours, our
other person male	: he, him, his
other person female	: she, her, hers
other person objective	: they, them, their



object passage of text : it, its

generalized person : one, ones

### b. **Demonstrative Reference**

Proximity:

- Near: this these
- Far: that those, there then

### c. **Comparative Reference**

- Head and Modifier
- The two high stone walls along the roadside  
(head: The two high stone walls) and (modifier: along the roadside)

The all reference items refers to something by specifying, its function or role in the speech situation. This system of reference is known as person, where “person” is used in the special sence of role.

### **Demonstrative Reference**

Demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing. The speaker identifies the reference by location it on scale of proximity. The adverbial demonstrative *here, there, now* and *then* refer to the location of a process in space or time and they normally do so directly not via location of some person or object that is participating in the process. In this respect the

nominal demonstrative resemble the possessives which can also function either as modifier or as head.

The demonstrative however certain differences in meaning between the function of modifier and head. A demonstrative functioning as head is more like a personal pronoun. Like personal the demonstrative refer exophorically to something within the context of situation.

Example: The plane touched down at last. Now we could breathe freely again.

### **Comparative Reference**

Comparative reference is meant comparison that is simply in terms of likeness and unlikeness, without respect to any particular property. Two things may be the same, similar or different. General comparison is expressed by a certain class of adjective and adverbs.

Example:

- a. I never thought he was so strong.
- b. I never thought he was as strong.

### **2.3.2 Substitution**

Substitution can be thought of in simple's term as process within the text. Substitution as the replacement of one item by another and ellipsis as the omission of an item. Essentially the two are same process, ellipsis can be interpreted as that form of substitution in which item is replaced by nothing. Substitution is a relation in the wording rather than in meaning.

### a. Nominal Substitution

The substitution *one/ones* always function as head of a nominal group and can substitute only one item which itself head of nominal group. The substitute *one/ones* presupposes some noun that is to function as head in the nominal group.

Example: we have no coal fires; only wood ones.

### b. Verbal Substitution

The verbal substitution in English is *do*. This operates as head of a verbal group. In many ways the verbal substitute *do* is parallel to the nominal substitute *one* and it is likely its evolution in modern English.

Example: Did anybody feed the cat? (somebody did)

### c. Clausal Substitution

There is one further type of substitution in which what is presupposed, its not an element within the clause but an entire clause. The words used as substitute are *so* and *not*. The reported clause that is substitute by *so* and *not* is always declarative, whatever the mood of the presupposed element may be in the quoted form.

Example:

- The children work very hard in the garden. They must do.
- Is there going to be an earthquake? It says so.

### 2.3.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis and Substitution embody the same fundamental relation between parts of a text. Ellipsis is a relation between words or groups or clauses as distinct from reference which is a relation between meanings. Ellipsis can be familiar notion that is “something left unsaid”.

#### a. Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis mean ellipsis within the nominal group. The most characteristics instance ellipsis are: these, my, any, the first, two, more.

Example:

- Here the other guinea, cheered and was supposed.
- The milk couldn't be used. All was sour
- Here are thirteen cards. Take any. Now give me any three.
- I have used up these three yellow folders you gave me. Can I use the other?

#### b. Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal Ellipsis includes under verbal ellipsis all instance of ellipsis in the verbal group. The clause in English considered as the expression of the various speech function such as statement, question, response and so on.

Example:

- In the park the Duke was going to plant a row of poplars
- A row of poplars the Duke was going to plant in the park.

### 2.3.4 Conjunction

Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relation from reference, substitution and ellipsis. Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly by virtue of their meaning. They are not primary devise for reaching out into the preceding text, but they express certain meaning which presuppose of other component in the discourse. The conjunction relation themselves are not tied to any particular sequence in the expression if two sentence into a text by virtue of some form of conjunction.

Conjunctive relation in question provided there is preposition to express it, this preposition can always be made to govern a reference item. The resulting the prepositional group will than function as a cohesive adjunct. Furthermore many conjunction expressions occur into two more or less synonymous form one with and the other without a demonstrative.

Example:

- A snowstorm preceded the battle.
- Before the battle, there had been a snowstorm
- Before they fought a battle, it had snowed
- They fought a battle. Previously, it had snowed.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data obtained from the data sources. The data presentation is classified into four categories in accordance with a number of data sources use in the movie.

