

**GRAMMATICAL COHESION FOUND IN THE DEDUCTIONS  
UTTERED BY SHERLOCK HOLMES IN SHERLOCK  
HOLMES TV SERIES ENTITLED “A STUDY IN PINK”**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**BY  
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
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**Presented to  
Universitas Brawijaya  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
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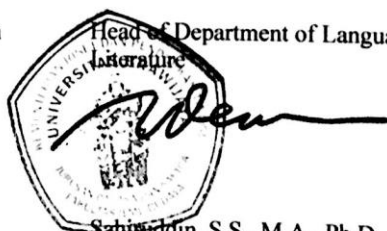
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The greatest sincere is dedicated to Allah SWT for His blessings so that I am able to finish this study in ease.

I would like to sincerely thank Iis Nur Rodliyah, M.Ed. as the supervisor for the advice, suggestions, and support, so that I am able to finish this study properly. Gratitude is also dedicated to Muhammad Rozin, M.A. as the examiner, who has given suggestions and revision to make this study better.

My sincere gratitude also goes down to my family for the endless love, prayers, and support. I would also like to thank all of my friends who are always been there through the ups and downs for these past years.

Malang, 18 Juli 2018

The writer

## ABSTRACT

Octaviani, Anita Luciana. 2018. **Grammatical Cohesion Found in the Deductions Uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series Entitled “A Study in Pink”**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Iis Nur Rodliyah, M.Ed.

Keywords: cohesion, grammatical cohesion, deduction, Sherlock Holmes TV Series

This study is aimed to analyse grammatical cohesion in deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “ ”. There are two problems of study: (1) what are the types grammatical cohesion device found in the deduction uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*”? and (2) what is the function of grammatical cohesion devices found in the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*”? To answer the problems of study, the writer uses theory of grammatical cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

This study uses qualitative approach because the outcome of this study is in a form of text. Moreover, this study is analysed by using document analysis as the data are already transcribed. The data of this study are the deductions that contain grammatical devices uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*”. The data are taken from the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in the transcription of Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*”.

Based on the data analysis, the writer finds 460 data in three out of four categories of grammatical cohesion as proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), namely reference (381), conjunction (76), and ellipsis (3). Among the data, the most dominant device found is referent **you** that occurs 63 time, in the sub-type of **personal reference** that occurs 343 out of 381 occurrences of **reference**. According to the role of context theory proposed by Song (2010), the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes are compatible with the second role, namely indicating reference which functions to avoid repetition. The most dominant reference device, **you**, is found as Sherlock Holmes does and explains the deduction directly to the people in his surroundings.

The next researcher who wants to conduct similar study is suggested to analyse another cohesive device of the object of this study, namely lexical cohesion. It is also suggested to analyse the conversation between Sherlock Holmes and Dr. John Watson as their utterances link and contain some information related to the deduction. The writer also suggests the next researcher to conduct similar study with another object to enrich the knowledge related to cohesion.



## ABSTRAK

Octaviani, Anita Luciana. 2018. **Kohesi Gramatikal Pada Deduksi yang diucapkan Sherlock Holmes pada Sherlock Holmes TV Series yang Berjudul “A Study in Pink”**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya.  
Pembimbing: Iis Nur Rodliyah, M.Ed

Kata Kunci: kohesi, kohesi gramatikal, deduksi, Sherlock Holmes TV Series

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kohesi gramatikal pada deduksi yang diucapkan Sherlock Holmes pada Sherlock Holmes TV Series yang Berjudul “A Study in Pink”. Ada dua permasalahan, yaitu: (1) apa saja tipe kohesi gramatikal yang ditemukan pada deduksi yang diucapkan Sherlock Holmes pada Sherlock Holmes TV series yang berjudul “A Study in Pink”? dan (2) apa fungsi dari perangkat kohesi gramatikal yang ditemukan pada deduksi yang diucapkan Sherlock Holmes pada Sherlock Holmes TV series yang berjudul “A Study in Pink”? untuk menjawab permasalahan tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori kohesi gramatikal yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976).

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif sebagaimana hasil dari penelitian ini dalam bentuk teks. Selain itu, penelitian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode dokumen analisis karena data penelitian yang sudah ditranskripsikan. Data penelitian ini adalah deduksi yang mengandung perangkat gramatikal yang diucapkan Sherlock Holmes pada Sherlock Holmes TV Series yang berjudul “A Study in Pink”. Data penelitian ini diperoleh dari deduksi yang diucapkan oleh Sherlock Holmes pada transkrip Sherlock Holmes TV Series yang berjudul “A Study in Pink”.

Berdasarkan pada data yang sudah dianalisis, penulis menemukan 460 data pada tiga dari empat kategori teori kohesi gramatikal yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976), yakni referensi (381), konjungsi (76), dan elipsi (3). Perangkat gramatikal utama yang ditemukan pada penelitian ini adalah **referensi**, dengan tipe **referensi perorangan** dengan 343 dari 380 data, dengan rujukan **anda** yang terjadi 63 kali. Berdasarkan pada teori fungsi konteks yang diajukan oleh Song (2010), deduksi yang diucapkan oleh Sherlock Holmes sesuai dengan fungsi konteks yang kedua, yakni menunjukkan referensi yang berfungsi untuk mencegah pengulangan kata. Perangkat referensi yang paling utama, **anda**, ditemukan karena Sherlock Holmes melakukan dan menjelaskan deduksinya secara langsung kepada orang-orang yang ada disekitarnya.

Untuk peneliti selanjutnya yang ingin membuat penelitian serupa disarankan untuk menganalisis objek penelitian ini dengan perangkat kohesi lainnya, yaitu Kohesi Leksikal. Disarankan pula untuk menganalisis percakapan antara Sherlock Holmes dan Dr. John Watson sebagaimana percakapan mereka bertautan dan memuat beberapa informasi yang terkait pada deduksi. Penulis juga menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk membuat penelitian serupa dengan objek penelitian yang lain untuk memperkaya kajian yang berhubungan dengan kohesi.



