# GRAMMATICAL COHESION USED BY 4 GENIUSES IN "SCORPION" TV SERIES

#### **THESIS**

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degreeof English DepartmentFaculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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#### **ABSTRACT**

Ainurrohman, Rizqi. *Grammatical Cohesion Used by 4 Geniuses in Scorpion TV Series*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. 2018

Advisor: Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd

This thesis examines about the application of Grammatical Cohesion in *Scorpion* TV Series. This study has three research problems. The objectives are to find out kinds of grammatical cohesion, to reveal the intended meaning, and to explain the function of grammatical cohesion used by 4 geniuses in "Scorpion" TV series. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method as methodology of this research. The data of this research is taken from TV series transcript. The researcher applies the theory of grammatical cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1976) to support in conducting this research.

As the results, there are 4 types of grammatical cohesion and the researcher found all of this types in this research. Reference has 3 types, all of this types are found in this research. For substitution, there are 5 data that contains of nominal substitution. For ellipsis, the researcher found 2 data of clausal ellipsis. Whereas conjunction has 4 types, the researcher found all of this types in this research. The researcher also found intended meaning of grammatical cohesion and intended meaning of situation during the dialogue uttered. The last, there are so much functions of grammatical cohesion found, they are to show category of person, to point out scale of proximity, to show comparison between two things, to avoid repetition, to simplify the sentence, to connect between two elements of the text, to show contrary to expectation, to show reason, result, and purpose of something, and the last is to show sequence of time.

**Keywords**: Grammatical Cohesion, Scorpion TV Series, 4 Geniuses

#### **INTISARI**

Ainurrohman, Rizqi. *Grammatical Cohesion Used by 4 Geniuses in Scorpion TV Seires*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. 2018

Advisor: Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd

Skripsi ini meneliti tentang pengaplikasian dari *Grammatical Cohesion* dalam sebuah TV seri yang berjudul *Scorpion*. Penelitian ini memiliki tiga masalah penelitian. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan tipe-tipe dari *Grammatical Cohesion*, untuk menemukan makna yang tersirat, dan untuk menjelaskan fungsi dari *Grammatical Cohesion* yang digunakan oleh 4 orang jenius dalam TV seri *Scorpion*. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif deskiptif sebagai metodologi di penelitian ini. Data penelitian ini diambil dari transkip TV seri. Peneliti menerapkan teori tentang *Grammatical Cohesion* oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976) untuk mendukung dalam pembuatan penelitian ini.

Hasil dari penelitian ini, ada 4 tipe dari *Grammatical Cohesion* dan peneliti dapat meneukan semua tipe-tipe ini pada penelitian tersebut. *Reference* memiliki 3 tipe, semua tipe tersebut dapat peneliti temukan di penelitian ini. Untuk *Substitution*, ada 5 data yang berisi *Nominal Substitution*. Untuk *Ellipsis*, peneliti menemukan 2 data tentang *Clausal Ellipsis*. Sedangkan *Conjunction* memiliki 4 tipe, peneliti menemukan semua tipe-tipe tersebut di penelitian ini. Peneliti juga menemukan makna tersirat dari *Grammatical Cohesion* dan makna tersirat dari situasi yang terjadi saat percakapan tersebut diucapkan. Yang terakhir, ada banyak fungsi-fungsi dari *Grammatical Cohesion* yang ditemukan, diantaranya untuk menunjukkan kata ganti orang, untuk menunjukkan skala dekat, untuk menunjukkan perbandingan antar dua hal, untuk menghindari pengulangan, untuk menyederhanakan kalimat, untuk menghubungkan antara dua elemen dalam sebuah teks, untuk menunjukkan harapan yang bertentangan, untuk menunjukkan hasil, alasan, dan maksud dari sesuatu, dan yang terakhir untuk menunjukkan rangkaian waktu

Kata Kunci: Grammatical Cohesion, Sorpion, 4 Geniuses

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#### **CHAPTER I**

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

When we analyze the text, we need to comprehend it and to do that we need to be helped by the device that appear in the text which will make us easily to understand the text itself, this device is called cohesive device. The relation of cohesive in the text is made when the meaning of certain part in the text is related to the other part of the text itself (Brown & Yule 1983:191). Cohesion only concerns on texts based on structural or grammatical contexts which related to each other. It means that in discourse, we can knows the meaning of some word, clause and even sentence after we correlate them each other using cohesion.

According to Halliday and Hasan's book (1976) there are two kinds of cohesion; grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is based on structural contents. It has four kinds; reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Whereas lexical cohesion, is based on lexical content and background knowledge. It has two kinds; reiteration and collocation. In reading a text, of course we need to understand them. Because of that, we need the tool of cohesion which called cohesive device in order to help us in understanding the text.

Recently, conducting study on cohesion field looked very interesting for many researchers. It is proven by the fact that many undergraduate thesis focus on this field. For instance, Sunarto (2014) conducted study entitled

Study of Cohesive Devices in The Article of Newsweek Magazine. As the result, he found that grammatical cohesion is mostly used rather than lexical cohesion in that magazine. The second is Yulizar Arafat (2016) with the title A Study on the Grammatical Cohesion in Mark Twain's Novel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. As the result, the researcher found that the amount of reference is equal with the amount of conjunction. It means that there is no specific difference in grammatical cohesion amount used by the author in the novel. The third is Ulfi Dina Hamida (2012) under the title Grammatical Cohesion and Lexical Cohesion in Translated Text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech of Jakarta Bomb Attacks. As the result, grammatical cohesion that occur are conjunction, reference, and substitution. While lexical cohesion that occur are repetition, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonymy.

The next is Hodairiyah (2016) also conducted study about cohesion entitled *Grammatical Cohesion Used in Nawal El-Sadawi's Woman at Point Zero*. The result shows that all kinds of grammatical cohesion are found in the novel. She also found the function of grammatical cohesion, such as to avoid repeating words, to point out a scale of proximity and to correlate words, phrase or sentences. The next study conducted by Roni Ardian Zulianto (2015) entitled *An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in Short Story Entitled"A New England Nun" by Marry E. Wilkins Freeman*. The result of this study, all kinds of grammatical cohesion found in this study. he also found the function of grammatical cohesion. Dwi Indah Puspitasari (2016) also conducted study entitled *Cohesive Devices Used in SHAPING GLOBAL* 

SUPERHEROES FROM MALANG, an Article from Jakarta Post Newspaper. As the results, the researcher found four types of cohesive devices that used in the article, they are: reference, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion but the researcher didn't find substitution in this article. The most frequent cohesive devices appears is conjunction then followed by reference.

There are also journal articles related with this topic, the first journal conducted by Ambreen Shahnaz and Aktifa Imtiaz (2014) with the title *How a Text Binds Together: Discourse Analysis of a Newspaper Article*. As the result, substitution and ellipsis are mostly used in order to give a sense of unity and connectivity. There are few examples of lexical cohesion observed in the text through repitition and synonym, it can help to make text more organized in meaning. Another journal articld is conducted by Josephine B. Alarcon and Katrina Ninfa S. Morales (2011) under the title *Grammatical cohesion in students' argumentative essay*. The results are: the first, reference have the highest frequency which is 90.67%, followed by conjunction with 9.08%. Substitution is the least used cohesive device which is only 0.25%. The second, cohesive devices are not significantly correlated with the quality of the students' essay. And the last, adservative conjunction "but" is the most frequent cohesive device used by the students, it probably tell us that their knowledge on the use of this kind of cohesive device is limited.

From all previous studies above, the researcher concludes that most of them tend to use written text as their data. The researcher believes that finding cohesive device on written text are easier rather than in any kinds of movie, video, and TV series. Because, sometime the words are mentioned using abbreviation or even slank. The dialogue between each characters also sometime misorganized or ungrammatical, becuause they produce the dialogue spontaneously. All of them will give us more difficulties in analyzing grammatical cohesion that consist inside of it. Beside, many previous researchers also focus on finding types and also functions of grammatical cohesion. Some of them did not try to extend the investigation of grammatical cohesion.

To fill the gap, the researcher will extend the investigation of grammatical cohesion which is not provided yet by previous researchers. In this present study the researcher will reveal the intended meaning of the grammatical cohesion. Not only intended meaning of grammatical cohesion itself, but also intended meaning of situation that happened when dialogue uttered. Because, the researcher believes that grammatical cohesion can be further investigated rather than only finding the types and the functions of grammatical cohesion. The researcher uses TV Series as the data sources in order to differentiate this study with the previous studies. Because a variety of data sources make the result of the study will be different from one of anothers.

The researcher believes that grammatical cohesion needs to be discussed more to enrich people knowledge about it. Becuase through grammatical cohesion we can create a good and systematic text and also make us easily to understand what informations are delivered on it. The complete explanations will be useful and may be able to inspire the readers especially for them who will do further investigation in same field.

In this present study the researcher uses "Scorpion" TV series as his data source. "Scorpion" TV series is an American action drama television series based on real life of computer expert, Walter O'Brien. Scorpion tells the story of 4 geniuses people. The first is Walter O'Brien which has IQ 197, it is the fourth highest IQ ever recorded. He is the leader of this team. The second is Sylvester Dodd, a human calculator. He is a good mathematician who can make any calculation in a very quick time. The third is Happy Quinn, a mechanical prodigy. She is an expert of mechanical engineering and hardware. The last is Tobias Curtis, he is a doctor and behaviorist. He can easily recognize and predict someone's thought and behavior.

The 4 geniuses are like another super smart people, they hard to adapt to the environment. Therefore in the team there is one member who is a "normal" (not a super genius), which acts as a "translator". The team formed by the Homeland Security of America. The presence of Scorpion become the last line of defense against a very hard and a high-tech threats around the word. Depending on a variety set of skills and experiences, the team handles a variety of problems which many of them are extremely complex. While they are often called into service by Department of Homeland Security, they also accept job from private individuals and organizations.

There are some factors that makes the researcher interested to use "Scorpion" TV series as his data source. First, the researcher chooses TV series in order to differentiate his research with the previous researchers. Second, the researcher chooses "Scorpion" TV series because it based on true story. Third, this TV series is an inspirational story which able to give us a lot

of educations and inspirations. It can be called as the inspirational story because every episodes has different problems. Every problems has an extraordinary level of difficulties. Most of them are extremely complex. Normal people will be very difficult when confronted with this problems. So that, the 4 geniuses will provide solutions to any problems that arise whereas each solution will make peoples stunned and amazed. Here where the inspiration and education lies. We can even learn and apply it when unfortunately we confronted with such problems. The last, the researcher believes that there will be lies a lot of grammatical cohesion through dialogue between each of 4 geniuses in this TV series.

The present study focuses on grammatical cohesion of Halliday and Hasan (1976) theory which will be applied on discovering grammatical cohesion on "Scorpion" TV Series. It seeks three questions, the first is to find out type of grammatical cohesion in "Scorpion" TV Series. The second question is revealing intended meaning of grammatical cohesion. And the last is about the function of grammatical cohesion in "Scorpion" TV Series.

#### 1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher state about the problems as follows:

- 1. What kinds of grammatical cohesion used by 4 geniuses in "Scorpion" TV series?
- 2. What are intended meaning of grammatical cohesion used by 4 geniuses in "Scorpion" TV series?

3. What are the function of grammatical cohesion used by 4 geniuses in "Scorpion" TV series?

# 1.3 Objectives of Study

Through this study, the researcher tries to present the following aims:

- 1. To find out kinds of grammatical cohesion used by 4 geniuses in "Scorpion" TV series.
- 2. To reveal intended meaning of grammatical cohesion used by 4 geniuses in "Scorpion" TV series.
- 3. To explain the function of grammatical cohesion used by 4 geniuses in "Scorpion" TV series.

# 1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to provide contribution to the student of linguistic study and common readers even this research is far for being perfect. For linguistic students, this study aims to give more deeply explanation about grammatical cohesion and the intended meaning of the grammatical cohesion. For common reader, this study hopes can give them explanation about what grammatical cohesion is and also giving them basic knowledge about grammatical cohesion. The last, the writer expects this study is helpful for other researchers who are interested in conducting further studies related with grammatical cohesion.

#### 1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976) on the discourse field. There are two kinds of cohesion; grammatical cohesion & lexical cohesion. In this research, the researcher limits the data only on grammatical cohesion that used by 4 geniuses characters in "Scorpion" TV series.

# 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

**Grammatical Cohesion:** 

It is a part of cohesive device that is developed by grammatical structures, each parts ties one another. It has four kinds: Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis, and Conjunction (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

**Scorpion:** 

"Scorpion" TV series is an American action drama television series made by Nick Santora. It is based on real life of computer expert, Walter O'Brien.

4 Geniuses:

It refers to 4 main characters which have a very high IQ, they are: Walter O'Brien, Sylvester Dodd, Happy Quinn and Tobias Curtis.

