

RHETORICAL AND GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN THE LION KING MOVIE SCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research were to identify the types of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices used in The Lion King Movie Script, to describe the grammatical and lexical cohesion devices used in The Lion King Movie Script and to investigate the grammatical and lexical cohesion devices used in The Lion King Movie Script. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to obtain the objectives of the research. The data of this research was grammatical and lexical cohesion while the data source of this research was script of "The Lion King Movie". The results in this research were found 312 ties of grammatical cohesive devices and 196 lexical cohesive devices used in the script. The realization of cohesive devices used in The Lion King Movie script was semantic concept between lexical and grammatical cohesion devices, this referred to the relationship meaning that exists within or outside the text. The most types of grammatical cohesion used were personal reference and demonstrative reference because they used to refer something which was mentioned elsewhere in the script. Meanwhile, clausal substitution as only type of grammatical cohesion didn't occur in the whole scene. The most types of lexical used were repetition because they used to rewrite an item in preceding element with the same form to following element. Finally, the findings showed almost all types of lexical and grammatical cohesion contained reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocation contained in The Lion King Movie script.

Keywords: Cohesion, The Lion King Movie script

INTRODUCTION

Cohesive device is a connector between two sentences and indicator the relationship both of them. Text can easier to understand with cohesion because the element is related to each others. This relationship implies the continuity between one sentence to another. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) state that cohesion refers to the relation of meaning that exists within the text and defines it as a text. Cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse”.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) in Johnson (2017:3) state that writers often use cohesive devices to guide readers through a text. The devices can be classified as forms of grammatical cohesion or forms of lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is achieved through reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction. Types of reference can be broken down as anaphoric reference (referring back to something already mentioned), cataphoric reference (referring forward to something that has not yet been mentioned), and exophoric reference (referring to something in the culture that is understood). According to Paltridge (2012:117), lexical cohesion refers to relationships in meaning between lexical items in a text and, in particular, content words and the relationship between them. The main kinds of lexical cohesion are repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy and collocation.

Writing is one of the four language skills that must be learned by people especially for students.

Haycraft (1978:8) states that there are various skills in a language; receptive skills-listening and reading, and productive skills-speaking and writing. Writing is one of the productive skills by which people express ideas and provide some information in written language by constructing words into meaningful sentences and sentences into a paragraph. In the script writing, the author explains the movement, actions, expression and dialogue of the characters in screenplay. In the script writing contain a lot of cohesive devices to avoid ambiguous sentences.

Grammar is the most important aspects in writing. In order to make a well structured writing, one should be matered in grammar. As Harmer (2002:12) states that grammar of a language is the description of the ways in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that language. It consist of rules cohesion and coherence of whole text. In a good writing must have cohesive devices. But the problem was found several students did not understand the use of cohesive devices in the sentences then make them did not know how to write a good sentence grammatically correct. It can be seen from the sentences which have been often do not cohesive in connecting a word into sentences, a sentence into paragraphs, and a paragraph into a discourse. Although the delivery of meaning was quite clear, and the result of writing was quiet neat, but a written text is required to well-arrangement and if possible without fault. This reason caused error within cohesive in writing. Besides, it may be caused lack of training to use the cohesive devices and the students paid less attention in the use of cohesive devices in

writing because in Indonesia, English writing still one of the difficult skills for students.

This phenomenon encourages the researcher to investigate further cohesive devices in the Lion King Movie script. After knowing cohesive devices in movie script, people will understand the use of lexical and grammatical cohesion in their writing. As her study object, the researcher focused on lexical and grammatical cohesion in the Lion King Movie script because this movie script contained a lot of lexical and grammatical cohesion that can be analyzed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Grammar

The term grammar can define in many ways. Wilcox (2004: 23) states that grammar can mean a system of rules which allows the users of the language in question to create meaning, by building both meaningful words and larger constructions of sentences. Another statement from Thornbury (2004: 1) states that grammar is partly the study of what forms (or structures) are possible in a language. Grammar is concerned with analysis of the sentence which is describe the rules how language sentences are formed. Erwin (2017:7) also states that grammar is the whole system and structure of a language or of languages in general, usually taken as consisting of syntax and morphology (including inflections) and sometimes also phonology and semantics.