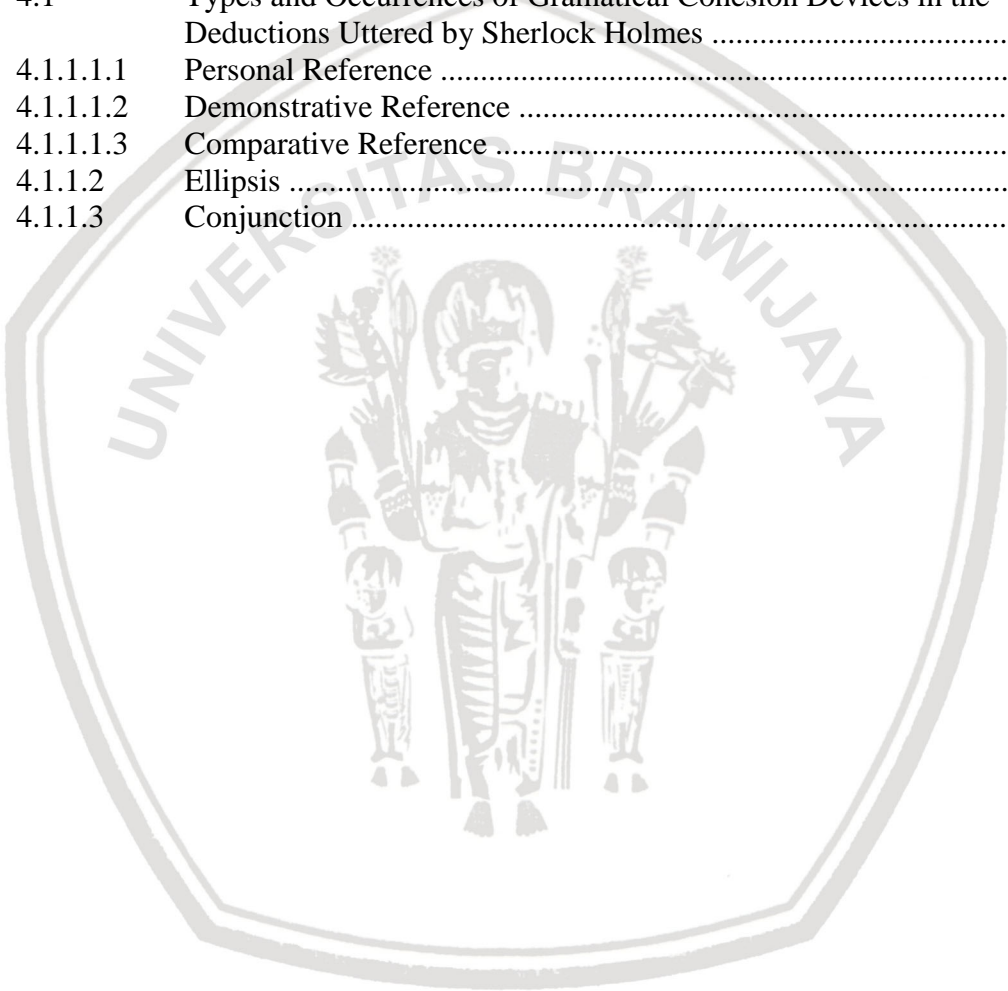
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer provides the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the important aspects of living for human being. Language is used to communicate to each other. According to S. Shurbi (2015, para 2-3):

Communication is divided into a verbal and non-verbal language. Verbal language is a type of communication which the addresser uses spoken or written form to deliver the message, such as talking face-to-face, texting, lettering, phoning, etc. Whereas, non-verbal communication use signs to deliver the message, such as volume, tone, speech, gesture, lifestyle, emotion, and intimacy used by the addresser.

In this study, the writer will be focusing on verbal language, specifically discourse.

In linguistics, discourse is a linguistic unit larger than a sentence. According to Cook (1989, p. 6) discourse is a language which has been used to communicate something and is felt to be coherent (and may, or may not, happen to correspond to a correct sentence or a series of correct sentences). So it can be concluded that discourse is a linguistic unit in which each sentence is linked to define the message. According to Renkema (2004, p. 103) the important thing in discourse is the fact that the sentences or utterances are linked together to create cohesion.

Cohesion refers to the connections which have their manifestation in the discourse itself (Renkema, 2004, p.103). Meanwhile, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 4) the concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that defines it as a text. In other words, cohesion can be defined as the condition of being interconnected because of internal factors of the language and the internal factors could be grammatical or lexical.

In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing the grammatical cohesion in the deduction uttered by Sherlock Holmes as the main character in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*". Sherlock Holmes Series is a crime drama television series which is originally released by British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) TV Channel. These series are based on Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel which is co-created by Steven Moffat and Mark Gatiss. Sherlock Holmes TV Series has been broadcasted since 2010-present with a total of 13 episodes that are divided into 4 seasons. Each season has 3 episodes, and another one is a special episode for Christmas edition. Sherlock Holmes TV Series starred by Benedict Cumberbatch as Sherlock Holmes, Martin Freeman as Dr. John Watson, Andrew Scott as Jim Moriarty, Rupert Graves as DI Greg Lestrade/Inspector Lestrade, etc.

The writer chooses Sherlock Holmes TV Series because Sherlock Holmes is one of the famous stories all around the world. In Sherlock Holmes TV Series, Sherlock Holmes, as the main character, solves the problem by doing some deductions. Deduction is a conclusion reached by reasoning from general laws to



a particular case (Oxford Dictionary, 1974, p. 227). Meanwhile, Collins Dictionary defines deduction as the act or process of deducing; reasoning from the general to the specific, or from premises to a logically valid conclusion; also, a conclusion reached by such reasoning. In other words, Sherlock Holmes links one fact to another to reach a conclusion to solve the problem. Besides, Sherlock Holmes is a detective story, so the viewers have to be able to interpret the utterances spoken -especially the deduction- by Sherlock Holmes to comprehend the message. Hence, the writer thinks that Sherlock Holmes TV Series are suitable to be conducted with grammatical cohesion theory.