#### **CHAPTER II**

#### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews several theories related to this research. Those are definition of cohesion, types of cohesion, definition of grammatical cohesion, types of grammatical cohesion which consist of four kinds (references, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction), and related studies to support the analysis and studies.

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

#### 2.1.1 Cohesion

Cohesion is one of the elements of linguistic which has function to connect imperfect text become the perfect one until the reader can understand what is the meaning of the text itself. Cohesion refers to the linguistic means whereby texture is achieved (Halliday and Hasan 1976:293). It means, cohesion within text is used in order to relate one element to another element semantically so that it is understood. The concept of cohesion refers to the relations of meaning that exist within the text (1976: 4).

Cook (1995: 34) said that though an increase in cohesion may up to a certain point, make a text clearer, less ambiguous, and more coherent. In short, when someone makes the dialogue that consists of sentence inside, unconsciously it will contain cohesion. The cohesion makes the sentences more clearly and can be understood well by people who read that sentences. Cohesion happens when the interpretation of certain part in the text is dependent on one of another. Cohesion is expressed partly through the

grammar and partly through the vocabulary (Halliday and Hasan 1976:5). The organization of text is formed from relationships among items in the text, some semantic, some grammatical, which they refer to as cohesive ties. Cohesion does not concern with a text means; it concerns how the text is constructed as a semantic edifice (1976: 26)

Cohesion has devices that can help us to create relation. In order to know relations of meaning to all part of the text, we need this device. It has function as the formal linker between every parts of the text. In other word, cohesive devices of the text are tools that is used to form the relations between one part of sentence to another sentences, and one part of the cause to another clauses in the text. Without cohesive device, the text will be meaningless and confusing to be understood. The presence of cohesive device are very important. There are two types of cohesive device; grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

#### 2.1.2 Types of Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) there are two types of cohesive device, they are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is based on structural contents. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 6) said that grammatical cohesion refers to some forms are realized through the grammar. There are four principal kinds of grammatical cohesion, they are: reference, substitution, elipsis, and conjunction.

The next is lexical cohesion. Lexical cohesion refers to relationship in meaning between lexical items in a text (Brian Paltridge 2006: 133). It is

based on lexical content and background knowledge. There are two principal kinds of lexical cohesion, they are: reiteration and collocation.

COHESION							
GRMMATICAL COHESION	LEXICAL COHESION						
1. REFERENCE	1. REITERATION						
a) Personal	a) Repitition						
b) Demonstrative	b) Synonym						
c) Comparative	c) Super-ordinate						
	d) General word						
2. SUBTITUTION	2. COLLOCATION						
a) Nominal							
b) Verbal							
c) Clausal							
3. ELLIPSIS							
a) Nominal							
b) Verbal							
c) Clausal							
4. CONJUNCTION							
a) Additive							
b) Adversative							
c) Causal							
d) Temporal							

**Table 2.1 Types of Cohesion** 

From the description of the types of cohesion above, the researcher only focus on grammatical cohesion for this research.

# 2.1.3 Grammatical Cohesion

Cohesive device which refers to a combination of sentences that form grammatical aspect is called grammatical cohesion. As Halliday and Hasan (1976: 6) said that grammatical cohesion refers to some forms that are recognized through the grammar. There are four kinds of grammatical cohesion; reference, substitution, elipsis, and conjunction.

#### 2.1.3.1 Reference

Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval (1976:31). Reference is a grammatical cohesion device that can only be interpreted with reference, either to some parts of the text or to the world that is experienced by the speaker and the listener of the text. Reference is divided into three types, they are:

#### 1. Personal Reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through category of person. It is expressed using personal pronouns (*I, she, he, it, they, me etc*), possessive adjectives (*my, your, their, etc*), and possessive pronouns (*mine, yours, their*) (1976:44). For example: "There is a note from *Jessica*, *She* just said, *I* am not coming home today."

(The word *she* and *I* refers back to *Jessica*)

#### 2. Demonstrative Reference

Based on Halliday and Hassan (1976:57), demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing. This reference is achieved by means of location on a scale of proximity. A scale of

proximity means nearness of place, time, occurrence or relation. Demonstrative reference is depend on the use of *this, these, that, those, here, now, then, there etc.* Example: "I like ice cream, and I like candy. *These* are my favourites."

# 3. Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is indirect reference used to show identity or similarity (1976: 37). It is expressed using *same*, *equal*, *identical*, *identically*, *such*, *similar*, *so*, *similarly*, *likewise*, *other*, *different*, *else*, *differently*, *otherwise*, *more*, *fewer*, *less*, *further*, *additional*, *so*+*quantifier* (*e.g. so many*), *better*, *comparative adjectives*, *adverbs*, *and etc*. For example: "Most people have the *same* breakfast everyday."

#### 2.1.3.2 Substitution

Substitution is a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning (1976:88-89). In substitution, the relation happened on the lexicogrammatical level, it means on level of grammar and vocabulary. It is used when a speaker or writer wants to avoid repitition of words. It is a process within a text which another item is used instead of the original.

There are three kinds of substitution, they are:

#### 1. Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution is one kind of substitutions that typically use the words *one/ones, same and so* (1976:112). The substitute *one* 

/ ones in nominal ways has functions as a head of a nominal group (1976:91). For example: "The car is really wonderful. This one is the most expensive. (The word one substitute to the car).

#### 2. Verbal Substitution

The verbal substitute in English is *do* (1976:112). Verbal Substitution "do" has function as head of verb phrase. This kind of substitutions operates as head of a verbal group, in the place that is occupied by the lexical verb; and the position is usually in the end. For example:

"We *met in Surabaya*. Do you remember? Yes, we must have *done*".

(*done* in second sentence substitutes for *met in Surabaya*).

#### 3. Clausal Substitution

There is one last type of substitution in which what is presupposed is not only an element in the clause but also the entire clause (1976:130). It means the entire clause will be substituted by another word. The words that used to substitute are *so* and *not*. For example: "*Do you want to buy these all*? I think *so*". (The word *so* presupposed the whole clause before).

#### **2.1.3.3** Ellipsis

Brian Paltridge (2006:141) said that with ellipsis some essential element is omitted from the text and can be recovered by referring to a preceding element in the text. In sentence there are some words that must be omitted in order to simplify it, this is happen because the

omitted words is no longer needed to be said or written. Ellipsis is divided into three types, they are:

# 1. Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is happened when Head is omitted and its function replaced by one of modifiers. On the other words this nominal ellipsis happened when noun is omitted. For example: "I like the white bag, Steve brings the black (X)".  $\{(X)=The\ omission\}$ 

# 2. Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis is an ellipsis happened in verbal group (Halliday and Hasan 1976:167). It involves the omission of the verb head while the auxiliary part keeps explicit. For example: "Have you been eating? – Yes, I have.(X)". (it means: yes, I have been eating).

# 3. Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis means ellipsis that occured within a clause. It represents the omission of a part of the clause or all of it. For example: "Get up quick and open the door. If you don't (X), i'll break it down." (the word *don't* stands in place of *don't open the door*).

# 2.1.3.4 Conjunction

The final types of grammatical cohesion is conjunction. Conjunction consists of linkers that connect sentences and clauses to each other. Conjunction is on the borderline of grammatical and lexical cohesion (1976:303). Without conjunction, we cannot see how

grammar helps in setting the text. Conjunction is useful to arrange a good grammatical sentence. It also does not depend on the reference of meanings, general similarity, identity, and etc.

Based on Halliday and Hasan (1976: 238), conjunction is divided into four categories, they are: Additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal conjunction. These will be described in the following below:

# 1. Additive Conjunction

It is embodied in the form of coordination, and suggested that cohesive relation expressed by *and* at the beginning of new sentences (1976:244). Additive conjunction structurally coordinates or links between one element of the text to the other element of the text itself by adding to the presupposed item and are showed through *and, also, too, furthermore, moreover, in addition to,* etc. Its function is to add information. It is also have the function to be negative form of the additive relation that are expressed item and signalled by *nor, and...not, not... either, and... not... either* and *neither, and... neither,* etc. For example: "Bill wants to be a policeman *and* he wants to be a billionaire policeman". (The word *and* presupposed to additive conjunction).

#### 2. Adversative Conjunction

The basic meaning of adversative conjunction is 'contrary to expectation'. The expectation may come from the content of what is being said (1976: 250). It is signalled through the word *yet*, *though*,

only, but, however, nevertheless, despite this, in fact, actually, as a mater of fact, at the same time, instead, rather, on the other hand, at least, rather, etc.

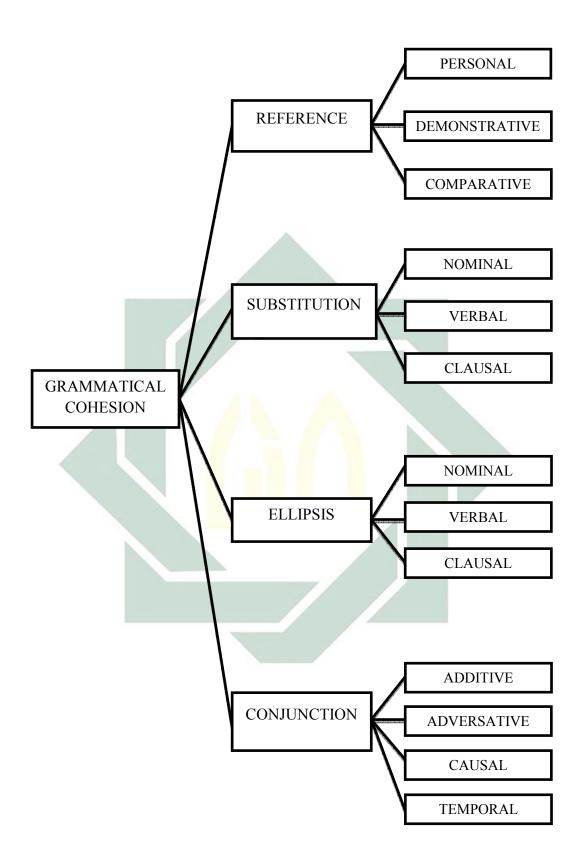
For example: "David wanted to go to office, *but* his mother asked him to buy some snacks in supermarket". (the word *but* presupposed to adversative conjunction. It has function as the contrary result of what have been said in the previous sentence).

# 3. Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction is one type of conjunction which has the function to show a specific ones of result, reason, and purpose (1976: 256). It is signalled thorugh the words *so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly, as a result, because of that, etc.* for instance: "He didn't study, *so* he will failed in the examination". (The word *so* presupposed to causal conjunction. It is indicating the result or the consequences).

#### 4. Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction is used to explain the time sequence relationship which exists between sentences. It explains about correlation that deals with time ordered. It expressed using the words then, next, after that, next day, until then, at the same time, at this point, subsequently etc. For instance: "George's family stayed in New Jersey for six years. Then they moved to New York". (The word then presupposed to temporal conjunction. It create a sequence in time showing that one event happens after another).



**Figure 2.1 Types of Grammatical Cohesion** 

#### 2.2 Previous Studies

The research dealing with cohesive device has already done by many researchers. It is very important to be aware of the previous studies to get more qualify in this present study. The first study is conducted by Yulizar Arafat (2016) entitled A Study on the Grammatical Cohesion in Mark Twain's Novel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". He used descriptive qualitative approach in this study. The aim of this study is to find out types and functions of grammatical cohesion in the novel. As the results, the researcher found that the unit of reference is balance with the unit of conjunction. It means that there is no specific difference in grammatical cohesion unit used by the author in the novel. The researcher also found many functions of the grammatical cohesion, such as to show the category of person or pronoun, to show a scale of proximity or verbal pointing, to compare the identity or similarity, to substitute one item with another, the replacement of verb, the replacement in entire clause or whole clause, to give additive information, to give a contrary expectation, to show the specific result of reason information and to create a sequence in time.

The second study conducted by Sunarto (2014) with the title *Study of Cohesive Devices in The Article of Newsweek Magazine*. The purpose of this study is to find out the types and the functions of cohesive devices. He used qualitative approach. The result shows that he found both grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the magazine. He found that grammatical cohesion is frequently used rather than lexical cohesion.

The third study conducted by Ulfi Dina Hamida (2012) entitled Grammatical And Lexical Cohesion in translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech of Jakarta bomb attacks. She used qualitative research approach in content or document analysis method to analyze the speech. The purpose of her study is to find out what are grammatical and lexical cohesion used in the speech. As the results, grammatical cohesion occured are conjunction, reference, and substitution. While lexical cohesion occured are repetition, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonymy. The most frequent occured cohesive devices is conjunction, then followed by references, and the last is substitution.