Based on definition above, it can be concluded that grammar is the rule system of a language which words can change their forms and can be combined into meaningful sentences in the language.

Cohesion

According to Mayer (2009:102) states that cohesion is sequences processes that give a connection between clauses. This definition in line with Halliday and Hassan (1976:4) state that the concept of cohesion is a semantic one: it refers to the relations of meaning that exist within the text. Halliday and Hassan (1976:4) state that cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another. That one presupposes the other, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by resource to it.

When this happens a relation of cohesion is set up, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby at least potentially integrated into a text. The statement has similar with Cook (1990:156) which states that cohesion is formal links between sentences and between clauses. Another statement is Moeliono (1988) in Ekowati et al.(2019:169) states that cohesion is the harmonious relationship between one element and another element in the discourse so that it creates a neat or coherent understanding.

Combining some statements above the writer can conclude that cohesion refer to the ways of sentences are connected by cohesive devices through which readers can perceive the semantic relationship between the sentences. Cohesion means that text is made up from semantic ties which a tie is dependent link between items that combine to create meaning.

Kinds of Cohesion Devices

Cohesion as the set of possibilities that exist in the language for making text hang together. The guiding principle of language is that grammar

expressing more general meaning and vocabulary expressing more specific meaning of the language. Cohesive relation is compatible of those patterns, cohesion is expressed partly through grammar and partly through vocabulary. In other words, some of cohesion expressed through grammatical and some other of cohesion expressed through lexical.

In Cohesion in English, Halliday and Hasan (1976:6) state that there are two kinds of cohesion, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is a semantic relation that expressed through grammatical system while lexical cohesion is a semantic relation that expressed through lexical system. In other words, grammatical cohesion is semantic relation among element marked by grammatical devices (a language used in relation to grammar). Grammatical cohesion is divided into four devices: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. While, lexical cohesion is lexical relation among parts of discourse to get harmony structure in a cohesive manner. Lexical cohesion is divided into two devices: reiteration and collocation.

Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion refers to the linguistic structure. The highest structural unit in the grammar is the sentence (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 28). The structure determines the order in which grammatical elements occur and the way they are related within a sentence. Cohesive relationships with other sentences create a certain linguistic environment, and the meaning of each sentence depends on it. Various linguistic means help to identify whether a text can function as a single meaningful unit or not.

Grammatical cohesion refers to the various grammatical devices that can be used to make relations among sentences more explicit. The devices used are intended to tie pieces of text together in a specific way and help the reader understand the items referred to, the ones replaced and even the items omitted (Harmer, 2004) in Putra(2018:73).

Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is about meaning in text. It concerns the way in which lexical items relate to each other and to other cohesive devices so that textual continuity is created. Puspita et al. (2019:508) lexical cohesion refers to a study of cohesive element in the text. Lexical cohesion refers to the way related words are chosen to build a text. The types of lexical cohesion namely repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, superordinate and collocation. Halliday and Hasan (1976:278) state that as the elements of it, in lexical cohesion consist of two elements, they are Reiteration and Collocation. Reiteration is one form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of scale, the use of general word to refer back to lexical item, at the other end of scale, and a number of things in between—the use of a synonym or near-synonym, super-ordinate.

METHOD

In conducted this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. Litosseliti (2010:52) states that qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns and how something is, it is also the theory was derived from textual (data). Furthermore, this study used qualitative method because the

researcher this research will analyze, describe and find the result of grammatical and lexical cohesion in the script. The researcher describes theory of Halliday and Hasan's theory (about cohesive device) collaborates with Paltridge's theory (about lexical cohesion). In this study the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. As the statement from Aminuddin (1990:16) defines that the qualitative descriptive method is to analyze the form of description, not a number or coefficient of relationship between variables.