In this study, the writer uses two previous studies entitled *A Study of Cohesion in Classification Essays by Students of English Study Program at Brawijaya University* by Nurin (2014) and *A Study on the Cohesion Used in the Expository Essays of English Literature Students* by Hidayanto (2015) to compare and develop this study. Both of the studies analyse grammatical and lexical cohesion in the academic essay. Both of the studies use written discourse as the object of their study. Hence, in this study, the writer uses different object of the study, which is spoken discourse. Specifically, the writer uses the deduction uttered by the Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*” which is already transcribed. Besides, in this study, the writer limits the analysis of cohesion, which is grammatical cohesion.

The writer expects that this study will be useful for the readers and the next researchers who want to conduct similar research about Cohesive Devices

with the same object, especially spoken discourse, that can be analysed with another theory to enrich the knowledge.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the writer attempts to find the answers of the following questions:

1. What are the types grammatical cohesion device found in the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*"?
2. What is the function of grammatical cohesion devices found in the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*"?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the research problems, the objectives of the study are also specified into two objectives as follow:

1. To find out the types grammatical cohesion device found in the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*".
2. To find out the function of grammatical cohesion devices found in the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*".

#### 1.4 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid the misunderstanding about the term of this study, the writer defines the term as follow:

- a. **Cohesion** : A semantics concept that refers to relations of meaning that exist within text and defines it as text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).
- b. **Grammatical Cohesion** : The condition of being interconnected between or among sentences because of grammatical features (Nurul Chojimah, 2015)
- c. **Deduction** : Deduction is a conclusion reached by reasoning from general laws to a particular case (Oxford Dictionary, 1974, p. 227).
- d. **Sherlock Holmes Series** : Sherlock Holmes TV Series are BBC TV crime drama television series based on Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, co-created by Steven Moffat and Mark Gatiss. (<http://www.bbc.co.uk>)

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer reviews some works of literature that are related to this study, they are discourse analysis, cohesion, deduction and previous studies.

#### 2.1 Discourse Analysis

Cook (1989, p. 6) states that discourse is a language which has been used to communicate something and is felt to be coherent (and may, or may not, happen to correspond to a correct sentence or a series of correct sentences). According to Yule (2013, p. 142) the word “discourse” is usually defined as “language beyond the sentence” and so the analysis of discourse is typically concerned with the study of language in texts and conversation.

Jones (2012, p. 2) defines discourse analysis as the study of the ways sentences and utterances are put together to make text and interactions fit into our social world. According to Harris (1952, p. 30) discourse analysis yields considerable information about the structure of a text or a type of text, and about the role that each element plays in such a structure. In other words, discourse analysis is the study to comprehend the implicit and explicit message or meaning of a text or conversation.

## **2.2 Cohesion**

Cohesion means the ties and connections that exist within text (Yule, 2013, p. 142). According to Renkema (2004, p. 103) cohesion is the connections which have their manifestation in the discourse itself. In short, cohesion means the interconnection within the sentences because of the internal factors of the language. Halliday and Hasan (1976) divide cohesion into two, namely Grammatical Cohesion and Lexical Cohesion.

### **2.2.1 Grammatical Cohesion**

Grammatical cohesion is the interconnection between sentences because of grammatical factors. Halliday and Hasan (1976) classify grammatical cohesion into four classifications, they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

#### **2.2.1.1 Reference**

Reference can be defined as the relation between language expression to whatever situation. Brown and Yule (1983, p.28) state that reference is treated as an action on the part of the speaker/writer. Halliday and Hasan (1976) divide reference into three types namely:

##### **2.2.1.1.1 Personal Reference**

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 54), classify personal reference into three pronouns namely personal pronoun (I/me,

you, he/him, she/her, it, we/us, they/them, it), possessive determiner (my, your, his, her, its, our, their), and possessive pronoun (mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs).

For example:

“Three blind mice, three blind mice.

See how they run! See how they run!”

Pronoun *they* at the second and third sentence refers to the three blind mice that have just been talked about on the first sentence.

**Table 2.2.1.1.1 Personal Reference**

	Speech Roles		Other Roles		
	Speaker	Addressee	Specific		Generalized human
			Human	Non-human	
One	I me mine my	you you yours your	he him his his she her hers her	it it [its] its	one one -one's
More than one	we us ours our		they them theirs their		

(Source: Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 44)

#### 2.2.1.1.2 Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity. Halliday and Hasan (1976) divide demonstrative reference into two



classifications which are adverbial demonstrative and selective nominal demonstrative.

Adverbial demonstrative refers to the location of a process in space or time that is participating in the process, the elements are *here, there, now* and *then*. Meanwhile, selective nominal demonstrative refers to the location of something, typically some entity - person or object - which is participating in the process, and the element are *this, these, that, those*, and *the*.

For example:

“Ladies and gentlemen, now we are going to start the Question & Answer session, *those* who want to ask please raise your hand.”

The word *those* in the sentence refers to ladies and gentlemen who want to ask.

#### 2.2.1.1.3 Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity. Halliday and Hasan (1976) divide this type into two categories namely general comparison and particular comparison. General comparison expresses likeness and unlikeness between things. It deals with identity which is marked by *same, equal, identical*, and *identically*, similarity which is marked by *such, similar, similarity, likewise, look like*, and *like*, and difference which is marked by *different, other, else, differently, another*, and *otherwise*.

For example:

“I have the *similar* sweater like yours.”

From the example, the referent is *sweater like yours*.

Particular comparison is a comparison that is in respect or quantity or quality. It has two functions, they are numerative (more) and epithet (better).

For example:

“Your singing is just getting *better*.”

From the example above, the referent is *your singing* which functions as an epithet that shows quality.

### 2.2.1.2 Substitution

Substitution means replacing a certain word with another which still represents the word itself. Commonly, substitution uses dummy words as a replacement. Dummy word is a word that does not have a meaning but commonly used as a complement. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 88) substitution is divided into three categories, namely:

#### 2.2.1.2.1 Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution means replacing a phrase or clause or even sentence that contain nominal words with another word. The substitutes are *one*, *ones*, and *same*.

For example:

“These biscuits are stale. - Get some fresh ones.”