The researcher identifies the type and functions used by main characters in *Romeo and Juliet* movie. In order to clearly answer the problems, the researcher makes list of data. There are four type of cohesion: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

#### 4.1 Data and Finding

##### *Datum 1*

The datum 1 of conversation was made by Benvolio and Romeo took place in a Romeo's house. The topic of the conversation was about the conflict between the Capulet families.

Benvolio	Good afternoon, my cousin.
Romeo	Is it so? I thought <i>it</i> should be night.

##### *Datum 1*

From datum 1, there are two sentences containing personal reference "it". The presupposed item is 'Good afternoon, my cousin' showing that the condition in the room at that time is afternoon. In that condition Romeo makes a figure a woman. The first speaker is Benvolio greeting to Romeo. The relation of this reference is called cohesion because it refers to the text for that interpretation. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in "it". The word "it" has function to replace the situation in there. From this finding, it can be seen that the function of reference "it" is to indicate personal pronoun.

Furthermore, the use of this type brings an impact to the reader's comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term "it" which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "it" is cohesion in the sentence because the definition "it" are described detail in the conversation. Sometimes, the reader's are unaware that they can find the meaning of the term "it". So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

#### ***Datum 2-4***

The datum 2-4 of conversation was made by Lord of Capulet and Count Paris took place in a Romeo's house. The topic of the conversation was about make a party that night.

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Lord        | <i>My</i> child is still a stranger to <i>this</i> world. Let two more summers wither in their pride. Before we judge her right to be a wife. ( <i>datum</i> 2 and 3) |
| Count Paris | Younger than <i>she</i> are happy mothers now. Juliet is my only living child. She's the hopeful lady of my earth but woo her, gentle Paris. ( <i>datum</i> 4)        |

#### ***Datum 2***

Datum 2 is conversation between Lord and Count Paris. The type of cohesion is personal reference, namely "my", in that word the presupposed item is "My child". The speaker explain the condition of his princess that time. The Lord asks to the Count Paris for approach the princess in party tonight. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in "my". The word "my" has function to replace the princess in that conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text

for that interpretation. The function of “my” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Lord.

Finally, the use of this type brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “my” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “my” is cohesion in the sentence because the definition “my” is described detail in the conversation. Sometimes, the reader’s are unaware that they can find the meaning of the term “my”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

### *Datum 3*

Datum 3 contains type of cohesion namely demonstrative reference from the word “this” that presupposed the “world”. The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. This conversation in spoken by Lord to explain his princess is so child in age. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “this”. The word “this” has function to replace the situation in the world. The function of “this” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Lord.

The conclusion this type brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “this” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “this” is cohesion in the sentence because the definition “this” is described the world which detail in the conversation. Sometimes, the reader’s are unaware that they can find the meaning of the term “this”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.



*Datum 4*

From datum 4, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word “she”. In that word the presupposed “Juliet”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “she”. The word “she” has function to replace the princess. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The meaning that conversation in “she” showing expressed the princess namely Juliet. The function of “she” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Count Paris.

The type of cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “she” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “she” is cohesion in the sentence because the definition “she” is described the Juliet which omitted in the conversation. Sometimes, the reader’s are unaware that they can find the meaning of the term “she”. than if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

*Datum 5-9*

The datum 5-9 conversation was made by Benvolio and Romeo took place in a party.

The topic of the conversation was about the condition in the party.

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| Romeo    | Keep your unmannered hand for lesser prey <i>and</i> leave the fair one to her own device. ( <i>datum 5</i> ) |
| Benvolio | Is <b>that</b> not Rosaline?. ( <i>datum 6</i> )  |
| Romeo    | Aye, <b>it</b> is she. ( <i>datum 7</i> )   |
| Benvolio | Should you not start to make <b>your</b> case? ( <i>datum 8</i> )   |
| Romeo    | My case? When you carried me hither, that I might see I   |

have no case to make? Go, you speak with **her**. (*datum*  
9)

#### *Datum 5*

From datum 5, there is type of cohesion namely conjunction from the word “and”. In that word the presupposed “pray” and “leave” which are equal. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “and”. The word “and” has function to connect two words between pray and leave. The cohesion made of this reference is called conjunction because it related to before and after the text for that interpretation. The function of “and” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

Furthermore , the type of cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “and” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “and” is conjunction in the sentence because the definition “and” is described the connecting between two words which in the conversation. Sometimes, the reader’s are unaware that they can find the meaning of the term “and”. Than if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

#### *Datum 6*

In datum 6, there is type of cohesion namely demonstrative reference from “that”. In that word the presupposed “Rosaline”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “that”. The word “that” has function to describe woman in front of them. The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “that” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Benvolio.