The forth study conducted by Hodairiyah (2016) under the title *Grammatical Cohesion Used in Nawal El-Sadawi's Woman at Point Zero*. This study focused on finding the types and the functions of grammatical cohesion. She used qualitative method in her study. As the results, all kinds of grammatical cohesion are found in this novel. She also found the function of grammatical cohesion, such as 1) reference are to avoid repeating the same words, to point out a scale of proximity, and to compare something or situation. 2) Substitution is to change word or clause and to simplify a sentence. 3). Ellipsis is to simplify a sentence as substitution, but the rule of ellipsis is omitting word or clause. Then, 4). conjunction is to correlate two words, phrase, clause, or sentence.

The fifth study conducted by Roni Ardian Zulianto (2015) entitled *An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion in Short Story Entitled"A New England Nun"by Marry E. Wilkins Freeman*. This study focused on the types and the

functions of grammatical cohesion. He used qualitative research design. The result of this study, all kinds of grammatical cohesion found in this study. he also found the functions of grammatical cohesion, the first is to indicate additional news, event or opinion. Second, to indicate contrast opinion or event. Third, to indicate a sequence time of event in the text. And the last, to indicate result, reason and purpose of something.

The next study conducted by Dwi Indah Puspitasari (2016) entitled Cohesive Devices Used in SHAPING GLOBAL SUPERHEROES FROM MALANG, an Article from Jakarta Post Newspaper. The aims of this study is to find out the types and the functions of cohesive devices. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method. As the results, the researcher found four types of cohesive devices used in the article. They are: reference, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion but the researcher didn't find substitution in this article. While the most frequent cohesive devices used is conjunction then followed by reference.

There are also some journal articles related with this topic, the first journal conducted by Ambreen Shahnaz and Aktifa Imtiaz (2014) with the title *How a Text Binds Together: Discourse Analysis of a Newspaper Article*. The main purpose of this research is to observe how English language cohesive devices are exploited in a news text. This study used both quantitative and qualitative approach. As the results, substitution and ellipsis are mostly used in order to give a sense of unity and connectivity. There are few instances of lexical cohesion observed in the text through repitition and synonyms which can help in making text more organized in meaning.

The last study is journal article conducted by Josephine B. Alarcon and Katrina Ninfa S. Morales (2011) under the title *Grammatical cohesion in students' argumentative essay*. This study used qualitataive and quantitative research method. The aim of this research is to reveal cohesive devices used by students in their essay, the frequency, relationship between the number of cohesive devices and the quality of writing, and also the common cohesive devices used in the development of the students' argumentative essay. The results are: the first, reference have the highest frequency which is 90.67%, followed by Conjunction with 9.08%, while substitution was the least used type of cohesive device, it is only 0.25%. The second, cohesive devices are not significantly correlated with the quality of the students' essay. And the last, adservative conjunction "but" is the frequently used by the students which may signify that their knowledge on the use of this kind of cohesive device is limited.

#### **CHAPTER III**

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the researcher wants to discuss about methodology that the researcher used in this research. It consists of research design, data and data sources, research instruments, techniques of data collection and techniques of data analysis. They will be discussed below:

# 3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method which refers to a research procedure that produced descriptive data. Descriptive research means that the research concerned with collecting data in attempt to describe a subject as accurately as possible. The data collected are the researcher experiences and perspectives.

This approach choosen because all of data are in the form of words, then the researcher analyzes data through words without put any statistic or numeric data. The qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics (Ary 2010:424). Bodgan and Biklen (1982:28) also state that qualitative research was descriptive for the reason that the data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than number.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

#### 3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data of this research will be the dialogue between the 4 geniuses characters in "Scorpion" TV series which consist of

grammatical cohesion. The data source for this study are taken from "Scorpion" TV series as well as the transcript of "Scorpion" TV series.

#### 3.2.2 Instrument

Research instrument is the important thing to get the data in this research. Since this research uses qualitative design, then the researcher himself is the main research instrument to collect the data in this research. The researcher is the main research instrument, hence great sensivity and good personal skill is necessary to produce useful data. However, the researcher also uses laptop to help him in conducting his research.

# 3.2.3 Technique of Data Collection

The data were taken from the script of "Scorpion" TV series. The researcher has some steps in collecting the data as follows:

- 1. The researcher download the "Scorpion" TV series.
- 2. The researcher also download the script of "Scorpion" TV series.
- 3. The researcher watch the "Scorpion" TV series followed by reading the script multipe times in order to understand the script.
- 4. The researcher marks the dialogue uttered by 4 geniuses characters which categorized into grammatical cohesion by giving underline.

#### 3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting all of the data needed for this research, the researcher begin to analyze the data with some steps, they are:

1. Classifiying the types of grammatical cohesion

The researcher classifies the data into appropriate kinds of grammatical cohesion. In this step, coding is needed in order to make classifying the data become easier. There are four types of grammatical cohesion. The researcher gives different codes for every types of grammatical cohesion. The researcher uses four different color of pens to mark the sentence that included into substitution (red pen), reference (orange pen), ellipsis (blue pen), conjunction (green pen).

# 2. Drawing table

The researcher draws the table to make readers easy to know about grammatical cohesion found in the TV series. The researcher types the sentences which categorized as grammatical cohesion by bold writing.

NO	DATA	GRAMMATICAL COHESION				NOTE
		R	S	E	C	

Table 3.1 Sample of table of grammatical cohesion

Note:

R : Reference E : Ellipsis

S : Substitution C : Conjunction

#### 3. Explaining grammatical cohesion

After classifying the data, the researcher begin to explain every types of grammatical cohesion found in the "Scorpion" TV series.

# 4. Revealing the intended meaning

To answer the second research question the researcher watch back TV series along with reading the script. Here, the researcher must understand the context of situation when the dialogue which categorized as grammatical cohesion happened. After understanding the context of situation, the researcher can reveal the intended meaning.

# 5. Explaining the function.

In this step, the researcher begin to explain the function of every types of the grammatical cohesion uttered by 4 geniuses characters in "Scorpion" TV series. The researcher explains the function based on Halliday & Hasan theory.

# 6. Concluding the data.

The last step, the researcher draws the conclusion of the whole data that found in his research.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

#### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses about the research questions in chapter one, especially about the analysis of the collection data. It is the main objective of the study and also the most significance of whole study. This chapter is divided into two parts, finding and discussion. The first part is finding all grammatical cohesion that are taken from the "Scorpion" TV series. The second part is discussion of the intended meaning and the function of the grammatical cohesion that used by 4 geniuses characters in "Scorpion" TV series.

# 4.1 Finding

This part answers the first research question from chapter one. It focuses on finding the types of grammatical cohesion that used by 4 geniuses characters in "Scorpion" TV series. The researcher found grammatical cohesion through dialogue which uttered by 4 geniuses characters in "Scorpion" TV series.

# 4.1.1 Types of grammatical cohesion in "Scorpion" TV series

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found all kinds of grammatical cohesion uttered by 4 geniuses in the "Scorpion" TV series. As Halliday and Hasan said, grammatical cohesion devices consist of four categories (reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction). The following are explanation about grammatical cohesion that the researcher found in "Scorpion" TV series.

# 4.1.1.1 Reference

Reference is one of the types of grammatical cohesion. It is an expression which its meaning refers to the other word. In "Scorpion" TV series, there are sentences which contain of reference. It has 3 kinds; personal, demonstrative, and comparative.

## Datum 1

Walter: Immunity agreement and extradition waiver. Sign **them**, **and I**'ll tell **you** how **I** hacked into NASA.

The researcher found some reference in datum 1 above. Kinds of reference that exist in dialogue above is personal reference. The words that included as personal reference are the words "them" which refers to paper that Walter bring, "I" refers to Walter, and "you" refers to police.

## Datum 3

Sylvester: Okay, **so** if **my** math **is** right... **and it** is... **we** can siphon 700 kilowatts a month through the fall **before** anyone even notices. Whoa, whoa, whoa! What are **you** doing? Over 30,000 shock-related accidents happen every year!

Happy: Please. I got this. See? Power's up.

Datum 3 above also consist of reference, They are personal and demonstrative reference. Personal reference shows by the word "my" refers to Sylvester, the word "it" refers to thing, while "we" refers to character, the word "you" refers to Happy, and "I" refers to Speaker. Whereas the word "this" which refers to Happy's action is considered as demonstrative reference.

## Datum 4

Walter: Why are **you** stealing electricity?

Happy: Just borrowing it until they turn our power back on.

The researcher found 1 kind of reference in dialogue above. It is personal reference. The word that determined as personal reference are the words "you"

which refers to Happy, "it" which refers to electricity, whereas "they" refers to who turns off the electricity, and the last is "our" which refers to characters.

# Datum 5

Walter: I thought we were paying the bills after the Credit

Nationale job?

Sylvester: I was. I worked for three days on this great loss

algorithm for credit risk...

In datum 5 above, the researcher found some reference. There are personal and demonstrative reference. The words "I" which refers to speaker and "we" which refers to characters in this datum are considered as personal reference. Meanwhile, demonstrative reference is the word "this" in which refers to great loss algorithm.

# Datum 6

Happy: I built the contractor an automated conveyance system and he called me Sugar. So I hit him in the mouth.

The researcher found only 1 kind of reference in datum above. It is personal reference. The words "I" which refers to speaker, "he" refers to contractor, and "me" which refers to speaker are determined as personal reference.

#### Datum 7

Happy: So those thugs are chasing you down to give you a big

congratulations?

Toby: I beat them in poker! They're born chumps! Pupils that dilate

like saucers whenever they had a good hand

The researcher also found reference in datum 7 above, they are personal and demonstrative reference. Personal references represented by the words "you" which refers to Toby, "I" refers to speaker, whereas "them" and "they" refer to thugs. Demonstrative reference in datum above is the word "those" which refers to thugs.

Datum 8

Walter: We've been at this two years! The whole reason why I started

this company is because we have more to offer than just fixing

routers!

Toby: Walter, I'm reading a textbook panic response to normal financial

stressors.

Happy: Okay, if **this** thing is going south, Walt, just let **me** know, **'cause** 

I have a cousin who owns a garage in Phoenix..

There are a lot of references in the conversation above, they are personal and

demonstrative reference. Personal references are represented through the word "I"

which shows the speaker, "we" which refers to characters, and "me" which refers

to Happy. While demonstrative reference is represented by all of the word "this".

The first and the third "this" refer to situation, while the second "this" refers to

company.

Datum 9

Walter: Even with half my IQ, I wouldn't be dumb enough to believe you twice. "Put it aside"? "Forget about it and move on" is not

an option for people with photographic memories.

From datum above the researcher found one kind of reference, it is personal

reference. The words "my" refers to Walter, "I" refers to speaker, and "it" refers

to thing are recognized as personal reference.

Datum 10

Cabe: What the hell are you doing?

Toby: I was mirroring you so your subconscious can relate to me. I

thought it would help you relax.

There is only one kind of reference in datum 10 above, It is personal

reference. The researcher found that the words "I" in which refers to speaker,

whereas "you" and "your" refer to Cabe, and "it" which refers to thing are

determined as personal reference.

Datum 11

Happy: Breaking this down logically, we're not just going to let those

people fall out of the sky.

Walter: I'm telling you... I don't trust him.

Datum 11 above also consist of reference, they are peronal and demonstrative reference. Personal reference represented by the words "we" which refers to characters, "I" that refers to speaker, "you" which refers to Happy, and "him" in which refers to Cabe. Whereas demonstrative reference are the words "this" that refers to situation and "those" that refers to people in the plane.

## Datum 12

Lloyd: Pipe down, Rain Man.

Happy: Call him that again, you better hope the Feds have a good

dental plan.

The conversation above shows that there are 2 kinds of reference, they are personal and demonstrative reference. Personal reference is represented by the words "him" that refers to Sylvester and "you" that refers to Lloyd. However, demonstrative reference is showed by the word "that" which refers to rain man.

# Datum 13

Walter: Happy, script a POST check **after** the system's stabilized. Sylvester, run the odds on the patch linking back into the software. **We** do not want the **same** problem **tomorrow**. Toby.. look for a saboteur.

The researcher found two references in the dialogue above. The first is personal reference. It is represented by the word "we" in which refers to all characters. The second is comparative reference, it is represented by the word "same" which shows similarity.

Walter: Okay, we can get a copy of the old software from the backup server. I e-mail it to Brooks, he clicks a link, and the system is up and running as if the corrupted software was never downloaded.

The researcher only found one kind of reference in this datum, it is personal reference. It is represented by the words "we" which refers to characters, "I" that refers to speaker, "it", and "he" in which refers to Mr. Brooks.

# Datum 15

Walter: And he doesn't like to paint your nails. He does it because he wants to hold your hand, but he can't process physical contact. So help him. Or he will never connect with you. I'm sorry to be the bearer of bad news, but your son is a genius.