RESULT

The data in this research were taken from The Lion King Movie Script. Data gathered through watching the movie, listened carefully and checked the data by read the transcription to see the context. Next, the researcher selected dialogue of the lion king movie transcript which contains the grammatical and lexical cohesion to be analyzed. After that, the researcher categorized the data based on lexical and grammatical cohesive devices. The researcher analyzed the data with Miles and Huberman. This theory was useful to explain the grammatical and lexical cohesion in the script. The data were analyzed could be seen in appendix. The data were collected in 18 scenes. The first scene with 26 dialogue, second scene with 1 dialogue, third scene with 36 dialogue, fourth scene with 15 dialogue, fifth scene with 13 dialogue, sixth scene with 67 dialogue, seventh scene with 45 dialogue, eighth scene with 29 dialogue, ninth scene with 26 dialogue, tenth scene with 43 dialogue, eleventh scene with 4

dialogue, twelfth scene with 150 dialogue, thirteenth scene with 34 dialogue, fourteenth scene with 29 dialogue, fifteenth scene with 22 scenes, sixteenth scene with 55 dialogue, seventeenth scene with 39 dialogue, eighteenth scene with 134 dialogue.

Bellow were the results data of lexical and grammatical cohesive devices used in the script:

Table 1. The Result Data of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesive Devices

Scene	Ties	Cohesive items
Scene 1	33	Personal reference: my, their, you, I, we, him, me, your, him, he, our. Demonstrative reference: the, this, that Comparative reference: some, others, as long as Nominal substitution : one Verbal Ellipsis: rule Additive Conjunction : and Adversative Conjunction: but Temporal Conjunction : then Repetition : his majesty, answer, first in line, turn your back, the king Synonymy : his majesty- his royalness Antonymy : disrespect- respect Hyponymy : royalty (king-queen-commoners-prince) Collocation: precious prince, brute strength, concussed regularly.
Scene 2		Nothing
Scene 3	41	Personal reference : you, your, he, I, they, he, we, me, our, it, she Demonstrative reference: this, here, the, that, those Nominal Substitution : one Additive conjunction : and Adversative conjunction : but

		<p>Repetition : come, let's do, awake, the sun, king, home, antelope, grass, cheetah, baboon, everything the light touches, cubs</p> <p>Synonymy : up-awake, come on-let's go, very good-great.</p> <p>Antonymy : rises-falls, take-give, set-rise</p> <p>Hyponymy : animal (antelope-flamingos, giraffe, bees, leopards, birds, cheetah, baboon, hyenas)</p> <p>Collocation : a great responsibility, taking a stand, delicate balance.</p>			<p>Adversative conjunction : but</p> <p>Repetition : married, king, no one saying, see here, see you down there, just can't wait to be king, everybody look, future queen</p> <p>Synonymy : afraid-worry, incredible-amazing, look-see</p> <p>Antonymy : left-right, king queen</p> <p>Meronymy : married (betrothed-intended-affianced)</p> <p>Collocation : imminent threat, pretty pathetic, spotlight</p>
Scene 4	27	<p>Personal reference : you, I, my, me, it, he, we, our, your.</p> <p>Demonstrative reference : the, that, there, those</p> <p>Verbal substitution : do</p> <p>Additive conjunction : and</p> <p>Adversative conjunction : though</p> <p>Repetition : babysit, king, the whole kingdom, an elephant graveyard, rotting bones, oozing mud</p> <p>Antonymy : sooner-later</p> <p>Meronymy : the shadows beyond the northern borders (rotting bone-burning pools of oozing mud-an elephant graveyard)</p> <p>Collocation : downwind, graveyard, babysit</p>	Scene 7	30	<p>Personal reference : we, him, I, you, your, we, it, they, my, he, me, them</p> <p>Demonstrative reference : the, that, this, here</p> <p>Nominal ellipsis : a meal</p> <p>Adversative conjunction : rather</p> <p>Repetition : danger, stay for dinner, king, mistake, war, never, son, rule</p> <p>Synonymy : run-get away, meal-snack</p> <p>Antonymy : sit-run</p> <p>Collocation : bloodline</p>
Scene 5	17	<p>Personal reference: we, she, her, I, it, myself, you, my, them</p> <p>Demonstrative reference: there, the</p> <p>Verbal ellipsis : go</p> <p>Additive conjunction : and</p> <p>Adversative conjunction : but</p> <p>Repetition : come on</p> <p>Collocation : messing up</p>	Scene 8	33	<p>Personal reference : him, I, he, my, you, me, your, us, we, our, them</p> <p>Demonstrative reference : that, the, those, there</p> <p>Comparative reference : more than, scarer</p> <p>Nominal ellipsis : brave</p> <p>Verbal ellipsis : scared</p> <p>Additive conjunction : and</p> <p>Adversative conjunction : but</p> <p>Repetition : cub, look, brave, scared, right, kings, look, keep looking, stars</p> <p>Synonymy : danger-jeopardized</p>
Scene 6	35	<p>Personal reference : we, you, me, it, I, my, his, he, she your, him</p> <p>Demonstrative reference: the, there, this, that</p> <p>Additive conjunction : and</p>	Scene 9	30	<p>Personal reference : me, you, I, he, him, your, they, we, us, yours, it</p> <p>Demonstrative reference : this, the, those, that</p> <p>Comparative reference : stronger</p> <p>Additive conjunction :</p>