Finally, the type of cohesion brings an impact to the reader's comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term "that" which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "that" is person who is present in their party in the next sentence because the definition "that" is described the woman around them which in the conversation. Sometimes, the reader's are unaware that they can find the meaning of the term "that". Than if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

#### *Datum 7*

In datum 7, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word "it". In that word the presupposed item is "Rosaline". From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in "it". The word "it" has function to describe a woman. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of "it" is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

Finally, the type of cohesion brings an impact to the reader's comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term "it" which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "it" is expressed to Rosaline who is present in their party in the next sentence because the definition "it" is described the woman around them which in the conversation. Sometimes, the reader's are realized that they can find the meaning of the term "it". So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

*Datum 8*

In datum 8, there is type of cohesion namely personal pronoun from the word “your”. In that word the presupposed item is “case”. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal pronoun because it refers to the text for that interpretation. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “your”. The word “your” has function to describe a case. The function of “your” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Benvolio.

Finally, the type of cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “your” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “your” is expressed a case in the next sentence because the definition “your” is described the case which in the conversation text. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “your”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

*Datum 9*

As indicated datum 9, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word “her”. In that word the presupposed item is “Rosaline”. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “her”. The word “her” has function to describe Rosaline. The function of “her” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “her” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “her” is expressed

a case in the next sentence because the definition “her” is described Rosaline which in the conversation text. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “her”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

#### *Datum 10-14*

The conversation took place in a party. The conversation in datum 10-14 was made by Benvolio and Rosaline. The topic of the conversation was about the determined them attend at that party.

Rosaline	Messer Benvolio, have <b>you</b> all run mad? ( <i>datum 10</i> )
Benvolio	He <b>that</b> I stand for has run mad for love of your green eyes. Since Romeo is <b>here</b> , ( <i>datum 11 and 12</i> )
Rosalline	why is he in need of deputies?
Benvolio	Of course, he means to plead his cause <b>himself</b> . ( <i>datum 13</i> )
Romeo	What lady is that who enrich the hand of yonder knight?
Benvolio	I do not know. But Rosaline... Oh, she <b>does</b> teach the torches to burn bright. ( <i>datum 14</i> )

From datum 10, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word “You”. In that word the presupposed item is “Benvolio”. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “you”. The word “you” has function to describe Benvolio. The function of “You” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Rosaline.

And the cohesion brings an impact to the reader's comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term "you" which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "you" is expressed a person who talking in the next sentence because the definition "you" is described Benvolio which speaks with Rosaline in the conversation text. Sometimes, the reader's are realized that they can find the meaning of the term "you". So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

In datum 11, there is type of cohesion namely demonstrative reference from the word "that". In that word the presupposed item is "Romeo". The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in "that". The word "that" has function to describe the person named by Romeo. The function of "that" is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Benvolio.

Furthermore, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader's comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term "that" which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "that" is expressed Romeo who is spooked by them in the next sentence because the definition "that" is described Rosaline which in the conversation text. Sometimes, the reader's are realized that they can find the meaning of the term "that". So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

From datum 12, there is type of cohesion namely demonstrative reference from the word "here". In that word the presupposed item is "party". From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in "here". The word "here" has function to describe the party

tonight. The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “here” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Benvolio.

The cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “here” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “here” is expressed the party tonight in the next sentence because the definition “here” is described the party which in that situation of conversation. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “here”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

As indicated datum 13, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word “himself”. In that word the presupposed item is “Romeo”. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “himself” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Benvolio.