The dialogue above consist of one kind of reference, it is personal reference. It is represented by the word "your" that refers to Paige, "he" that refers to Ralph, "it" in which refers to thing, "him" which refers to Ralph, "you" that shows Paige, and "I" that refers to speaker.

## Datum 16

Cabe: You're the mechanical engineer! Pick the lock!

Happy: I have my tools, but it'll take a lot longer than the six minutes we have before the bad software backs up onto the servers.

The datum above shows that there are two kinds of reference, both are personal and comparative reference. The words "I" and "my" that refer to Happy, "it" which refers to thing, and "we" that represents all characters are determined as personal reference. Whereas the word "longer" that shows comparison is known as comparative reference.

Walter: Agent Gallo is implementing the **greater** good theory. Loss is acceptable as long as the resulting gain is large enough.

The researcher found that datum 17 above consists of one kind of reference, it is comparative reference. It is represented by the word "greater" that shows comparison between two things.

#### Datum 18

Toby: Okay, **these** servers run the facilities. **So** the clients would be in the cage. Yeah, **this** guy, **he**'s the boss. Cuff links, tie clip, a\*\*l micro-manager. Makes all the calls as to what gets stored where. Look at **his** belt tail; **he**'s a lefty. **So we** eliminate the right-side servers. **He**'d subconsciously put a big client like LAX on **his** dominant hand side.

This datum shows that there are two kinds of reference, they are personal and demonstrative reference. The words "he" and "his" which refer to boss, and "we" that refers to all characters in this datum are known as personal reference. While the words "these" that refers to the servers and "this" that refers to the guy are recognized as demonstrative reference.

## Datum 19

Toby: **He**'s what, five-six, tops? **So it** won't be the top shelf. Napoleonic boss man would never use a step ladder in front of **his** employees. **So it**'s one of **these**.... **This one**! Ah!

The researcher found two kinds of reference, they are personal and demonstrative reference. Personal reference showed by the words "he" and "his" which refer to the boss, and "it" that refers to thing. The second type is demonstrative reference, it is showed by the words "this" in which refers to hard drive and "these" that refers to the servers.

Toby: Seat backs **and** tray tables up! **Those** planes are as good as landed.

The researcher found one kind of reference in this datum, it is demonstrative reference. It is showed through the word "those" that refers back to planes.

## Datum 21

Walter: Software's on the planes. **They** use a duplicate copy to communicate with the tower. **Now**, if **they** took off **before this** morning's update, like a flight from Australia or New Zealand, **they**'ll still have the bug-free software on board.

The dialogue above consists of two references, they are personal reference and demonstrative reference. The word "they" which refers to crew of the plane is categorized as personal reference. While the word "this" is categorized as demonstrative reference. It is pointing back to the morning's update.

## Datum 22

Paige: I've tried really hard, but I've never been able to fully connect with him, not in the way that I've seen him connect with you guys today.

What my son needs is to see me help you. Please, Walter.

Walter: You're a good mom. Or a very bad one.

The researcher only found one kind of reference, it is personal reference. This reference is represented by the word "you" that refers to Paige.

## Datum 23

Walter: All right, okay, okay. You-You're gonna have to trust me now. I will not let anything happen to you. You're the one that said you wanted to save everyone. This is our only chance.

The dialogue above consists of personal and demonstrative reference. personal reference is represented by the words "you" that refers to Paige, "me and "I" which refer to Walter, and "our" that refers to all characters in the dialogue.

Whereas demonstrative reference is showed by the word "this", it refers to chance.

# Datum 24

Paige: uh... why? I'm-I'm not a geniuses.

Walter: No, **but you** are raising **one. That** takes, uh, someone smart, brave... **Now**, **our** work requires, uh, interaction with people. **It**'s not **our** strength. **You** want to know about **your** son, **I** can translate **him** for **you**. **You** translate the world for **us**. **It'**s, um... salary... plus benefits. **You'**re worried about not being able to connect with Ralph. **That** is a second chance.

There are a lot of personal references in the dialogue above. They are the words "you" that refers to Paige, "our" and "us" which refer to all geniuses, "it" that shows thing, "I" which represents the speaker, and "him" that refers back to Ralph. There is also demonstrative reference, It is showed through the word "that" which show things.

# Datum 25

Paige: Walter, you... you were just a kid.

Walter: Yeah, so is Ralph. So tell him to ignore any sentence that starts with "normally." Make sure that he's not scared of anything that he's capable of. And he'll find it difficult to make friends, and sometimes he'll feel like no one else in the world likes him.

The researcher found personal and comparative reference in this datum. Personal reference is showed by the words "him" and "he" that refer to Ralph, and "it" that refers to thing. Meanwhile, the word "likes" is considered comparative reference, it shows the similarity.

## 4.1.1.2 Substitution

Substitution is a relation on the lexicogrammatical level (level of grammar and vocabulary). It is used when a speaker or writer wants to avoid repitition of

words. Substitution is a process within a text which another item is used instead of the original one. There are 3 kinds of substitution; nominal, verbal, and clausal substitution.

## Datum 19

Toby: **He**'s what, five-six, tops? **So it** won't be the top shelf. Napoleonic boss man would never use a step ladder in front of **his** employees. **So it**'s one of **these**.... **This one**! Ah!

In datum 19 above, the researcher found one kind of substitution. It is nominal substitution. The word that determined as nominal substitution is the word "one", it represents hard drive

## Datum 22

Paige: I've tried really hard, but I've never been able to fully connect with him, not in the way that I've seen him connect with you guys today. What my son needs is to see me help you. Please, Walter.

Walter: You're a good mom. Or a very bad one.

The dialogue above also consists of substitution, it is nominal substitution.

The word "one" which represents "mom" is recognized as nominal substitution.

## Datum 23

Walter: All right, okay, okay. **You-You'**re gonna have to trust **me now**. **I** will not let anything happen to **you**. **You'**re the **one** that said **you** wanted to save everyone. **This** is **our** only chance.

The researcher found one substitution from this datum, it is nominal substitution. The word "one" that substitutes Paige is included as nominal substitution.

## Datum 24

Paige: uh... why? I'm-I'm not a geniuses.

Walter: No, **but you** are raising **one. That** takes, uh, someone smart, brave... **Now**, **our** work requires, uh, interaction with people. **It**'s

not our strength. You want to know about your son, I can translate him for you. You translate the world for us. It's, um... salary... plus benefits. You're worried about not being able to

connect with Ralph. That is a second chance.

From datum 24 above, the researcher also found one kind of nominal

substitution. It is represented by the word "one", this word substitutes "genius".

Datum 25

Paige: Walter, you... you were just a kid.

Walter: Yeah, so is Ralph. So tell him to ignore any sentence that starts with "normally." Make sure that he's not scared of anything that he's capable of. And he'll find it difficult to make friends, and sometimes he'll feel like no one else in the

world likes him.

The researcher found one nominal substitution in the dialogue above. It is the

word "one" that represents other people in sentence "no one else in the world".

**4.1.1.3** Ellipsis

Ellipsis is omitting some element from the text, but it can be recovered by

referring to other element in the text. There are some words that must be omitted

to simplify it, because the omitted word is no longer needed to be said or written.

However, there are three kinds of ellipsis; nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis.

Datum 2

Woman: You scheduled our breakup on a job?!

Walter: To be more efficient.

The dialogue above consists of one kind of ellipsis, it is clausal ellipsis. The

clause "To be more efficient" in datum above is considered as clausal ellipsis.

Walter's answer is should be "Yes, i scheduled our break up on a job to be more

efficient".

Walter: I thought we were paying the bills after the Credit

Nationale job?

Sylvester: I was. I worked for three days on this great loss

algorithm for credit risk...

From the datum 5 above the researcher found one kind of ellipsis, it is clausal ellipsis. "I was" in the dialogue above is should be "I was paying the bills after The Credit Nationale Job", it is indicated as clausal ellipsis.

4.1.1.4 Conjunction

Conjunction is one type of grammatical cohesions that consists of linkers in which connects sentences and clauses to each other. It is a device which connects between linguistics elements within a text. It has four kinds; additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunction.

Datum 1

Walter: Immunity agreement and extradition waiver. Sign them,

and I'll tell you how I hacked into NASA.

The researcher found one kind of conjunctions from datum 1 above, it is additive conjunction. It is represented by the word "and" in the second line.

Datum 3

Sylvester: Okay, so if my math is right... and it is... we can siphon 700

kilowatts a month through the fall **before** anyone even notices. Whoa, whoa, whoa! What are **you** doing? Over 30,000

shock-related accidents happen every year!

Happy: Please. I got this. See? Power's up.

The researcher found some kinds of conjunction from this dialogue, they are additive, temporal, and causal conjunction. The word "so" is known as causal

conjunction. While the word "and" is recognized as additive. Whereas temporal conjunction is represented by the word "before".

# Datum 4

Walter: Why are **you** stealing electricity?

Happy: Just borrowing **it until they** turn **our** power back on.

In datum 4 above, the researcher found one kind of conjunctions, it is temporal conjunction. The word that represents temporal conjunction is the word "until".

## Datum 5

Walter: I thought we were paying the bills after the Credit

Nationale job?

Sylvester: I was. I worked for three days on this great loss

algorithm for credit risk...

This datum also consists of one kind of conjunctions, it is temporal conjunction. The word "after" in the first line is considered as temporal conjunction.

## Datum 6

Happy: I built the contractor an automated conveyance system and he called me Sugar. So I hit him in the mouth.

The dialogue above contains two kinds of conjunctions, they are additive and causal conjunction. Additive conjunction is represented by the word "and", while causal conjunction is represented by the word "so".

## Datum 7

Happy: So those thugs are chasing you down to give you a big

congratulations?

Toby: I beat them in poker! They're born chumps! Pupils that dilate

like saucers whenever they had a good hand

There is one conjunction in this datum, it is causal conjunction. This kind of conjunction is represented by the word "so" in the first line.

# Datum 8

Walter: We've been at **this** two years! The whole reason why **I** started **this** company is **because we** have more to offer than just fixing routers!

Toby: Walter, I'm reading a textbook panic response to normal financial stressors.

Happy: Okay, if **this** thing is going south, Walt, just let **me** know, **'cause I** have a cousin who owns a garage in Phoenix...

The researcher found one kind of conjunctions in this dialogue, it is causal conjunction. It is represented by the word "because" in the second and fifth line.

# Datum 9

Walter: Even with half **my** IQ, I wouldn't be dumb enough to believe you twice. "Put **it** aside"? "Forget about **it** and move on" is not an option for people with photographic memories.

The word "and" in second line is additive conjunction. The researcher found that this datum has only one kind of conjunctions.

# Datum 10

Cabe: What the hell are you doing?

Toby: I was mirroring you so your subconscious can relate to me. I thought it would help you relax.

In this dialogue, the researcher found one conjunction, it is causal conjunction. Causal conjunction in this dialogue is represented by the word "so".

# Datum 13

Walter: Happy, script a POST check **after** the system's stabilized. Sylvester, run the odds on the patch linking back into the software. **We** do not want the **same** problem **tomorrow**. Toby.. look for a saboteur.

There is one kind of conjunctions in datum 13 above, it is temporal conjunction. There are two words that are determined as temporal conjunction. The first is the word "after", and the second is the word "tomorrow".

## Datum 14

Walter: Okay, we can get a copy of the old software from the backup server. I e-mail it to Brooks, he clicks a link, and the system is up and running as if the corrupted software was never downloaded.

The researcher found one kind of conjunctions in this dialogue, it is additive conjunction. The word "and" in datum above is identified as additive conjunction.

## Datum 15

Walter: And he doesn't like to paint your nails. He does it because he wants to hold your hand, but he can't process physical contact.

So help him. Or he will never connect with you. I'm sorry to be the bearer of bad news, but your son is a genius.

The dialogue above consists of two different conjunctions, both are adversative and causal conjunction. The words "because" and "so" are identified as causal conjunction. Whereas the word "but" is identified as adversative conjunction.

## Datum 16

Cabe: You're the mechanical engineer! Pick the lock!

Happy: I have my tools, but it'll take a lot longer than the six minutes we have before the bad software backs up onto the servers.

There are two kinds of conjunction in datum 16 above, both are adversative and temporal conjunction. Adversative conjunction is showed through the word "but", whereas temporal conjunction is shown by the word "before".

Toby: Okay, **these** servers run the facilities. **So** the clients would be in the cage. Yeah, **this** guy, **he**'s the boss. Cuff links, tie clip, a\*\*l micro-manager. Makes all the calls as to what gets stored where. Look at **his** belt tail; **he**'s a lefty. **So we** eliminate the right-side servers. **He**'d subconsciously put a big client like LAX on **his** dominant hand side.