		and Adversative conjunction : but Temporal conjunction : next time Repetition : eat, kill, hunting, be prepared, ambition Synonymy : wonder- great, powerful-very brave, respected- saluted, want-need Antonymy : give-take Collocation : tenacity spanning			but, yet Temporal conjunction : meanwhile, next Repetition : lion, get one, wait, keep, side, help, change, hakunamatata, count, motto, zebra, eat, slimmy, satisfying, think, sorry, look, stop, better, saved, problem, live, insisted Synonymy : look-see, terrible-bad, nice- beautiful Antonymy : right-wrong, mess-clean, little-big, past-future
Scene 10	35	Personal reference : my, me, we, I, you, him, it, he, your, their, his, them, we, she Demonstrative reference : here, there, that, this, these, the Verbal ellipsis : mean Additive conjunction : and Adversative conjunction : but Repetition : gift, forget, gorge, help, run away, kill, cub Antonymy : never-ever, down-above Hyponymy : family member (son-father- mother)	Scene 13	23	Personal reference : us, you, I, we, it, our, him, me, my, they, he Demonstrative reference : the, here, this. Nominal substitution : one Additive conjunction : and Adversative conjunction : but Temporal conjunction : then Repetition : home, selfish Antonymy : leave-stay Hyponymy : crown (king- queen)
Scene 11	14	Personal reference : I, it, our, them, your, we Demonstrative reference : the, this Comparative reference : greatest Additive conjunction : and Additive conjunction : but Repetition : tragedy Synonymy : gone-death, great-glorious	Scene 14	24	Personal reference : I, you, him, he, it, we, your, yourself, me, my, us Demonstrative reference : that, the, there, this Additive conjunction: and Adversative conjunction : but, I mean Temporal conjunction : then Repetition : circle, gonnaget, line, meaningless, circle
Scene 12	60	Personal reference : I, it, you, me, we, your, him, he, his, my, our, them, us, they Demonstrative reference : the, here, that, there, these, this, Comparative reference : bigger , closer, best Nominal substitution : one Additive conjunction : and Adversative conjunction :	Scene 15	19	Personal reference : you,I, they, me, us, it Demonstrative reference : the, there, those, that Additive conjunction : and Repetition : that's insane, watching over us, fireflies, wonder Synonymy : watching over-looking out Antonymy : end-start, dead-alive Hyponymy : insects