Furthermore, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “himself” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “himself” is expressed Romeo who is spooked by them in the next sentence because the definition “himself” is described Rosaline which in the conversation text. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “himself”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

From datum 14, there is type of cohesion namely verbal substitution from the word “does”. In that word the presupposed item is “enrich the hand of yonder knight”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “does”. The word “does” has function to describe “enrich the hand of yonder knight”. The cohesion made of this reference is called verbal substitution because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “does” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Benvolio.

Furthermore, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “does” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “does” is expressed the beauty utterance spooked by Romeo in the next sentence because the definition “does” is described beauty utterance which in the conversation text. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “does”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

#### *Datum 15-17*

The conversation took place in a party. The conversation in datum 15-17 was made by Romeo and Juliet. The topic of the conversation was about the expression of love between Romeo and Juliet.

Juliet	What claim is <b>that</b> ? ( <i>datum 15</i> )
Romeo	The claim of love <b>that</b> ever must be heard. ( <i>datum 16</i> )
Benvolio	Then shall I take advantage of this turn, try my chances <b>with</b> fair Rosaline? ( <i>datum 17</i> )



From datum 15, is type of cohesion namely demonstrative reference from the word “that”. In that word the presupposed “claim”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “that”. The word “that” has function to describe claim in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “that” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Juliet.

Furthermore, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “that” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “that” is expressed the claim spooked by Juliet in the sentence before because the definition “that” is described the question from Juliet in text before. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “that”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

In datum 16, there is type of cohesion namely demonstrative reference from “that”. In that word the presupposed item is “love”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “that”. The word “that” has function to describe loving someone in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “that” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

The cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “that” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “that” is expressed loving someone by Juliet in the sentence before because the definition “that” is described the question from Juliet in text before. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the

meaning of the term “that”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

From datum 17, there is type of cohesion namely conjunction from the word “with”. In that word the presupposed item is “chance”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “with”. The word “with” has function to describe the Benvolio chances to met with Rosaline in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “and” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

Furthermore, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “with” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “with” is expressed Benvolio chances to met with Rosaline the sentence because the definition “with” is described the Benvolio chances to met with Rosaline. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “with”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

*Datum* 18=19

The conversation took place in a party. The conversation in datum 18-19 was made by Tybalt and Lord. The topic of the conversation was about the conflict when Tybalt know Romeo in that party.

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Tybalt | Now, by the shield <b>and</b> honor of my blood to strike him dead. I hold it not a sin. ( <i>datum</i> 18)  |
| Lord   | Let him alone. You heard the prince's warning at the joust. To harm a Montague under <b>this</b> roof means riot, and in its bloody wake, our deaths. ( <i>datum</i> 19) |

From datum 18, is type of cohesion namely conjunction from the word “and”. In that word the presupposed word “shield and honor”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “and”. The word “and” has function to describe the relation between shield and honor in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called conjunction because it refers between to two words in the text for that interpretation. The function of “and” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Tybalt.

The cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “and” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “and” is expressed between to two words in the sentence because the definition “and” is described the relation word between shield and honor. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “and”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

Datum 19, there is type of cohesion namely demonstrative reference from “this”. In that word the presupposed item is “roof”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “this”. The word “this” has function to describe the roof in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “this” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Lord Capulet.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “this” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “this” is

expressed under the roof the sentence because the definition “this” is described the roof. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “this”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

#### *Datum 20-24*

The conversation took place in a party. The conversation in datum 20-24 was made by Romeo and Juliet. The topic of the conversation was about the expression of love between Romeo and Juliet.

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Juliet | Speak, sir. You are too grave for <i>one</i> who cuts a country dance. ( <i>datum 20</i> )   |
| Romeo  | If I profane with my own worthiest hand this holy shrine... <i>my</i> lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand to smooth <i>that</i> touch with a tender kiss. ( <i>datum 21-22</i> )  |
| Juliet | Good pilgrim, you <i>do</i> wrong <i>your</i> hand too much. Which mannerly devotion shows in this, for saints rough have hands that pilgrim's hands do touch, palm to palm is holy palmers' kiss. Have saints not lips, and holy palmers, too? ( <i>datum 23-24</i> ) |