The researcher found one conjunction in this dialogue, it is causal conjunction. The word "so" in line one and four is identified as causal conjunction.

## Datum 19

Toby: **He**'s what, five-six, tops? **So it** won't be the top shelf. Napoleonic boss man would never use a step ladder in front of **his** employees. **So it**'s one of **these.... This one**! Ah!

There is also one kind of conjunction in this dialogue, it is causal conjunction.

This kind of conjunction is represented by the word "so" in line one and three.

# Datum 20

Toby: Seat backs **and** tray tables up! **Those** planes are as good as landed.

The researcher found one conjunction in this datum, it is additive conjunction.

This conjunction is identified through the word "and".

## Datum 21

Walter: Software's on the planes. **They** use a duplicate copy to communicate with the tower. **Now**, if **they** took off **before this** morning's update, like a flight from Australia or New Zealand, **they**'ll still have the bug-free software on board.

This dialogue consists of one conjunction, it is temporal conjunction. The words "now" and "before" are identified as temporal conjunction.

Walter: All right, okay, okay. You-You're gonna have to trust me now.

I will not let anything happen to you. You're the one that said you wanted to save everyone. This is our only chance.

This dialogue shows that there is one conjunction inside, it is temporal conjunction. The word "now" is identified as temporal conjunction.

# Datum 24

Walter: No, **but you** are raising **one. That** takes, uh, someone smart, brave... **Now**, **our** work requires, uh, interaction with people. **It**'s not **our** strength. **You** want to know about **your** son, **I** can translate **him** for **you**. **You** translate the world for **us**. **It**'s, um... salary... plus benefits. **You**'re worried about not being able to connect with Ralph. **That** is a second chance.

The researcher identifies two kinds of conjunctions in this datum. The first is adversative conjunction which is showed by the word "but". The second is temporal conjunction which is showed by the word "now".

# Datum 25

Paige: Walter, you... you were just a kid.

Walter: Yeah, so is Ralph. So tell him to ignore any sentence that starts with "normally." Make sure that he's not scared of anything that he's capable of. And he'll find it difficult to make friends, and sometimes he'll feel like no one else in the world likes him.

There are two additive conjunctions in dialogue above, both of them are identified through the word "and". Meanwhile, there is also causal conjunction which is showed by the word "so".

# 4.2 Discussion

In this second part, the researcher discusses about the second and the third research questions from chapter one. This part discusses about the intended

meaning and the function of grammatical cohesion that used by four geniuses

characters in "Scorpion" TV series.

4.2.1 Intended meaning of grammatical cohesion in "Scorpion" TV series

After finding grammatical cohesion from the dialogue which uttered by four

geniuses characters, in this part the researcher begins to discuss about the intended

meaning of grammatical cohesion. The researcher identifies the intended meaning

of grammatical cohesion itself and also the intended meaning of the situation that

happened during the dialogue uttered.

Datum 1

Walter: Immunity agreement and extradition waiver. Sign them,

and I'll tell you how I hacked into NASA.

The dialogue happened when Police Officers came to Walter's home wanted

to arrest him, because he hacked NASA to get shuttle blueprints for his bedroom

wall. At that moment, Walter was standing behind the door while holding a piece

of paper and a pen, he looked scared.

The words "them", "I", and "you" are personal reference. The word "them"

refers to immunity agreement and extradition waiver. While the word "I" refers to

Walter as a speaker, while the word "you" refers back to the police officers who

talked to Walter. Meanwhile, there is also additive conjunction "and" in this

datum. This word connects between "sign them" and "I'll tell you how I hacked

into NASA".

Datum 2

Woman: You scheduled our breakup on a job?!

Walter: To be more efficient.

The conversation above happened when Walter with his girlfriend were in restaurant. Both of them were having conversation. Walter intended to break up with his girlfriend while he was actually on job at that moment. His girlfriend was mad at him because of what Walter did to her. Then, she left Walter.

The dialogue above consists of clausal ellipsis. "To be more efficient" in datum above is considered as clausal ellipsis. Walter in conversation above actually should answer with "yes, I scheduled our break up on a job to be more efficient". But, he just answer with "to be more efficient" because he wants to simplify his answer.

# Datum 3

Sylvester: Okay, so if my math is right... and it is... we can siphon 700 kilowatts a month through the fall before anyone even notices. Whoa, whoa, whoa, whoa! What are you doing? Over 30,000 shock-related accidents happen every year!

Happy: Please. I got this. See? Power's up.

The dialogue happened when Sylvester was doing some math on the blackboard. Whereas Happy was doing something with electricity. Sylvester was affraid of having accident with something that Happy did with the electricity, but Happy was ensuring him.

The words "my", "it", we, "you", and "I" are determined as a personal reference. The word "my" is a possessive adjective which shows that the math is belongs to Sylvester. This word refers back to Sylvester. The word "it" refers to result of the math that Sylvester is working on it. The word "we" refers to both Sylvester and Happy. While the word "you" represents Happy who talked to Sylvester. The last personal reference is "I", it refers to Happy as a speaker. There

is also demonstrative reference "this", it refers to what Happy did during the

conversation. It refers to something that she did with the electricity.

The word "so" in datum above is causal conjunction. Sylvester intended to

tell the result of his calculation, so he used the word "so". There is also temporal

conjunction "before" in this datum. This word shows the time order of the

dialogue. The last, there is also the word "and" which is identified as additive

conjunction. This word connects between two sentences.

Datum 4

Walter: Why are **you** stealing electricity?

Happy: Just borrowing it until they turn our power back on.

During this conversation, Happy, Walter, and Sylvester were in the garage.

Happy was doing something with electricity. She stole their neighbor's electricity

because their electricity stopped. Walter wondered why Happy stole the

electricity, because he though that they already paid the electricity bill.

The dialogue above consists of some grammatical cohesions, one of them is

personal reference. The first is "you" which refers to Happy. The second is "it", it

refers back to the electricity. The next is "they", this word refers to the one who

turns their electricity off. The last personal reference is "our", this word shows the

possession. It refers to Happy and other characters in this dialogue. There is also

temporal conjunction "until" in this datum. This word used to show the time order

that happened within this text.

Datum 5

Walter: I thought we were paying the bills after the Credit Nationale job?

Sylvester: I was. I worked for three days on this great loss algorithm for

credit risk...

Dialogue above happened when Walter just arrived from job, Happy was standing on the ladder while doing something with the electricity. Sylvester was standing in front of the blackboard while doing some calculation. Then, Walter and Sylvester were debating about the bill of their electricity. Walter though that they already paid it, but he was curious why their electricity stopped.

From the datum 5 above, the researcher found some personal references. The first "I" refers to Walter as a speaker, while the second "I" refers to Sylvester also as the speaker of the conversation. Another personal reference is the word "we" which refers back to Walter and other geniuses. This datum also consists of demonstrative reference "this". This word refers back to "great loss algorithm". It used in singular form.

There is also clausal ellipsis in this datum. "I was" in this datum is indicated as clausal ellipsis. However, Sylvester's answer should be "I was paying the bills after the Credit Nationale job". But in datum above, he intended to simplify his answer. There is also temporal conjunction, it is showed by the word "after", this word tells that there is time order happened in the text.

#### Datum 6

Happy: I built the contractor an automated conveyance system and he called me Sugar. So I hit him in the mouth.

This conversation happened when Walter, Happy, and Sylvester were in the garage. They were talking about the electricity bill. Walter asked Happy why she didn't take the fee for her job with her own self. Happy then told Walter the reason of her act.

This dialogue consists of some personal references. The word "I" is personal reference which directly refers to the speaker who is Happy in this dialogue. The

word "he" is also personal reference which refers back to the contractor. The last personal reference is the word "me", it refers to the speaker of the dialogue which is Happy as an object.

There is also additive conjunction, it is represented by the word "and". This word connects between the sentences "I built the contractor....." and "he called me Sugar". Another conjunction is causal conjunction, it is showed by the word "so". This word is used because the speaker wants to tell the result of something. Happy hit the contractor in the mouth is the result of their unpleasent word for Happy.

# Datum 7

Happy: So those thugs are chasing you down to give you a big congratulations?

Toby: I beat **them** in **po**ker! **They**'re born chumps! Pupils that dilate like saucers whenever **they** had a good hand

This conversation happened when Tobby suddenly arrived to the garage from somewhere in hurry. Happy then asked him about the payment for her job in Lynwood that she asked him to take it. But Toby said that he nearly tripled the payment by playing poker. He played with the thugs and they followed him back to the garage because they didn't agree with the outcome of the game.

The researcher found some personal references in datum 7. The word "You" refers to Toby as an object. There is also the word "I" which refers to Toby. The word "them" is an object, it is pointing back to thugs. The last is the word "they" which refers to thugs. The next is demonstrative reference, it showed by the word "those". This word refers to "thugs", it is used in the plural form. There is also causal conjunction "So". This word shows the reason of something. Toby nearly tripled the fee by playing pocker is the reason why thugs followed him to garage.

Walter: We've been at **this** two years! The whole reason why **I** started **this** company is **because we** have more to offer than just fixing routers!

Toby: Walter, I'm reading a textbook panic response to normal financial stressors.

Happy: Okay, if **this** thing is going south, Walt, just let **me** know, **'cause**I have a cousin who owns a garage in Phoenix...

All geniuses were in the garage. Walter was dominating the conversation. He was disappointed with what Toby did. All situations happened was not in a good why. Walter looked really stressed with the situation. Their electricity was stopped, and payment for the job was disappear because Toby used it to play pocker. All this things made Walter stressed.

There are a lot of personal references in this datum. There are three words of "I" which refer to the speaker of the dialogue. The first "I" refers to Walter, the second "I" refers to Toby, while the last "I" refers to Happy. The next is the word "we" which refers to Walter, Happy, and Toby. The last is the word "me", it is as an object. This word refers back to Happy.

Datum above also consists of demonstrative reference, it is represented by the word "this". The first and the third "this" refer to bad situation happened to Walter and other geniuses that has already happened for two years. While the second "this" refers back to "company". There is also causal conjunction, it is showed by the words "because" and "'cause". The word "because" shows that the sentence "we have more to offer..." is the reason why Walter started the company. Whereas the word "cause" shows the reason why Happy wanted Walter to tell her if the garage was bangkrupt.

Datum 9

Walter: Even with half my IQ, I wouldn't be dumb enough to believe

you twice. "Put it aside"? "Forget about it and move on" is not

an option for people with photographic memories.

The tension between Cabe and Walter in this conversation was getting

warmer. During this conversation, Cabe suddenly came to the garage after making

Walter disappointed in the past and now he asked Walter for some help. He asked

Walter to put their problem aside for a moment, but Walter already hated him so

much.

There is some personal reference in this dialogue. The word "my" shows that

IQ is belong to Walter, because the word "my" is used to show the ownership.

This word refers back to Walter. The word "I" directly refers to Walter as a

speaker. The next is the word "it", there are two "it" in the dialogue and both of

them refer back to bad situation happened in the past between Walter and Cabe.

There is also additive conjunction "and". The word "and" in the datum above

gives linkers between "Forget about it" and also "move on".

Datum 10

Cabe: What the hell are you doing?

Toby: I was mirroring you so your subconscious can relate to

me. I thought it would help you relax.

Toby was standing next to Cabe. He was imitating what Cabe did in that

moment. They were standing next to Happy and Walter. Happy and Walter were

debating the situation related with what happened between Walter and Cabe, and

also the impact for the rest of the team. Happy tried to ensure Walter to help Cabe.

The researcher found some personal references in datum 10 above. The word

"I" represents Toby as a speaker. The word "you" refers back to Cabe. The word

"your" is used to show the possession, it refers back to Cabe. The word "me" is an object pronoun, it refers to Toby. The last, the word "it" refers back to Toby's action, it is when Toby was mirrorring Cabe to relate his subconscious to him. This datum also consists of causal conjunction "So", this word shows the result of something. The sentence "your subconscious can relate to me" is the result of why Toby was mirrorring Cabe.

# Datum 11

Happy: Breaking this down logically, we're not just going to let

those people fall out of the sky.

Walter: I'm telling you... I don't trust him.

Happy and Walter were in hard debate, they were arguing about the situation between Walter and Cabe. Cabe asked Walter to help him solving the problem happened. But, Walter didn't want it because he hated him so much. Happy then asked Walter to think about the impact for the rest of the team. Because at that time, their team were actually in a very terrible situation too.

This datum consists of some grammatical cohesions, one of them is personal reference. It showed by the word "we" which refers to both Happy and Walter. The word "I" refers to Walter. The next is the word "you", it refers to Happy. The last is the word "him", this word presupposes to Cabe.

There are two identified demonstrative references in this datum. The first is the word "this", it refers back to the thing happened in the past between Walter and Cabe. The second demonstrative reference is the word "those". This word refers to people in the plane.