The substitutes *ones* is used as a replacement of *these biscuits*.

#### 2.2.1.2.2 Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution is used to replace verbal word with another. The substitutes are *do*, *does*, and *did*.

For example:

“I don’t know the meaning of half those long words, and, what’s more, I don’t believe you do either!”

The substitute *do* is used to replacing the phrase *know the meaning of half those long words*.

#### 2.2.1.2.3 Clausal Substitution

Clausal substitution means a replacement of the entire clause to other words. The substitutes are *so* and *not*.

For example:

“Is there going to be an earthquake? - It says so.”

The substitute *so* is used as a replacement of the whole clause *there is going to be an earthquake*.

#### 2.2.1.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of the sentence (Renkema, 2004, p. 103). According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 143) ellipsis can be regarded as substitution by zero. In short, ellipsis means deleting certain word. Ellipsis is divided into three types, namely:

### 2.2.1.3.1 Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis means the omission of nominal group.

For example:

“I already brought these three books, would you please bring the other three?”

*The other three* has presupposed the word *three books*.

### 2.2.1.3.2 Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis means the omission of verbal group.

For example:

“Have you been swimming? - Yes, I have.”

The answer should be “Yes, I have been swimming” but it can be omitted into “*Yes, I have*” which already represents the whole answer.

### 2.2.1.3.3 Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis means the omission of clausal group.

For example:

X: “I left my phone at home.”

Y: “*Why?*”

The statement can be answered only with “*Why?*” instead of “*Why did you leave your phone at home?*” because it is already correlated to the previous statement.

#### 2.2.1.4 Conjunction

Renkema (2004, p. 104) states that conjunction is the relationship which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following sentence.

##### 2.2.1.4.1 Additive

It is functioned to add information in the previous phrase or clause or sentence. Additive has five conjunctive relations namely simple additive relations, complex additive relations, complex additive relations, comparative relations, and appositive relation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 249). The conjunctive elements are *and*, *and also*, *either*, *neither*, *furthermore*, *moreover*, *also*, *besides*, *by the way*, *in addition*, *in other words*, *for example*, *on the other hand*, etc. Element *or* can also be categorized as additive, in term of alternative relation which is confined to questions, request, permissions, and prediction as well as to give “an alternative interpretation”, and “another possible opinion, statement, etc” in a statement.

For example:

“I need my white shirt *and* high waisted blue jeans.”

##### 2.2.1.4.2 Adversative

Adversative functions to contrast the statement. Adversative has five conjunctive relations, namely adversative relations ‘proper’, contrastive relations (internal), contrastive relations (external), corrective relations, and dismissive

relations (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 255). The conjunctive elements are *but*, *yet*, *however*, *in fact*, *instead*, *rather than*, *though*, *only*, *actually*, etc.

For example:

“You can eat my strawberry chocolates *but* not the vanilla one.”

#### 2.2.1.4.3 Causal

It is functioned to express the result, reason, and purpose. Causal has five conjunctive relations, namely causal relations general, causal relations specific, reversed causal relations, conditional relations, and respective relations (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 260). The elements are *so*, *thus*, *hence*, *because*, *for*, *then*, *otherwise*, *in that case*, *as a result*, *in consequence*, etc.

For example:

“I can’t go *because* my mom won’t let me.”

#### 2.2.1.4.4 Temporal

It is functioned to show the time relationship within the sentence. Temporal has eight conjunctive relations namely simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, sequential and conclusive relations, temporal relations (internal), temporal relations (external); correlative forms, ‘here and now’ relations, and summary relations (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 266). The elements are *then*, *next*, *previously*, *at once*, *soon*, *next time*, *meanwhile*, *by this time*, *finally*, *in the end*, *at last*, etc.



For example:

“After all these rough days I *finally* can have a short trip.”

### 2.3 Deduction

According to Oxford Dictionary (Hornby, 1974, p. 227), deduction is a conclusion reached by reasoning from general laws to a particular case. Meanwhile, Collins Dictionary (2017, para 3) defines deduction as the act or process of deducing; reasoning from the general to the specific, or from premises to a logically valid conclusion; also, a conclusion reached by such reasoning. Deduction is defined as the deriving of a conclusion by reasoning (Merriam Webster, 2017, Def-2a). Hence, deduction can be defined as the process of drawing conclusion based on reasoning the facts or premises. A deductive system is a collection of rules and a specification of the ways they can be used to construct formal proofs (Barker-Plummer, Barwise, Etchemendy, 2011, p. 581). According to Tichý (1988, p. 235) there are two views one can take of the role played by hypotheses in deduction, namely one-dimensional view of inference and two-dimensional view of inference. One-dimensional view inference means that the inference steps take hypotheses themselves as premises and yield what those hypotheses entail, as for example:

- A. Kim is a human.
- B. All human will die.

From these premises, it can immediately conclude that Kim will die.

Two-dimensional view of inference means that the inference do not work on hypotheses as such but on antecedents or consequent compounds, as for example:

- A. Kim is a human.
- B. Human grow up.
- C. As human grow, their body work less effectively.
- D. Human will die.

From these premises, it can be concluded that Kim's body work less effectively as he grows up and he will die.

In this study, the writer focuses on two-dimensional view of inference in the deductions uttered by the Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*".

## 2.4 Context

Context is needed to understand the communication or utterance completely, considering other elements aside from the utterance itself. According to Grundy (2008, p. 13) context helps the listener or reader to determine the meaning of what is said to the listener or reader. In order to interpret the elements of contextual information in a piece of discourse, it is necessary to know (at least) who the speaker and hearer are, and the time and place of the production of the discourse (Brown & Yule, 1983, p.27). Therefore, to comprehend communication or utterance, the listener or reader need to consider the whole utterance, situation,

as might as the speaker or addresser's cultural background. Song (2010, p. 877) classifies the role of context into three, namely:

1) Eliminating Ambiguity

Ambiguity refers to a word, phrase, sentence or group of sentences with more than one possible interpretation or meaning. There are two types of ambiguity namely lexical and structural ambiguity. The former type is mostly caused by homonymy and polysemy, while the latter is caused by grammatical analysis of sentence or a phrase. Eliminating ambiguity in discourse functioned to specify the meaning of certain word, phrase, or sentence related to the context.