Datum 20, is type of cohesion namely substitute from the word “one”. In that word the presupposed “person who cuts a country dance”. The cohesion made of this reference is called cohesion because it refers to the text for that interpretation. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “one”. The word “one” has function to describe the person in their conversation. The function as head of a nominal group and can substitute only one item which itself head of nominal group to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Juliet.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader's comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term "one" which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "one" is expressed substitute of person in the sentence because the definition "one" is described the person. Sometimes, the reader's are realized that they can find the meaning of the term "one". So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

In datum 21, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word "my". In that word the presupposed item is "my lips". From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in "my". The word "my" has function to describe the lips in Romeo conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of "my" is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader's comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term "my" which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "my" is expressed the Romeo lips in the sentence because the definition "my" is described the lips. Sometimes, the reader's are realized that they can find the meaning of the term "my". So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

From datum 22, there is type of cohesion namely demonstrative reference from the word "that". In that word the presupposed item is "ready stand". From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in "that". The word "that" has function to describe

the word ready stand in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “that” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “that” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “that” is expressed already stand in the sentence because the definition “that” is described the roof. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “that”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

Datum 23, there is type of cohesion namely verbal substitution from the word “do”. In that word the presupposed item is “pilgrim”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “do”. The word “do” has function to describe the pilgrim in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called verbal substitution because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “do” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Juliet.

The cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “do” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “do” is expressed the pilgrim in the sentence because the definition “do” is described the pilgrim. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “do”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

From datum 24, there is type of cohesion namely personal pronoun from the word “your”. In that word the presupposed item is “hand”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “your”. The word “your” has function to describe his hand in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal pronoun because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “your” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Juliet.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “your” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “your” is expressed under the hand in the sentence because the definition “your” is described the Romeo hands. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “your”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

#### *Datum 25-31*

The conversation took place in a Romeo’s suspension house. The conversation in datum 25-31 was made by Benvolio and Romeo. The topic of the conversation was about the bad news from Capulet it’s Juliet.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Romeo    | Benvolio! Welcome. <b>And</b> with Verona's news ( <i>datum 25</i> )   |
| Benvolio | I do bring news. <b>It's</b> true. ( <i>datum 26</i> )   |
| Romeo    | Then spit it out. How <b>does</b> my lady? Is my father well?<br>How does my Juliet? See, I ask it twice. ( <i>datum 27</i> )  |
| Benvolio | Then I must answer once... to say the worst. Her body<br>sleeps among the Capulets... in the great monument <b>that</b><br>marks <b>their</b> fame. ( <i>datum 28-29</i> ) |

Romeo	Juliet is dead?
Benvolio	Only her mortal part. Her soul lives on in heaven's blessed care.
Romeo	<b>You</b> know this or you heard a story told? ( <i>datum</i> 30)
Benvolio	I saw <b>her</b> laid inside her kindred's vault. That done, I came as quick as I could find a horse to bring me. ( <i>datum</i> 31)

Datum 25, there is type of cohesion namely conjunction from the word “and”. In that word the presupposed item is “Benvolio and Rosaline”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “and”. The word “and” has function to describe between Benvolio and Rosaline in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called conjunction because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “and” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “and” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “and” is expressed between Benvolio and Rosaline in the sentence because the definition “and” is described Benvolio and Rosaline arrive in party. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “and”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

In datum 26, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word “it”. In that word the presupposed item is “news”. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “it”. The word “it” has function to describe his



news in their conversation. The function of “it” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Benvolio.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “it” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “it” is expressed the news in the sentence because the definition “it” is described the Benvolio news. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “it”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

From datum 27, there is type of cohesion namely verbal substitution from the word “does”. In that word the presupposed item is “spit it out”. The cohesion made of this reference is called verbal substitution because it refers to the text for that interpretation. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “does”. The word “does” has function to describe spitting out in their conversation. The function of “does” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “does” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “does” is expressed spitting in the sentence because the definition “does” is described the spit. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “does”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

As indicated datum 28, there is type of cohesion namely demonstrative reference from the word “that”. In that word the presupposed item is “marks”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “that”. The word “that” has function to describe the mark in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “that” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Benvolio.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “that” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “that” is expressed mark in the sentence because the definition “that” is described for showing the mark. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “that”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