		(fireflies-termites-crickets-grubs)
Scene 16	32	Personal reference : your, I, you, me, it, we, my, she, they, he, our, us Demonstrative reference : there, this, the, that, here Verbal substitution : does Nominal ellipsis : simba Verbal ellipsis : stay Additive conjunction : and Adversative conjunction : but Repetition : run, dead, bestfriend, love, tonight Synonymy : incredible-amazing, beautiful-great Antonymy : never-ever, leave-stay Collocation : sound like
Scene 17	21	Personal reference : my, your, he, she, me, I, you, him Demonstrative reference : the Nominal substitution : one Clausal ellipsis : take my place in the circle of life Additive conjunction : and Repetition : question, confused, see, remember, nobody Synonymy : come on-let's go, look-see, quickly-hurry Antonymy : died-alive, quickly-slow down
Scene 18	37	Personal reference : I, you, me, my, it, our, we, him, us, them Demonstrative reference : here, this, that, the Verbal substitution : do, did Verbal ellipsis : fight Clausal ellipsis : protect everything the light touches Additive conjunction : and Adversative conjunction : but Causal conjunction : because Temporal conjunction : then Repetition : home,

		murderer, chubby, mercy, fooled, line, eyes, run, got Synonymy : concerned-worried, plumb-cubby Antonymy : truth-lies Hyponymy : family member (son-mother-father-brother-uncle) Collocation : revolting scavengers, gets old
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This research was aimed to describe the types of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices used in the Lion King Movie Script and to investigate the reasons why grammatical and lexical cohesion devices used in the Lion King Movie Script. From the table above, there were 12 types of grammatical cohesive devices used in the script which are personal reference, demonstrative reference, comparative reference, nominal substitution, verbal substitution, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis, additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, temporal conjunction and 6 types of lexical cohesive devices used in the script which are repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocation. The researcher analyzed the text which contains cohesion devices per dialogue with sign "D".

Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion.

Reference

Personal Reference

Personal Reference is reference by means of function in speech situation through the category of person and classify reference into exophoric, anaphoric and cataphoric. As displayed in the following data below:

D16 in Scene 1 : Scar: Oh, no, Mufasa, perhaps you shouldn't turn your back on me.

D28 in Scene 13 :Scar : Then from now on... the lions will eat after the hyenas. And they don't leave much behind.

D7 in Scene 1 : Scar : Are you hungry, Zazu? Perhaps we could have a bite together!

D44 in Scene 7 :Mufasa: You've been warned, Shenzi.

D1 in Scene 1 :Scar: Life's not fair... is it, my little friend? While some are born to feast...others spend their lives in the dark, begging for scraps. The way I see it...you and I are exactly the same. We both want to find a way out.

From the reference above, we can know that D16 in Scene 1 was anaphoric reference because "you" and "your" refer to mufasa in preceding text. "You" was categorized of personal pronoun and "your" was categorized possessive adjective. Another anaphoric reference, we can know from D28 in Scene 13 that was "they" was categorized of personal pronoun and "they" referred to hyenas in preceding text.

Meanwhile, we can know that D7 in Scene 1 was cataphoric reference because "you" referred zazu in following text. "You" was categorized of personal pronoun and to mention zazu. Another cataphoric reference from D44 in Scene 7 that was "you" referred forward to shenzi.

Next, we can know that D1 in Scene 1 is exophoric reference because "I", "it", "you", "we" didn't refer anything, it was only situational in the movie and they were categorized of personal pronoun.

Personal reference was used by author to avoid repetition of the subject. It referred previous mentioned subject, but it has to put exactly as personal pronoun or

possessive adjective in order to not create an ambiguity.

Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is identification of the distances as the scale of where the referred item located. Neutral demonstrative represented by "the". Adverbial demonstrative represented by "here" and "there". Nominal demonstrative represented by "this", "these", "that" and "those". As displayed in the following data below:

D2 in Scene 1 :Zazu : The king approaches! This is not a drill. His Majesty has requested an audience. Upon his entrance, you will rise and genuflect.

D4 in Scene 9: Kamari: You could lay anywhere in this cave.

D111 in Scene 12: Timon: I'm telling ya, kid, this is the great life. No rules. No responsibilities. Ooh! The little cream-filled kind. I love these!