Lloyd: Pipe down, Rain Man.

Happy: Call **him that** again, **you** better hope the Feds have a good

dental plan.

This conversation happened when all geniuses and federal agents were in the car heading to LAX in order to save the plane. The geniuses were having a bit conversation, which was disturbed the federal agent. Then the federal agent called Sylvester with a nick name, which it pissed Happy off.

The conversation above shows that "him" and "you" are determined as personal reference. The word "him" refers back to Sylvester as an object, while the word "you" refers to Lloyd. Meanwhile, this datum also consists of demonstrative reference. It is represented by the word "that", this word refers back to "rain man", a nick name which Lloyd used to call Sylvester.

# Datum 13

Walter: Happy, script a POST check after the system's stabilized. Sylvester, run the odds on the patch linking back into the software. We do not want the same problem tomorrow. Toby.. look for a saboteur.

All geniuses and also the federal agents were just arrived in some restaurant. They came to the restaurant because they couldn't reach to the LAX because of the terrible traffic jam. Then they decided to do their job in some restaurant where Walter just fixed the internet connection before.

There is one personal reference, it is the word "we". This word refers to the Walter as a speaker and the other geniuses in the conversation. This datum also consists of comparative reference which showed by the word "same". This word

is used to show similarity between two things. The thing that is similar or same in the dialogue above is "problem".

There are two identified temporal conjunctions in this datum. Both are the words "after" and "tomorrow". The word "after" shows time sequence that occured between "Happy, script a POST check" with "the system's stabilized". Whereas the word "tomorrow" in "We do not want the same problem tomorrow" indicated that the dialogue happened right now and the next day they don't want to have the same problem.

## Datum 14

Walter: Okay, we can get a copy of the old software from the backup server. I e-mail it to Brooks, he clicks a link, and the system is up and running as if the corrupted software was never downloaded.

Walter was sitting on the chair while doing something with his laptop. He did video call with Mr. Brook, he was an air traffic supervisor in LAX. Walter directed what Mr. Brook had to do to save the plane from the restaurant. Meanwhile, Sylvester, Happy, Toby, and Cabe were standing behind Walter were paying attention to him.

There are four personal references in this datum. The first is the word "we" which refers to Walter and other characters. The second is the word "I", it refers to Walter. The next, the word "It" represents a copy of the old software. Whereas the word "he" refers back to Mr. Brooks.

The researcher found comparative reference, it showed by the word "as". This word shows identity. Walter in dialogue above gave identity or similarity between "the system is up and running" with "if the corrupted software was never

downloaded". This datum also consists of additive conjunction which showed by the word "and". The first "and" connects between "he clicks a link" with "the system is up". While the second "and" connects between "the system is up" with "running as if the corrupted software was never downloaded".

# Datum 15

Walter: And he doesn't like to paint your nails. He does it because he wants to hold your hand, but he can't process physical contact. So help him. Or he will never connect with you. I'm sorry to be the bearer of bad news, but your son is a genius.

Walter and Paige were standing side by side while having conversation. They were looking into Sylvester and Ralph who were playing matches, jelly, and sugar packets. Walter told her that they were playing chess. Walter also told Paige the facts that Ralph was a genius. Paige felt shocked with this facts. Because she never knew that his son was a genius.

There are a lot of personal references in this datum. The first is the word "he" which presupposes third person, this word refers to Ralph. The word "Your" shows the possession. The first "your" refers to Paige's nail, while the second "your" refers to Paige's hand, and the last "your" means Paige's son. The word "he" refers to Ralph. While the word "It" refers back to Ralph's behaviour. It was when Ralph didn't want Paige to paint her nails. There is also the word "him", it refers to Ralph. While the word "you" refers to Paige. The last is the word "I" which presupposes to Walter.

This datum also consists of adversative conjunction, it showed by the word "but". The first "but" gives contrast meaning between "He does it because he wants...." with "he can't process physical contact". While the second "but" gives

contrast meaning between "I'm sorry to be the bearer of bad news" with "your

son is a genius".

There is also causal conjunction "because". This word shows that the

sentence "he wants to hold your hand" is the reason why Ralph didn't want Paige

to paint her nail. The next is causal conjunction "so", this word shows the specific

one of reason. It showed the reason why Paige should help Ralph. The reason was

showed through all Ralph behaviour toward his mom.

Datum 16

Cabe: You're the mechanical engineer! Pick the lock!

Happy: I have my tools, but it'll take a lot longer than the six minutes

we have before the bad software backs up onto the servers.

Happy and Toby just arrived at Blackstern data storage in Ventura. But, the

place was closed. Happy informed Walter through handy talky who was waiting

for her in the restaurant with the rest of the team. Cabe then told Happy to pick the

lock. Happy said that she had the tools but the time was not enough.

The datum above shows that the words "I", "my", "it", and "we" are

determined as personal reference. The word "I" refers to Happy. The word "my"

shows the possession, it refers back to Happy. "my tools" above means Happy's

tools. While the word "it" refers back to "pick the lock". The last, the word "we"

refers to Happy and other characters in the conversation.

The word "longer" is comparative reference, it showed that there was

comparison of time. The dialogue above also contain of adversative conjunction,

it showed by the word "but. This word gives contrast meaning. Happy has the

tools to pick the lock, but the time left was limited. This was the contrast meaning

meant. The last, there is temporal conjunction "before" in this datum. This word

indicates the sequence of time in the dialogue "**but it**'ll take a lot **longer** than the six minutes we have" with "the bad software backs up onto the servers".

# Datum 17

Walter: Agent Gallo is implementing the **greater** good theory. Loss is acceptable as long as the resulting gain is large enough.

The dialogue happened when Happy couldn't pick the lock. Sylvester said their chance of success was down to four percent. Walter asked Happy and Toby to go back to restaurant. Cabe said that there will be two planes out of fuel. Walter just agreed with this option. This thing made Paige upset to Walter, because she couldn't agree to let those planes falling down from the sky and let people died.

There is only one grammatical cohesion in this dialogue that is comparative reference. It is represented by the word "greater". This word gives comparison between theory that is used by Walter and the other geniuses in order to save people on the plane.

# Datum 18

Toby: Okay, **these** servers run the facilities. **So** the clients would be in the cage. Yeah, **this** guy, **he**'s the boss. Cuff links, tie clip, a\*\*1 micro-manager. Makes all the calls as to what gets stored where. Look at **his** belt tail; **he**'s a lefty. **So we** eliminate the right-side servers. **He**'d subconsciously put a big client like LAX on **his** dominant hand side.

Happy and Toby finally entered the server room. unfortunately, they only had one minute left of time. But, there were a lot of servers in that room. Toby then took the photo in the desk of the boss. He started to analyze the fact about the boss by looking at the photo. Then he correlated the facts with where the location of the server that they needed.

This datum consists of three personal references. The words "he" and "his" presuppose to the boss. "His belt tail" means the boss belt tail and "his dominant hand side" means the boss dominant hand side. While the word "we" represents Toby and Happy. There is also demonstrative "these", it refers to the servers, while the word "this" refers to the guy.

This datum also consists of causal conjunction. The word "so" in first line shows the reason of something. These servers run the facilities is the reason for the clients would be in the cage. Whereas the second "so" shows the result of something. It is because of the boss is a lefty, so the result is they eliminate the right-side servers.

## Datum 19

Toby: **He**'s what, five-six, tops? **So it** won't be the top shelf. Napoleonic boss man would never use a step ladder in front of **his** employees. **So it**'s one of **these**.... **This one**! Ah!

Toby and Happy were in the servers room. Toby kept trying to tell the facts about the boss through the photo to find out the server that they needed. Happy helped Toby to eliminate the servers which were unsuitable with the facts. Whereas the time was almost up. Until, finally they got the server that they needed in the last second of the time.

This datum consists of personal references. The word "he" refers to the boss. While the word "it" is used to refer to things or objects, in this dialogue "it" refers to hard drive. The next is the word "his" which refers to the boss and has function as a possessive. The researcher also found some demonstrative references, it is the words "these" and "this" that refer back to hard drive in the shelf. When saying

"So it's one of these....", Toby was pointing to hard drives in the shelf. Whereas the word "this" refers to hard drive that Toby took from the shelf.

The researcher found that the word "one" is nominal substitution. This word represents hard drive in the shelf. The speaker wants to replace "hard drive" with nominal substitution "one". The last, there is also causal conjunction "so". This word indicates the result of something. The first "so" shows that "it won't be the top shelf is the result of "He's what, five-six, tops?". Whereas the second "so" shows that "it's one of these.... This one! Ah!" is the reslut of "Napoleonic boss man would never use a step ladder in front of his employees".

#### Datum 20

Toby: Seat backs and tray tables up! Those planes are as good as landed.

Walter, Sylvester, Cabe, and Paige were in the restaurant waiting for Toby and Happy. Suddenly, Toby and Happy arrived while walking in rush. Toby hold hard drive that they took from the server room that will be used to save people on the plane.

This dialogue consists of two grammatical cohesions. The first is demonstrative reference, it showed by the word "those" which used to indicate something far and in plural form. This word refers to the planes. There is also additive conjunction "and". This word connects between "Seat backs" and "tray tables up!".

# Datum 21

Walter: Software's on the planes. **They** use a duplicate copy to communicate with the tower. **Now**, if **they** took off **before this** morning's update, like a flight from Australia or New Zealand, **they**'ll still have the bug-free software on board.

Walter and the rest of the team were desperate because the hard drive was broken and useless. Cabe was calling somebody by his phone, suddenly Walter came in to the restaurant and told that he had new way to save the people. Sylvester, Happy, and Toby were sitting on the chair while listening to Walter's new plan.

The researcher found all of the words "they" in datum above are recognized as personal reference. It refers to the pilot and all crew on the plane. This datum also consists of demonstrative reference "this". This word refers back to morning's update.

There are two words that indicate as temporal conjunction, both are the words "now" and "before". The word "now" explains the sequence of time happened after what crew of the plane did. Whereas the word "before" shows the time sequence happened between the took off of the plane and the morning's update.

# Datum 22

Paige: I've tried really hard, but I've never been able to fully connect with him, not in the way that I've seen him connect with you guys today. What my son needs is to see me help you. Please, Walter. Walter: You're a good mom. Or a very bad one.

Walter intended to go to Klemmer Airfield, he needed someone to drive him there because he did something with his computer while on the way there. So, he needed someone to help him. But, the rest of the geniuses already got their own tasks to do. Ralph then took the car key and gave it to his mom. He wanted Paige to drive the car in order to help Walter.

This datum consists of personal reference, it is known from the word "you". This word refers back to Paige as a speaker's interlocutor. There is also nominal substitution in this datum. It is showed by the word "one". The word "one" above

used to substitute "Mom". Walter used it because he wants to avoid repetition of

the same word.

Datum 23

Walter: All right, okay, okay. **You-You'**re gonna have to trust **me now**.

I will not let anything happen to you. You're the one that said

you wanted to save everyone. This is our only chance.

Walter and Paige were in Klemmer Airfield. They were standing behind a

Ferrari car. Walter just finished the call with pilot on the plane. He told to the pilot

what he about to do. Paige listened to this and then she was shocked. But, Walter

was trying to ensure her that it was the only chance to save the plane.

Personal reference in this datum are the words "you", "me", "I", and "our".

The word "you" refers back to Paige. The word "me" and "I" refer back to Walter.

The last is the word "our", it is used to indicate possession. This word refers to

Walter and Paige. The word "this" is demonstrative reference, it refers back to

chance that belong to Walter and Paige.

Nominal substitution in datum above is showed by the word "one". This word

represents Paige. The speaker in dialogue above replaces "Paige" with the word

"one". The last, there is also temporal conjunction "now". This word indicates

time sequence happened after Walter ensuring Paige to trust him.

Datum 24

Paige: uh... why? I'm-I'm not a geniuses.

Walter: No, but you are raising one. That takes, uh, someone smart, brave... **Now**, **our** work requires, uh, interaction with people. **It**'s not our strength. You want to know about your son, I can translate him for you. You translate the world for us. It's, um... salary... plus benefits. You're worried about not being able to connect with Ralph. **That** is a second chance.

This conversation happened after Walter and the other finished their job. Walter visited Paige apartment. He came there to thank to Paige for her help during the job. Walter then offered her to join the team scorpion. Eventhough she was not a genius, but she was raising on of the genius too.

There are a lot of personal references in dialogue above. The first is "You", this word refers to Paige. The second is "our", it has a function as a possession. It refers back to Walter and the other geniuses. The word "your" shows the possession, it refers to Paige. "Your son" in the datum above means "Paige's son". The word "him" refers back to Ralph. The word "I" refers back to Walter. Whereas the word "us" presupposes to all geniuses. The last is the word "it". The first "it" refers back to interaction with people. Whereas the second "it" refers back to a piece of paper that Walter gave to Paige.