Datum 29, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word “her”. In that word the presupposed item is “Juliet”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “her”. The word “her” has function to describe Juliet in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “her” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Benvolio.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “her” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “her” is expressed the princes Juliet in the sentence because the definition “her” is described the Juliet. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “her”. So, if

we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

In datum 30, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word “you”. In that word the presupposed item is “Benvolio”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “you”. The word “you” has function to describe Benvolio in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “you” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “you” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “you” is expressed for Benvolio in the sentence because the definition “you” is described the Benvolio. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “you”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

From datum 31, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word “her”. In that word the presupposed item is “Juliet”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “her”. The word “her” has function to describe the third person named juliet in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “her” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Benvolio.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “her” which is considered

an unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "her" is expressed the third person in the sentence because the definition "her" is described Juliet. Sometimes, the reader's are realized that they can find the meaning of the term "her". So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

*Datum* 31-32

The conversation took place in a Juliet's room. The conversation in datum 32-33 was made by nurse to Juliet. The topic of the conversation was about the expression when the nurse awaked Juliet.

Nurse	My Juliet? Oh, still fast asleep? Come, lady. Come, lamb. <i>It's</i> time to wake. Well, you'll profit from a few hours dreams. Tonight, Count Paris will have other plans. But if <i>your</i> marriage will not let you rest, just wait ten years. You'll sleep all you want. Heavens, how sound you slumber. I must needs wake you. Lady....Lady! Oh, no!
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As indicated datum 32, of cohesion namely personal reference from the word "it". In that word the presupposed "time". From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in "it". The word "it" has function to describe the time in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of "it" is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by nurse.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader's comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term "it" which is considered an

unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "it" is expressed the time in the next sentence because the definition "it" is described the time of Juliet marriage. Sometimes, the reader's are realized that they can find the meaning of the term "it". So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

From datum 33, there is type of cohesion namely personal pronoun from the word "your". In that word the presupposed "marriage". From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in "your". The word "your" has function to describe his marriage in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal pronoun because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of "your" is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by nurse.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader's comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term "your" which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "your" is expressed the marriage in the sentence because the definition "your" is described the time of marriage. Sometimes, the reader's are realized that they can find the meaning of the term "your". So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

#### *Datum 34-38*

The conversation took place in a Capulet's house. The conversation in datum 33-38 was made by Count Paris and Lord. The topic of the conversation was about the accident with Juliet.

- Count paris      Come, is *my* bride ready to go to church? (*datum* 34)
- Lord              Ready to go, **but** never to return. My son... the night  
before your wedding day, *your* wife was stolen from you.  
(*datum* 35=36)
- Count Paris      What? Are you saying she is dead?
- Lord              Flower as she was... Death is now my heir. My daughter  
he has married. I will die *and* leave him all. Life, living,  
all is Death's. *This* day had promised all my happiness...  
and now it shows me such a sight as this? Accursed,  
unhappy, wretched, hateful day! The worst that ever  
dawned. (*datum* 37-38)

From datum 34, there is type of cohesion namely personal reference from the word “my”. In that word the presupposed “My bride”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “my”. The word “my” has function to describe the bride in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “my” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Lord Capulet.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “my” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “my” is expressed the bride in the sentence because the definition “my” is described the bride. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “my”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

In datum 35, is type of cohesion namely conjunction from the word “but”. In that word the presupposed item is a matter of fact “Juliet was die”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “but”. The word “but” has function to describe his hand in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called conjunction because it refers to some bad news for that interpretation. The function of “but” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Count Paris.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “but” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “but” is expressed Lord Capulet when he knows bad news in the sentence because the definition “but” is described the bad news. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “but”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

The datum 36, is type of cohesion namely personal pronoun from the word “your”. In that word the presupposed “your wife”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “your”. The word “your” has function to describe his wife in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called personal pronoun because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “your” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Lord Capulet.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “your” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “your” is expressed to his wife in the sentence because the definition “your” is described the wife. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “your”. So, if

we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

From datum 37, is type of cohesion namely conjunction from the word “and”. In that word the presupposed item is “die and leave”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “and”. The word “and” has function to describe two word between die and leave in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called conjunction because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “and” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Romeo.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “and” which is considered an unknown word for them as the reader’s. In fact, the meaning of the term “and” is expressed between die and leave in the sentence because the definition “and” is described the situation of Juliet. Sometimes, the reader’s are realized that they can find the meaning of the term “and”. So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

Datum 38, is type of cohesion namely demonstrative reference from the word “this”. In that word the presupposed “day”. From the theory that conversation consist of the type cohesion in “this”. The word “this” has function to describe the day in their conversation. The cohesion made of this reference is called demonstrative reference because it refers to the text for that interpretation. The function of “this” is to add information to the next sentence that has already been said by Lord Capulet.