D11 in Scene 15: Pumba :That's a good one! That's insane! That's insane!

D21 in Scene 9 :Shenzi : The Pride Lands are not yours to give. The king

control those hunting grounds.

D4 in Scene 15 :Pumaa: Hey, Timon. Do you ever look up there and

wonder what those sparkly dots are?

D2 in Scene 10 : Scar : That's why we're here, Simba. I think I know a way for you to make it up to him. A gift that will make him forget it ever happened.

From the demonstrative reference above, there were 7 markers which build the dialogue. There were the, this, these, that, those, here and there. Then, they explained as follows:

"The" was a signal of identity that shows to identify person or

object. We can see that D27 in Scene 1 “The king approaches!...” that showed to identify Mufasa as king in The Pride Rock. “The” was cataphoric reference because it refers to Mufasa in following dialogue. “The” was categorized into neutral demonstrative pronoun.

“This” was identified the scale of proximity. We can see that D4 in Scene “You could lay anywhere in this cave” was cataphoric reference because it referred to cave. “This” can be functioned as singular object or participant. The author used this to point out something according to near own proximity.

“These” was categorized into selective nominal demonstrative. We can see that D111 in Scene 12 “I’m telling ya, kid, this is the great life. No rules. No responsibilities. Ooh! The little cream-filled kind. I love these!” was anaphoric reference because it looked back to the little cream-filled kind. “These” meant delicious taste of food which are delicious grubs. “These” can be functioned as plural object. The author used these to point out something according to near own proximity. In the fact, people always use these to refer objects that have long distance and tell more than one object.

“That” and “Those” were categorized into selective nominal demonstrative. We can see that D11 in Scene 15 “That’s a good one! That’s insane! That’s insane!” was anaphoric reference because it looked back to the great kings are watching over us. “That” in dialogue told about the king who had died could see from the sky. Sky was far away from the earth. Then, D21 in Scene 9 “... The king controls those hunting grounds” was anaphoric reference because they referred to The Pride Lands. It happened when

Shenzi was told to another hyenas that Mufasa as a king kept his kingdom and rule all the hunting grounds in The Pride Lands. “Those” in dialogue used to refer many hunting grounds in Pride Rock that far from Elephant Graveyard where hyenas live. The author used that to point out something according to far own proximity. In the fact, people always use “those” to refer objects that are far away and describe more than one objects or be function as plural.

“There” and “Here” were categorized into adverbial demonstrative reference. We can see that D4 in Scene 15 “...Do you ever look up there...” was exophoric reference because it didn’t refer anything in dialogue. It was situational when they looked up “there” means that looked at the sky and it can be clear in the next dialogue that the sky has sparkly dots meant that stars in the sky. “There” was a part of particularly selective circumstance of place. “There” was used by people to point out far of a place or something.

Meanwhile, D2 in Scene 10 “That’s why we’re here...” was exophoric reference because it didn’t refer anything in dialogue and it’s only situational in the scene “here” meant that The Gorge where Simba and Scar met in the scene. People always use “here” to tell current location where they are.

CONCLUSION

Referred to the findings and discussions of cohesion in preceding chapter, There were 511 ties of lexical and grammatical cohesive devices which found in the script. Grammatical cohesion were divided into 11 cohesive devices which are personal reference, demonstrative reference, comparative reference,

verbal substitution, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis, additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal conjunction. While lexical cohesion were divided into 6 cohesive devices which are repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and collocation. The most types of grammatical used were reference.

The realization of cohesive devices used in The Lion King Movie script was semantic concept. Cohesion must be able to understand because it was important elements writing in good sentence and enable people writing systematically. The factor why cohesive devices found in The Lion King Movie script were reference because reference refer person or thing in the movie. Ellipsis because it used omit words or clause to avoid repetition. Substitution because it can be used to substitute words, groups or clauses. Conjunction because it can be used connect two sentences to get meaningful both two sentences. Last was lexical cohesion because to create cohesiveness meaning within sentence.

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