2) Indicating Referents

It is functioned to avoid repetition by using pronoun (I, you, they, this, that, etc) to replace noun phrase, verb devices or modal (do, can, should, etc) to replace verb phrase, and adverbial devices (then, there, etc) to replace adverbial phrase of time and place.

3) Detecting Conversational Implicature

Grice (1975, cited in Song, 2010) defines conversational implicature as to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says and it is deduced on the basis of the conversational meaning of words together with the context, under the guidance of the Cooperative Principle and its four maxims, i.e., Quantity, Quality, Relation and Manner. According to Chojimah (2015) conversational implicature means what is said frequently goes beyond what is meant and vice versa.

## 2.5 Previous Study

There have been studies about Cohesive Devices and some are reviewed here. The first one is entitled *A Study on the Cohesion Used in The Expository Essays of English Literature Students* by Hidayanto (2015). He uses two main theories which are the theory of grammatical cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and theory of lexical cohesion by Renkema (2004). In this study, he analyses the types and dominant type of cohesive devices used by the third-semester students of English Literature in their expository essays. In his study, he uses a qualitative approach. This study reveals that the essays contain four types of grammatical cohesion, which are reference (66%) with personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference sub-types, substitution (1%) with the sub-type of nominal, ellipsis (2%) with nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis sub-types, and conjunction 31% with additive, adversative, causal, and temporal sub-types. As for lexical cohesion, the types found are repetition (59%), synonymy (12%), hyponymy (7%), metonymy (5%), and antonymy (17%). The most commonly used type is reference (66%) which signified as the students try to refer back to person or thing that are being compared in the essays as well as the easiest way to avoid repetition for some same words, while for lexical is repetition (59%) which signified as the students can relate one sentence or paragraph to the others as well as to control the supporting idea of the essays to be consistent with the central idea.

The second previous study is conducted by Nurin (2014) entitled *A Study of Cohesion in Classification Essays by Students of English Study Program at Brawijaya University*. In her study, she analyzes the grammatical and lexical cohesive in classification essay made by the fourth-semester students of English Study Program at Brawijaya University. She uses Halliday and Hasan's (1976) and Renkema's (2004) theory on English cohesion. She analyses this study by using both qualitative and quantitative approach. The finding of her study shows the types of grammatical cohesive that are used in students' classification essay are reference (personal, demonstrative, and comparative), conjunction (additive, adversative, causal, temporal, and other conjunction), verb substitution, nominal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis, while the types of lexical cohesive that are used in students' classification essay are the same word such as, repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, superordinate, antonymy, general word, and collocation. In term of frequency, the most frequently used grammatical cohesive device is personal reference (23,01%) which signified that the studets try to refer back to human or non-human thing in every sentence and to link the unity of the idea of the discussion in their essays, while lexical cohesive is same word repetition (78.93%) which signified the students find it as the easiest way to refer back to something and to strengthen or to emphasize the idea because the provide concepts about facts in their essays.

In this recent study, the writer would like to conduct similar research that are listed above. The similarity between this recent study and the two previous studies is the theory of grammatical cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan



(1976). The differences between this recent study and the two previous studies are the object of the study and the focus of the study. The two previous studies use written discourse as the object, specifically essay, while this recent study uses spoken one, specifically utterance, and the two previous studies focus on grammatical and lexical cohesion, while this recent study focuses on grammatical cohesion. For the writer, the previous studies are useful as the source and reference to help her to conduct this study. The previous studies help the writer to find out the gap and the reference of the theory that are related to cohesive devices and discourse analysis. As the previous studies use written discourse as the object, this current study use spoken discourse to be analysed. In written discourse, the sentences are link structurally to support and complete the whole idea of the discourse, meanwhile in spoken discourse, the utterances are uttered spontaneously which may cause an overlap, and the idea of the utterances is transient as they may need to be verified or added. Furthermore, the writer expects the outcome of this study can be useful for the next researcher who wants to conduct similar research not only to enrich the information or reference, but also to find out and fill in the gap.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis that are related to the research methodology used by the writer.

#### 3.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer uses a descriptive qualitative approach as the outcome of this study in a form of writing text. According to Creswell (2009, p. 4), qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Ary et al (2010, p. 424) state that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.

To analyse the data, the writer uses document analysis in analysing a text.

Ary et al (2010, p. 457) explain that:

Document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents.

In this study, the writer analyses grammatical cohesion found in the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series which is already transcribed. Therefore, the writer analyses the deductions in the form of text. Hence, the writer thinks document analysis is suitable to be applied to this study.

### 3.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this study are the deductions that contain grammatical cohesion devices uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*". The data are taken from the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in the transcription of Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*". The reason for choosing deductions that contain grammatical cohesive devices as the data is because the writer wants to analyse the interconnection between each fact or reason that is analysed by Sherlock Holmes to reach a conclusion for every case.

### 3.3 Data Collection

The data are collected through documentary technique, by:

- 1) watching the Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*",
- 2) downloading the transcription of Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*" (<http://arianedeverre.livejournal.com/43794.html>),
- 3) identifying grammatical cohesion devices found in the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*" transcription,
- 4) classifying grammatical cohesion devices based on the classification by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

### 3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyses them through some steps, namely:

- 1) coding the grammatical cohesion devices found into the table,

**Table 3.4 Grammatical Cohesion**

Table 6.7 Grammatical Cohesion															
No.	Scene	Deduction	Grammatical Cohesion												
			Reference			Substitution			Ellipsis			Conjunction			
			P	D	Cr	Ns	Vs	Cs	Ne	Ve	Ce	A	Adv	Cc	T

**Note:**

<b>P</b> : Personal Reference	<b>Ve</b> : Verbal Ellipsis
<b>D</b> : Demonstrative Reference	<b>Ce</b> : Clausal Ellipsis
<b>Cr</b> : Comparative Reference	<b>A</b> : Additive
<b>Ns</b> : Nominal Substitution	<b>Adv</b> : Adversative
<b>Vs</b> : Verbal Substitution	<b>Cc</b> : Causal Conjunction
<b>Cs</b> : Clausal Substitution	<b>T</b> : Temporal
<b>Ne</b> : Nominal Ellipsis	

- 2) explaining the types of grammatical cohesion devices and supporting them with the data found,
- 3) analyzing the function of each grammatical cohesion device,
- 4) discussing the finding of data analysis,
- 5) drawing the conclusion.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the findings of data analysed and the discussion related to the findings.