Finally, the cohesion brings an impact to the reader’s comprehension on the text. It can help them to solve their problem, especially to define the term “this” which is considered



an unknown word for them as the reader's. In fact, the meaning of the term "this" is expressed the day in the sentence because the definition "this" is described the day when Juliet died. Sometimes, the reader's are realized that they can find the meaning of the term "this". So, if we do not try to comprehend that sentence through context, we cannot deduce the meaning of unknown word itself.

#### 4.2 Discussion

After presenting and analyzing the conversation and the utterances expressed by "*Romeo and Juliet*" movie, this study finds type of grammatical cohesion and function. In line with Halliday and Hasan's theory of cohesion, the result of the analysis show that the total number of grammatical cohesion found in the utterances expressed by "*Romeo and Juliet*": (1) reference (2) substitution (3) ellipsis (4) conjunction. The expressed movie are first category reveals that the most common is reference. The second category reveals that, the most common is reference, the function is to indicate the references of the pronouns used in the "Romeo and Juliet" movie. Then followed by demonstrative reference, the function is to indicate demonstrative pronoun. The third category reveals that, the most common is reference, the function is to indicate demonstrative pronoun. Next, conjunction, the function is to indicate connection between ideas. It also to give a clue in supporting the statement previously stated. The function is to add information to the next sentence. From this finding, we can see that sentence can be tied together by repeating certain key words from one utterance to the next.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion which are drawn by the researcher after analyzing and interpreting the data. The conclusion is based on the research problems, while suggestion is addressed to the next researchers who are interested in doing further researcher in the same field of study.

#### 5.1. Conclusion

According to this study aims to identify the types as well as the function of cohesion expressed by “Romeo and Juliet” movie. Therefore, the answer of questions concern to the type of cohesion, the function of cohesion and their descriptions have been provided by the results of this study. The study presents the kinds of cohesion, grammatical and lexical cohesion, found in the utterances expressed by “Romeo and Juliet” movie.

Based on grammatical cohesion found that the most common cohesions used are reference such as he, she, it, that, and this. The function of reference to indicate personal pronoun. Then followed by demonstrative reference such as that, this, and here. The function of demonstrative reference is to indicate demonstrative pronoun while the function of ellipsis is to make the sentence simple by omitting a part of a sentence. After that, conjunction such as “and” that its function to add information to the next sentence that has already said by “Romeo and Juliet” movie. Next is conjunction such as but and with. In this study, substitution is found such as does. The function of substitution is to make accurate language. The next is repetition such as my lady, lady etc. The function of repetition is to stress the idea.

## 5.2 Suggestion

After giving a conclusion based on the findings, the writer hopes that study can be additional reference on linguistics field especially in cohesion expressed by “Romeo and Juliet” movie. The researcher also suggests for the next researcher who wants to conduct a study in the same field to use different topic and combine one theory to another theory.

This study discusses what types of cohesion in sentences in “Romeo and Juliet” movie. Some suggestions are given as follow:

1. For the English students who are interesting in study the cohesion in sentences in “Romeo and Juliet” movie are expected to pay more attention to the expression and the intention cohesion in sentences in “Romeo and Juliet” movie. Therefore, it helps them in indicating the type and function of cohesion in sentences of “Romeo and Juliet” movie. Furthermore, it is also expected for them to focus on the sentences utterance by the main characters and the supporting characters, because the cohesion often appear in types of sentences.

2. The last suggestion to the next researcher based on this analysis about a discourse analysis of type cohesion in “Romeo and Juliet” movie, this research can be continued to make further researches in analyzing other elements of critical discourse analysis. It should add the theories from other sources or previous studies that support and make the research more complete and perfect.

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