There are two demonstrative references, both of them are the word "that". The first "that" refers to the sentence "you are raising one". While the second "that" refers back to the job that Walter offered to Paige. Meanwhile, the word "one" in this datum is nominal substitution. It refers back to "genius". He used it to substitutes "genius".

Adversative conjunction in this datum is showed by the word "but". This word gives contrast meaning between two sentences. It has meaning that eventhough Paige is not genius, but she is raising one of them. The last grammatical cohesion is temporal conjunction "now". It shows that there is time differences happened after Walter told Paige that to raise genius needs someone smart and brave.

Paige: Walter, you... you were just a kid.

Walter: Yeah, so is Ralph. So tell him to ignore any sentence that starts with "normally." Make sure that he's not scared of anything that he's capable of. And he'll find it difficult to make friends, and sometimes he'll feel like no one else in the world likes him.

Walter and Paige were standing face to face in Paige's apartment. They had some conversations. Walter told Paige the story about the problem that happened between him and Cabe in the past. Walter also adviced Paige and told her about what she had to do dealing with his son, because his son was a genius.

This datum consists of personal reference. The word "him" has function as an object, and this word refers to Ralph. Whereas the word "he" also refers back to Ralph. The word "it" refers to the sentence "difficult to make friends". This datum also consists of demonstrative reference, it showed by the word "that". The first "that" refers back to "any sentence" that Walter asked Paige to tell Ralph. While the second "that" refers back to anything that makes Ralph scared of it.

Meanwhile, the word "likes" is comparative reference. This word gives identity between "no one else in the world" and "him". The word "him" refers back to Ralph. The researcher also found nominal substitution. The word "one" in this datum replaces "other people". The sentence "no one else in the world" means "no other people else in the world".

There are two additive conjunctions found in dialogue above, both of them are showed by the word "and". The first "and" connects between "Make sure that **he**'s not scared of anything..." with "**he**'ll find **it** difficult to make friends". While the second "and" connects between "**he**'ll find **it** difficult to make friends" with "sometimes **he**'ll feel like no **one** else...". The last is causal conjunction "so"

which used to tell the reason of something. It is because Ralph is just a kids, so

Walter asked Paige to tell Ralph to ignore any sentence that starts with

"normally".

4.2.2 Function of grammatical cohesion in "Scorpion" TV series

In this part, the researcher discusses the function of grammatical cohesion

that used by four geniuses characters in Scorpion TV series. The researcher

discusses the function one by one from each type of grammatical cohesion that

found in Scorpion TV series. The researcher discusses the function based on

Haliday and Hasan theory.

Datum 1

Walter: Immunity agreement and extradition waiver. Sign them,

and I'll tell you how I hacked into NASA.

Datum 1 above consists of some grammatical cohesions. There are personal

references "I", "You" and "them" which has function to show category of person.

The word "I" is pointing back to speaker Walter, while "You" is pointing back to

speaker's interlocutor, whereas "them" is pointing backward to "immunity

agreement and extradition waiver". There is also additive conjunction "and"

which has function to connect between two sentences. The sentence "I'll tell you

how I hacked into NASA" become additional information from "sign them".

Datum 2

Woman: You scheduled our breakup on a job?!

Walter: To be more efficient.

There is clausal ellipsis here, this ellipsis has function to simplify the text.

Walter in dialogue above should answer with "Yes, I scheduled our breakup on a

job" then followed by "To be more efficient". But, Walter intends to simplify the dialogue so that he just answer by "to be more efficient".

# Datum 3

Sylvester: Okay, **so** if **my** math is right... **and it** is... **we** can siphon 700 kilowatts a month through the fall **before** anyone even notices. Whoa, whoa, whoa, whoa! What are **you** doing? Over 30,000 shock-related accidents happen every year!

Happy: Please. I got this. See? Power's up.

Personal reference in this dialogue has function to show the category of person. The word "my" indicates the possession, it refers to Sylvester. While the word "it" is pointing back to thing, it refers to result of Sylvester's calculation that he did on the blackboard. The word "we" is pointing back to all characters in dialogue. The word "I" refers back to Happy, while the word "you" is pointing back to speaker's interlocutor that is Sylvester. There is also demonstrative reference "this". It has function to point out scale of proximity. The word "this" in dialogue above refers to means of location, this word shows the nearness of location. This word refers to what Happy did with electricity.

The dialogue above also consists of some kinds of conjunction. There is causal conjunction "so" which has function to show information about the result of something. It is happened when Sylvester done with his calculation and he wants to tell the result of it, so he used the word "so". There is additive conjunction "and" which has function to connect between two sentences. It is connect between "so if my math is right..." with "it is... we can siphon 700 kilowatts a month...". The last is temporal conjunction "before". This conjunction has function to show the sequence of time. There is time sequence happened between "we can siphon 700 kilowatts a month..." and "anyone even notices".

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## Datum 4

Walter: Why are **you** stealing electricity?

Happy: Just borrowing it until they turn our power back on.

Personal reference in datum above is represented by the words "you", "it", "they" and "our". It has function to show category of person. The word "you" is pointing back to Happy. The word "it" is pointing back to electricity. While the word "they" refers back to people who turn their electricity off. The word "our" refers to Happy and other characters, it shows possession. There is also temporal conjunction "until". This word shows the sequence of time between "just borrowing it" with "they turn our power back on". It means that Happy borrows the electricity from his neighbour until their electricity back on.

## Datum 5

Walter: I thought we were paying the bills after the Credit

Nationale job?

Sylvester: I was. I worked for three days on this great loss

algorithm for credit risk...

This datum consists of some personal references, it is showed by the words "I" and "we". Both of them have function to show category of person and it refers back to characters in this datum. There is also demonstrative reference "this", it has function to point out scale of proximity. This word refers to means of location, it shows the nearness of location and used for singular word. This word refers back to great loss algorithm that Sylvester did for his work.

The researcher found a clausal ellipsis. "I was" in this datum is a clausal ellipsis. Its function is to simplify the sentence. Sylvester uses it to simplify his answer by omitting some elements from the dialogue. His answer should be "I was paying the bills after the Credit Nationale job". But he only used "I was" to

answer the question. The word "after" in the first line above is temporal conjunction, it is used to show the time sequence occured which is identified in the sentence "I thought we were paying the bills" with "the credit nationale job?". It means Walter things that they already pay the bills after they finished the credit nationale job.

#### Datum 6

Happy: I built the contractor an automated conveyance system and he called me Sugar. So I hit him in the mouth.

The words "I", "he" and "me" are identified as personal reference. This word is pointing backward to the characters, because this personal reference has function to show category of person. There is aslo additive conjunction "and". The function of this word is to connect between two sentences. This word connects the sentences "I built the contractor an automated conveyance system" with "he called me Sugar". The last is causal conjunction "so". It has function to show the result of something. Because the contractor called Happy sugar, then the result of this reason is Happy hit him in his mouth.

# Datum 7

Happy: So those thugs are chasing you down to give you a big

congratulations?

Toby: I beat **them** in poker! **They**'re born chumps! Pupils that dilate

like saucers whenever they had a good hand.

The researcher found some personal references in this dialogue, it is signaled by the words "you", "T", "them", and "they". All of them have function to show category of person, it is pointing backward to the characters. The word "those" is demonstrative reference. This word is used to show something far and it is used in the plural form. This word refers back to "thugs" that follow Toby to the garage

after playing pocker. The last is causal conjunction "so". It has function to show the result of something. The thugs followed Toby back to the garage is the result of what Toby did to the thugs during playing pocker.

#### Datum 8

Walter: We've been at **this** two years! The whole reason why **I** started **this** company is **because we** have more to offer than just fixing routers!

Toby: Walter, I'm reading a textbook panic response to normal financial stressors.

Happy: Okay, if **this** thing is going south, Walt, just let **me** know, **'cause**I have a cousin who owns a garage in Phoenix...

This dialogue consists of some personal references. It is showed by the word "I", "we", and "me". This words presuppose to Walter, Happy, and Toby, because it has function to show category of person. There is also demonstrative reference "this". It has function to point out scale of proximity. It shows something near from us and in singular form. The first and the third "this" refer to bad situation happened to the geniuses since two years. The situation that deals with their financial condition especially. While the second "this" refers back to "company", it is the company that Walter started with all geniuses which called Scorpion.

There are causal conjunctions "because" and "cause" in this datum. Those have function to show the reason of something. They have more to offer than just fixing routers is the reason of why Walter started the company. Whereas the word "cause" shows the reason why Happy asked Walter to tell her if the company was bangkrupt.

#### Datum 9

Walter: Even with half **my** IQ, **I** wouldn't be dumb enough to believe you twice. "Put **it** aside"? "Forget about **it and** move on" is not an option for people with photographic memories.

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Personal reference is represented by the word "my" and "I" which refers to

Walter, and the word "it" refers to the problem happened between Walter and

Cabe. However, personal reference has function to show category of person.

Another grammatical cohesion is additive conjunction "and". This conjunction

has function to connect between "forget about it" and also "move on" that Cabe

asked Walter to do.

Datum 10

Cabe: What the hell are you doing?

Toby: I was mirroring you so your subconscious can relate to

me. I thought it would help you relax.

The researcher found some personal references in datum 10 above. It is

represented by the words "I", "you", "me" and "it". These words presuppose to

the characters in the dialogue, becasue it is used to show category of person. This

datum also consists of causal conjunction "So". This word has function to show

the result of something. The sentence "your subconscious can relate to me" is the

result of Toby's action by mirroring Cabe when they both was standing side by

side while looking into Walter and Happy.

Datum 11

Happy: Breaking this down logically, we're not just going to let

**those** people fall out of the sky.

Walter: I'm telling you... I don't trust him.

This datum consists of some grammatical cohesions, one of them is personal

reference. It is showed by the word "we", "I", "you", and "him". All of them

presuppose to characters in this dialogue. The function of personal reference is to

show category of person. There are two demonstrative references in this datum

which have function to point out scale of proximity. The first is the word "this", it

shows something near from us. This word refers to thing happened in the garage. It was when Cabe asked Walter to help him to save plane, but Walter couldn't accept it because he hated Cabe very much. Happy tried to explain Walter the outcome for the rest of the team if he didn't want to help. The second is the word "those". It shows something far from us in plural form. This word refers to people on the plane that were in danger.

## Datum 12

Lloyd: Pipe down, Rain Man.

Happy: Call **him that** again, **you** better hope the Feds have a good

dental plan.

The conversation above shows that "him" and "you" are determined as personal reference. It has function to show category of person. The word "him" refers to Sylvester, while "you" refers to Lloyd. Meanwhile, this datum also consists of demonstrative reference "that", this word refers back to "rain man", it is a nick name which Lloyd used to call Sylvester that make Happy mad at him. The function of this word is to point out scale of proximity.

## Datum 13

Walter: Happy, script a POST check **after** the system's stabilized. Sylvester, run the odds on the patch linking back into the software. **We** do not want the **same** problem **tomorrow**. Toby.. look for a saboteur.

Personal reference in this datum is the word "we" which have function to show category of person. This word refers back to Walter and all geniuses where they were in restaurant intended to run the mission. This datum also consists of comparative reference "same". It has function to show similarity, the thing that is similar is "problem". The problem that occured right now.

There are two identified temporal conjunctions, both are the words "after" and "tomorrow". These words have function to show the sequence of time. The word "after" identifies time sequence when Walter asked Happy to script a POST check after the system's stabilized or back to normal. Whereas the sentence "We do not want the same problem tomorrow" happened right now and for tomorrow they don't want to have the same problem.

## Datum 14

Walter: Okay, we can get a copy of the old software from the backup server. I e-mail it to Brooks, he clicks a link, and the system is up and running as if the corrupted software was never downloaded.

There are four personal references in this datum. It showed by the words "we", "I", and "he" that refer to person, and the word "it" refers to a copy of the old software that Walter send to Mr. Brooks. All of them have function to show category of person. The researcher found comparative reference "as". This word has function to show identity or similarity. Walter used this word to give identity or similarity between "the system is up and running" with "if the corrupted software was never downloaded".

This datum also consists of additive conjunction which is showed by the word "and". Its function is to connect between 2 elements within the text. The first "and" connects the sentence "he clicks a link" with "the system is up". While the second "and" connects between "the system is up" with "running as if the corrupted software was never downloaded".

# Datum 15

Walter: And he doesn't like to paint your nails. He does it because he wants to hold your hand, but he can't process physical contact.

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So help him. Or he will never connect with you. I'm sorry to be

the bearer of bad news, but your son is a genius.