#### 4.1 Finding

In this sub-chapter, the writer provides the findings of the problems of this study which are the types of grammatical cohesion and the functions of grammatical cohesion devices found in the deduction uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*". The writer investigates the data by using grammatical cohesion theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

Halliday and Hasan (1976) classify grammatical cohesion into four categories namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Each category is divided into several types. References is divided into three types namely personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. Both Substitution and Ellipsis are divided into nominal, verbal, and clausal. Conjunction is divided into four types namely additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

Based on the data analysis, the writer only finds three out of four categories of grammatical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan's (1976) classifications namely reference, ellipsis, and conjunction. The writer assumes

that these three categories found are helpful to both referring and supporting each fact or information to reach a valid deduction. The writer also assumes that the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes do not contain substitution item as Sherlock Holmes tries to explain his deductions in detail so his partners able to comprehend them.

**Table 4.1 The Types and Occurrences of Grammatical Cohesion Devices Found in the Deductions Uttered by Sherlock Holmes**

Reference	P	PP	258
		PD	85
	D	Advb	5
		SN	29
	Cr	PC	1
Ellipsis	Ne		2
	Ve		1
Conjunction	A		21
	Adv		29
	C		25
	T		1
Amount			460

Along with the categories of grammatical cohesion found, the writer also finds 460 data that are identified as grammatical cohesion devices found in the deduction uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*”. These 460 data are divided into 381 Reference, 76 Conjunction,

and 3 Ellipsis. Hence, according to the data analysis, *Reference* is the dominant type used by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*”. Further explanation related to the finding is explained below.

#### **4.1.1 Types of Grammatical Cohesion Found in the Deductions Uttered by Sherlock Holmes**

The writer finds three out of four categories of grammatical cohesion based on Halliday and Hasan (1976) classification namely reference, ellipsis and conjunction. In the analysis, the writer analyses all the categories along with their types. As the writer analyses an episode of TV Series, she gives the time-scene as the code of every deduction. Then she bolds and gives number to every cohesive device item found. Here are the analysis of deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*”.

##### **4.1.1.1 Reference**

In the deduction uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*”, the writer finds all types of reference, which are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. There are 381 occurrences of 25 references found in the deduction uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*”. The references are divided and explained below.



#### 4.1.1.1.1 Personal Reference

There are 343 occurrences of personal references which appear in 17 references. Reference *you* occurs 63 times, *she* 56 times, *it* 55 times, *her* 53 times, *I* 21 times, *your* 20 times, *he* 17 times, *his* 12 times, *they* 9 times, *them* 9 times, *we* 8 times, *him* 7 times, *one* 4 times, *me* 3 times, *us* 3 times, *themselves* 2 times and *ourselves* occurs once. There are only two out of three types of personal reference found in the data, which are personal pronoun (PP) and possessive determiner (PD). The writer only provides one datum sample for each device found, the whole data can be seen in Appendix 3 (p. 52). The data analysed are the data with most occurrences for each type. Here are the data of personal reference found in the deduction uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled “*A Study in Pink*”.

**Table 4.1.1.1.1 Personal Reference**

No.	Datum	Scene	Utterances (The Deductions)	Personal Reference	
				PP	PD
1.	104	0:22:45 - 0:22:54	“I’m not implying anything. I’m sure Sally came round for a nice little chat, and just happened to stay over. ...”	I	
2.	307	1:00:09 - 1:00:15	“Oh, look at you lot. You’re all so vacant. Is it nice not being <b>me</b> ? It must be so relaxing. ...”	me	
3.	19	0:18:47 - 0:18:50	“When I met <b>you</b> for the first time yesterday, I said, “Afghanistan or Iraq?” You looked surprised.”	you	
4.	229	0:46:24 - 0:46:29	“... There was no phone on the body, there’s no phone in the case. <b>We</b> know she had one – that’s her number there; you just texted it.”	we	

Table continued ...

No.	Datum	Scene	Utterances (The Deductions)	Personal Reference	
				PP	PD
5.	11	0:11:20 - 0:11:33	"I know you've got a brother who's worried about you but you won't go to him for help because you don't approve of him – possibly because <b>he's</b> an alcoholic; more likely because he recently walked out on his wife. ..."	he	
6.	8	0:11:20 - 0:11:33	"I know you've got a brother who's worried about you but you won't go to <b>him</b> for help because you don't approve of him – possibly because he's an alcoholic; more likely because he recently walked out on his wife. ..."	him	
7.	278	0:59:02 - 0:59:05	"Jennifer Wilson running all those lovers: <b>She</b> was clever. She's trying to tell us something."	she	
8.	182	0:29:30 - 0:29:37	"It's murder, all of them. I don't know how, but <b>they're</b> not suicides, they're killings – serial killings."	they	
9.	119	0:27:22 - 0:27:28	"She's had a string of lovers but none of <b>them</b> knew she was married. ..."	them	
10.	191	0:29:39 - 0:29:48	"Her case! Come on, where is her case? Did she eat <b>it</b> ?! ..."	it	
11.	60	0:19:45 - 0:20:24	"Unlikely you've got an extended family, certainly not <b>one</b> you're close to, so brother it is. ..."	one	
12.	280	0:59:02 - 0:59:05	"Jennifer Wilson running all those lovers: she was clever. She's trying to tell <b>us</b> something."	us	
13.	185	0:29:30 - 0:29:37	"... We've got <b>ourselves</b> a serial killer. ..."	ourselves	
14.	176	0:29:23 - 0:29:27	"But they take the poison themselves, they chew, swallow the pills <b>themselves</b> . ..."	themselves	
15.	112	0:27:11 - 0:27:21	"Victim is in <b>her</b> late thirties. ..."		her

Table continued ...