There are a lot of personal references in this datum, they are the words "he",

"Your", "he", "him", "you", "I" that refer to the characters in the text, and the

word "It" that refers to Ralph's behaviour. The function of these words are to

show category of person. This datum also consists of adversative conjunction

"but". This word has function to show contrary to expectation. The contrast

meaning happened when Ralph wants to hold Paige hand actually, but he can't

process physical contact.

There are also causal conjunctions "because" and "so" in this datum. These

words have function to show the reason of something. The sentence "He does it"

is the reason of "he wants to hold your hand". In dialogue above, Ralph wants to

hold his mother's hand is the reason why Ralph doesn't want Paige to paint her

nail. Whereas the sentence "he doesn't like to paint your nails. He does it because

he wants to hold your hand, but he can't process physical contact" is the reasons

of the sentence "so help him".

Datum 16

Cabe: You're the mechanical engineer! Pick the lock!

Happy: I have my tools, but it'll take a lot longer than the six minutes

we have **before** the bad software backs up onto the servers.

Datum above shows that the words "I", "my", "we" and "it" are determined

as personal reference. These words are used to represent the characters in the

dialogue, because personal reference has function to show category of person. The

word "longer" is comparative reference, it shows the comparison of time. This

word has function to compare something.

There is also adservative conjunction "but". It has function to show contrary to expectations. This word gives contrast meaning between "I have my tools" with "it'll take a lot longer than the six minutes....". It means eventhough Happy has tolls to pick the lock, but she needs more time. The last is temporal conjunction "before". This word has function to indicate sequence of time. There are time differences between "it'll take a lot longer than the six minutes we have" with "the bad software backs up onto the servers. Happy needs time to pick the lock before the software backs up into the servers.

#### Datum 17

Walter: Agent Gallo is implementing the **greater** good theory. Loss is acceptable as long as the resulting gain is large enough.

There is only one grammatical cohesion in this dialogue, it is comparative reference. The word "greater" is comparative reference. This word has function to compare something. The word "greater" gives comparison between theory that is used by Walter and the rest of geniuses to save people on the plane.

## Datum 18

Toby: Okay, **these** servers run the facilities. **So** the clients would be in the cage. Yeah, **this** guy, **he**'s the boss. Cuff links, tie clip, a\*\*1 micro-manager. Makes all the calls as to what gets stored where. Look at **his** belt tail; **he**'s a lefty. **So we** eliminate the right-side servers. **He**'d subconsciously put a big client like LAX on **his** dominant hand side.

This datum consists of three personal references. The words "he" and "his" presuppose to the boss. While the word "we" represents Toby and Happy. It has function to show category of person. There is also demonstrative reference "these". The function of this word is to point out scale of proximity. The word "these" refers to the servers, while the word "this" refers to guy on the picture.

This datum also consists of causal conjunction. The first "so" has function to show reason of something. The sentence "these servers run the facilities" is the reason of why the clients would be in the cage. Whereas the second "so" has function to show result of something. It is because of the boss is a lefty, so the result is Toby should eliminate the right-side servers.

#### Datum 19

Toby: **He**'s what, five-six, tops? **So it** won't be the top shelf. Napoleonic boss man would never use a step ladder in front of **his** employees. **So it**'s one of **these**.... **This one**! Ah!

There are personal references "he" and "his" which refer to the boss, and "it" refers to hard drive on the servers. These words have function to show category of person. The researcher also found some demonstrative references. It is the words "these" and "this". Both of them refer back to hard drives in the shelf, it has function to point out scale of proximity. The word "these" refers back to all hard drive in the shelf that Toby pointed. Whereas the word "this" refers to hard drive that Toby took from the shelf.

There is also nominal substitution "one", it has function to avoid repetition. This word represents hard drive in the shelf. The speaker replaces "hard drive" with nominal substitution "one" because he wants to avoid repeating the same word. The last, there is also causal conjunction "so", it has function to indicate the result of something. The first "so" shows that "it won't be the top shelf is the result of "He's what, five-six, tops?". Whereas the second "so" shows that "it's one of these.... This one! Ah!" is the reslut of "Napoleonic boss man would never use a step ladder in front of his employees".

Toby: Seat backs **and** tray tables up! **Those** planes are as good as landed.

There are two grammatical cohesions in this dialogue. The first is demonstrative reference "those", it is used to indicate something far in plural form. This word refers back to the planes that they are going to save. The function of this word is to point out scale of proximity. There is also additive conjunction "and". This word connects between "Seat backs" with "tray tables up!". The function of this conjunction is to connect between 2 elements in the text.

## Datum 21

Walter: Software's on the planes. **They** use a duplicate copy to communicate with the tower. **Now**, if **they** took off **before this** morning's update, like a flight from Australia or New Zealand, **they**'ll still have the bug-free software on board.

The word "they" in datum above is recognized as personal reference. It refers to the pilot and all crew on the plane. The function of this word is to show category of person. This datum also consists of demonstrative reference "this". This word refers back to morning's update. It has function to point out scale of proximity. This word shows the nearness of location and it is used in singular form

There are two words that indicated as temporal conjunction, both are the words "now" and "before". It has function to indicate sequence of time within the text. The word "now" explains the sequence of time happened after what crew of the plane did. It was when they used duplicate copy to communicate with the tower. The word "before" shows the time sequence happened between "if they took off" and "this morning's update....".

Paige: I've tried really hard, but I've never been able to fully connect with him, not in the way that I've seen him connect with you guys today. What my son needs is to see me help you. Please, Walter. Walter: You're a good mom. Or a very bad one.

There are two grammatical cohesions in this datum, the first is personal reference "you". This word is pointing back to Paige as a speaker's interlocutor. She talked to Walter when they were in her apartment. The function of this word is to show category of person. Another grammatical cohesion is nominal substitution "one". This word is used to substitute "Mom", it refers back to Paige. Walter used this word to substitute "Mom" in order to avoid repeating the same word, because this word has function to avoid repetition of the same word.

## Datum 23

Walter: All right, okay, okay. You-You're gonna have to trust me now.

I will not let anything happen to you. You're the one that said you wanted to save everyone. This is our only chance.

Personal reference in this datum are the words "you", "me", "I", and "our". These words are pointing backward to the characters within the dialogue. The function of this word is to show category of person. There is also nominal substitution "one". The speaker in dialogue above replaces "Paige" with the word "one", because he wants to avoid repeating the same word. The function of this word is to avoid repeating the same word. The last is temporal conjunction "now". It has function to indicate sequence of time. This word indicates that there is time sequence happened in the sentence "You-You're gonna have to trust me now". It is after Walter ensuring Paige to trust him about what they are going to do.

Paige: uh... why? I'm-I'm not a geniuses.

Walter: No, **but you** are raising **one. That** takes, uh, someone smart, brave... **Now**, **our** work requires, uh, interaction with people. **It**'s not **our** strength. **You** want to know about **your** son, **I** can translate **him** for **you**. **You** translate the world for **us**. **It**'s, um... salary... plus benefits. **You**'re worried about not being able to connect with Ralph. **That** is a second chance.

Personal reference in this datum are the words "You", "our", "your", "him", "I", and "us". All of these words are presuppose to the characters within this text. Whereas the first "it" refers back to interaction with people, and the second "it" refers back to a piece of paper that Walter gave to Paige. The function of these words is to show category of person. There is also demonstrative reference "that". This word has function to point out scale of proximity. The first "that" refers to the sentence "you are raising one". While the second "that" refers to the job that Walter offered to Paige.

Meanwhile, the word "one" is nominal substitution. Walter used this word to substitute "genius" which refers to Ralph. The function of this word is to avoid repeating the same word in the text. There is adversative conjunction "but". It has function to show contrary to expectation. This word gives contrast meaning between the sentences "why? I'm-I'm not a geniuses" with "you are raising one". It means eventhough Paige is not a genius, but she is raising one of them. That is the contrast meaning. The last is temporal conjunction "now". This word has function to indicate sequence of time. It shows that there is time sequence happened in the sentence "Now, our work requires, uh, interaction with people". It happened after Walter told Paige that to raise genius needs someone smart and brave.

Paige: Walter, you... you were just a kid.

Walter: Yeah, so is Ralph. So tell him to ignore any sentence that starts with "normally." Make sure that he's not scared of anything that he's capable of. And he'll find it difficult to make friends, and sometimes he'll feel like no one else in the world likes him.

There are personal references "him" and "he" that refers to Ralph, and "it" which refers to "difficult to make friends". This words presuppose to the characters in this dialogue. It has function to show category of person. This datum also consists of demonstrative reference, it showed by the word "that". The first "that" refers back to "any sentence" that Walter asked Paige to tell Ralph to ignore it. While the second "that" refers back to anything that makes Ralph scared of it. The function of this word is to point out scale of proximity.

Meanwhile, the word "likes" is comparative reference, it has function to show identity or similarity. This word gives identity between "no one else in the world" and "him". There is also nominal substitution "one", this word replaces "other people". Walter used this word because he didn't want to repeat the same word. The function of this word is to avoid repeating the same word within text.

There is also additive conjunction "and". This word has function to connect between sentences. The first "and" connect between "Make sure that he's not scared of anything that he's capable of" with "he'll find it difficult to make friends". Whereas the second "and" connect between "he'll find it difficult to make friends" with "sometimes he'll feel like no one else in the world likes him". The last is causal conjunction "so". This word has function to show the reason of something. It is because Ralph is just a kids, so Walter asked Paige to tell Ralph to ignore any sentence that starts with "normally".

## **CHAPTER V**

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

## **5.1 Conclusion**

In this chapter the researcher would like to conclude all findings and discussions that already explained in previous chapter that is related to the three research questions. The researcher did the research in Scorpion TV series by analyzed the dialogues uttered by 4 geniuses characters. However, the researcher concludes that all kinds of grammatical cohesion are found in Scorpion TV series.

There are four kinds of grammatical cohesion; reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Reference has three kinds; personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference. The researcher found all of this kinds in this research. Whereas for substitution the researcher only found one type of substitution, it is nominal substitution. He found 5 data that contain of substitution. For ellipsis, the researcher found 2 data that contain of clausal ellipsis. The last, from four kinds of conjunctions, the researcher could find all of this kinds in this research.

In this research, the researcher also explains the intended meaning of each grammatical cohesion. Not only the intended meaning of grammatical cohesion, but also intended meaning of the situation and condition that occured when the dialogue is uttered by geniuses. To understand the context of situation and condition of the conversation is also important, because it can help us to understand the story and the function of grammatical cohesion itself.

The researcher also reveals the function of grammatical cohesion. Reference is divided into three kinds, personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference.

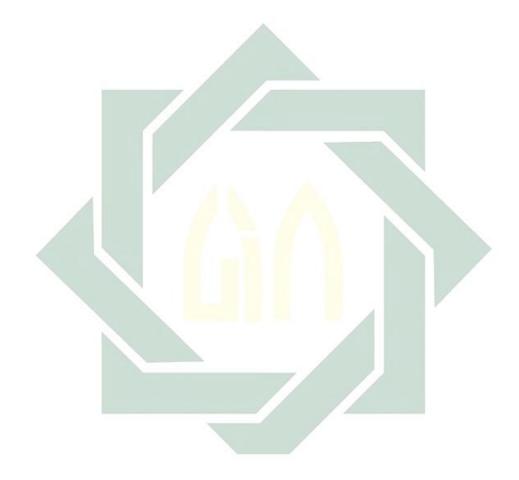
personal reference has function to show category of person. It used to refer to person, something or object. Demonstrative reference has function to point out scale of proximity. It is used to explain about distance of something or person in the text. Whereas comparative reference has function to compare between two things. It is used to refer to person or something by expressing comparison of the two things, the comparison can be the similarities or differences.

From the three types of substitution, the researcher only found one type of it in this research, it is nominal substitution. Substitution has function to avoid repetition. It is used to replace one word with another word to avoid repeating the same word. The researcher also found one kinds of ellipsis, it is clausal ellipsis. It has function to simplify the text. The role of ellipsis is by omitting certain part of the text.

There are four kinds of conjunction, the researcher found all of this kinds in the research. The first type is additive conjunction. This conjunction has function to connects between word, clause, or sentence to each other. The following elements adds information of the previous element. The next type of conjunction is adversative conjunction. It has function to contrast between two things. The next is causal conjunction which has function to show reason, result, or purpose of something within the text. The last grammatical cohesion is temporal conjunction. It has function to explain the sequence of time happened in the text.

# 5.2 Suggestion

After conducting this research, the researcher offers some suggestions that may be useful for further researcher who are interested to conduct study dealing with grammatical cohesion. The researcher realizes that this research is still far for being perfect research. So that, the researcher hopes for the next researcher to give their best explanation toward this topic. The researcher also hopes, the next researcher can develop new research question or new topic related with this grammatical cohesion.



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