No.	Datum	Scene	Utterances (The Deductions)	Personal Reference	
				PP	PD
16.	88	0:19:45 - 0:20:24	"... You're looking for cheap accommodation, but you're not going to your brother for help: that says you've got problems with him. Maybe you liked <b>his</b> wife; maybe you don't like his drinking."		his
17.	335	1:03:13 - 1:03:25	"You're the cabbie. The one who stopped outside Northumberland Street. It was you, not <b>your</b> passenger."		your

From the data listed, the writer only provides several data analysis. The first is Datum 19, the reference **you**, used by Sherlock Holmes refers to Dr. John Watson as his addressee. The second is Datum 8, the reference **him** refers to Dr. John Watson's brother. As Dr. John Watson's brother is not involved in the conversation, in consequence, Sherlock Holmes uses reference **him** to address him as the third person in the conversation. Meanwhile, from Datum 112, the reference **her** is used by Sherlock Holmes to refer to the victim, who is the "Lady in Pink" or Jennifer Wilson. This kind of reference is used to avoid repeating Jennifer Wilson's name. In Datum 335, the reference **your** is used to show the possession of someone, and in this case it shows the possession of the cabbie (cab/taxi driver).

#### 4.1.1.1.2 Demonstrative Reference

There are 37 occurrences of demonstrative references which appear in 7 references. Reference *the* occurs 24 times, *this* 3 times, *that* 3 times, *here* occurs 3

times, *there* occurs twice, both *now* and *those* occur once. They are classified into two sub-types of demonstrative reference namely Adverbial Demonstrative and Selective Nominal Demonstrative. The former sub-type consists of *there*, *here* and *now*, while the latter consists of *the*, *this*, *that*, and *those*. In this case, the writer provides one datum sample for each device found, the whole data can be seen in Appendix 3 (p.52). The data analysed are the data with most occurrences for each type. The data are explained below.

**Table 4.1.1.1.2 Demonstrative Reference**

No.	Datum	Scene	Utterances (The Deductions)	Demonstrative Reference	
				Adverbial	Selective Nominal
1.	352	1:14:27 - 1:15:23	"... But there's a photograph of children. The children's mother has been cut out of the picture. If she'd died, she'd still be there. <b>The</b> photograph's old but the frame's new. ..."		the
2.	44	0:19:28 - 0:19:43	"Your phone. It's expensive, e-mail enabled, MP3 player, but you're looking for a flatshare – you wouldn't waste money on <b>this</b> ..."		this
3.	187	0:29:30 - 0:29:37	"... I don't know how, but they're not suicides, they're killings – serial killings. We've got ourselves a serial killer. I love <b>those</b> ..."		those
4.	253	0:47:09 - 0:47:21	"A few hours after his last victim, and now he receives a text that can only be from her. If somebody had just found that phone they'd ignore a text like <b>that</b> , but the murderer would panic."		that

Table continued ...

No.	Datum	Scene	Utterances (The Deductions)	Demonstrative Reference	
				Adverbial	Selective Nominal
5.	351	1:14:27 - 1:15:23	"... But there's a photograph of children. The children's mother has been cut out of the picture. If she'd died, she'd still be <b>there</b> . ..."	there	
6.	197	0:29:39 - 0:29:48	"... Someone else was here, and they took her case. So the killer must have driven her <b>here</b> ; forgot the case was in the car."	here	
7.	250	0:47:09 - 0:47:21	"A few hours after his last victim, and <b>now</b> he receives a text that can only be from her. ..."	now	

From the data above, the writer only provides several data analysis. The first one is the definite article **the**, as in Datum 352. The definite article **the** signals identifiability, which means it is used to specify an object, a person, or even a phrase. From the example above, definite article **the** is used to specify a photograph, in which a photograph of a children. The second example is taken from Datum 44. Reference **this** refers to the object that has already mention in the preceding phrase, clause, or sentence. In this case, reference **this** refers to Dr. John Watson's phone. The last example is taken from Datum 351, the reference is **there**. It is used to show the location of a process in space that is participating in the process. The reference **there** refers to the photograph, as the object that Sherlock Holmes mentioned previously.



#### 4.1.1.1.3 Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is divided into two sub-types namely general comparison and particular comparison. However, in the data analysis, the writer only finds one sub-type, which is particular comparison.

**Table 4.1.1.1.3 Comparative Reference**

No.	Datum	Scene	Utterances (The Deductions)	Comparative Reference
				Particular
1.	283	0:59:40 - 0:59:57	She was clever. Clever, yes! She's <b>cleverer</b> than you lot and she's dead.	Cleverer

From the datum above, the word **cleverer** functions as an epithet, which is a comparison in a respect of quality. In this case, Sherlock Holmes compares Jennifer Wilson with the investigator team who are clueless and lack of understanding towards a hint that she gave.

#### 4.1.1.2 Ellipsis

Halliday and Hasan (1976) divide ellipsis into three types namely nominal, verbal, and clausal. In this data, the writer finds two types of ellipsis which are nominal and clausal ellipsis. The former type occurs 2 times while the latter only occurs once. The omission of the words in the data is symbolized with "0". The findings are listed in the next page.



**Table 4.1.1.2 Ellipsis**

No.	Datum	Scene	Utterances	Ellipsis	
				Ne	Ce
1.	382	0:19:28 - 0:19:43	<b>Scratches.</b> Not one “0”, many over time.	“0”	
2.	383	0:28:53 - 0:29:08	Back of the right leg, <b>tiny splash marks on the heel and calf</b> , “0” not present on the left.	“0”	
3.	384	1:14:19 - 1:14:25	So, <b>you risked your life four times just to kill strangers.</b> Why “0”?		“0”

In Datum 382, the omitted nominal word is “*scratches*”. It is omitted to as it is already mentioned before. In Datum 383, the omitted nominal group in the sentence are “*tiny splash marks on the heel and calf*”. It is omitted to avoid data saturation as the next clause still holds the idea of it. In Datum 384, the omitted clause is “*you risked your life four times just to kill strangers.*” It is omitted because as Sherlock Holmes utters this deduction consecutively, so “*Why?*” already represents the previous clause.

#### 4.1.1.3 Conjunction

Halliday and Hasan (1976) divide conjunction into four types namely additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. In this data, the writer finds all types of conjunction. There are 11 conjunctive items with a total of 76 occurrences.

Conjunctive item *but* occurs 26 times, *and* 17 times, *so* 16 times, *because* 7 times, *or* 3 times, *for* 2 times, and only once occurrence for conjunctive item *that is*, *though*, *rather*, *either way*, and *here*. The writer only provides one datum sample for each device found, the whole data can be seen in Appendix 5 (p. 61). The data analysed are the data with most occurrences for each type.

**Table 4.1.1.3 Conjunction**

No.	Datum	Scene	Utterances (The Deduction)	Conjunction			
				A	Adv	Cc	T
1.	385	0:11:20 - 0:11:33	"I know you're an Army doctor <b>and</b> you've been invalidated home from Afghanistan. ..."	and			
2.	423	0:28:37 - 0:28:42	"She must have had a phone <b>or</b> an organiser."	or			
3.	455	1:22:10 - 1:22:30	"Kill shot over that distance from that kind of a weapon – <b>that's</b> a crack shot you're looking for, but not just a marksman; a fighter."	that is			
4.	395	0:18:51 - 0:19:21	"... Your limp's really bad when you walk <b>but</b> you don't ask for a chair when you stand, like you've forgotten about it, so it's at least partly psychosomatic. ..."		but		
5.	406	0:25:47 - 0:25:53	"Of course she's not. She's from out of town, <b>though</b> . Intended to stay in London for one night before returning home to Cardiff."		though		
6.	412	0:27:31 - 0:27:52	"She doesn't work with her hands, so what <b>or rather</b> who does she remove her rings for?"		rather		

Table continued ...

No.	Datum	Scene	Utterances (The Deduction)	Conjunction			
				A	Adv	Cc	T
7.	432	0:46:52 - 0:47:00	"Maybe she left it when she left her case. Maybe he took it from her for some reason. <b>Either way</b> , the balance of probability is the murderer has her phone."		either way		
8.	392	0:18:51 - 0:19:21	"... Your haircut, the way you hold yourself, says military. But your conversation as you entered the room said trained at Bart's, <b>so</b> Army doctor – obvious. ..."			so	
9.	420	0:28:04 - 0:28:30	"...so she must have come a decent distance but she can't have travelled more than two or three hours <b>because</b> her coat still hasn't dried."			because	
10.	456	1:22:10 - 1:22:30	"Kill shot over that distance from that kind of a weapon – that's a crack shot you're looking <b>for</b> , ..."			for	
11.	452	1:14:27 - 1:15:23	"... Keeping up appearances but not planning ahead. And <b>here</b> you are on a kamikaze murder spree. ..."				here

#### 4.1.1.3.1 Additive

Additive conjunction is functioned to add information in the previous phrase, clause, or sentence. There are three conjunctive items in additive, which are *and*, *or*, and *that is*. In Datum 385 (Table 4.1.1.3), the conjunctive item is ***and***.

It is used by Sherlock Holmes as he explains his deduction about Dr. John Watson by stating some facts coming from his appearance. In Datum 423 (Table 4.1.1.3), the conjunctive item is *or*. This item is used to add probable information related to the previous phrase, clause, or sentence. In the datum, Sherlock Holmes states whether Jennifer Wilson has a handphone or an organiser (a notebook), so he can track down her murderer. For the last datum, which is Datum 455 (Table 4.1.1.3), the conjunctive item is *that is*, it is used to put clearer explanation related to previous clause or sentence.

#### 4.1.1.3.2 Adversative

Adversative conjunction is used to contrast a statement. In Datum 395 (Table 4.1.1.3), the conjunctive item is *but*. It is used by Sherlock Holmes as he explains his deduction about Dr. John Watson by stating some facts coming from his appearance. Sherlock Holmes points out Dr. John Watson's psychosomatic's disorder by contrasting his physical and mental condition. In Datum 412 (Table 4.1.1.3), the conjunctive item is *rather* functions to contrast the information in term of (not ... but). In Datum 432 (Table 4.1.1.3), the conjunctive item *either way* functions to contrast the statement in the term of (no matter, .. still).

#### 4.1.1.3.3 Clausal

Clausal conjunction is used to express the result, reason, and purpose. In Datum 392 (Table 4.1.1.3), the conjunctive item is *so*. It functions to express the result of the deduction uttered by Sherlock Holmes. He states that the way John

Watson hold himself as a military, however, he is trained in Bart's. Bart is a hospital which is also known as The Royal Hospital of Bartholomew in London, therefore he concludes that John Watson is an army doctor. In Datum 420 (Table 4.1.1.3), the conjunctive item is *because*. It is used by Sherlock Holmes as he states his deduction about the body of the character "Lady in Pink". In this case, Sherlock Holmes is asked to identify the identity and any other information related to her death, and he does his deduction by connecting the information appears from her clothes with the weather and probable places of where she has been.

#### 4.1.1.3.4 Temporal

Temporal conjunction is used to express the time relationship within the sentence. The conjunctive item of Datum 452 (Table 4.1.1.3) is *here*. It is used not only to show the place of deduction uttered but also the time when Sherlock Holmes investigates the serial killer about his motives to kill people.

### 4.1.2 The Function of Grammatical Cohesion Devices Found in the Deductions Uttered by Sherlock Holmes

Based on the data analysis, there are 38 grammatical cohesion devices found in a total of 460 data, with 25 grammatical cohesion devices of reference, 2 devices of ellipsis, and 11 devices of conjunction. In this sub-bab, the writer only provides the explanation of the functions of some grammatical cohesion devices for each category of grammatical cohesion. The devices explained are the ones



with most occurrences as well as the ones which presuppose and relate with the case in the deductions. The writer uses the number of deductions as the code, the number of deductions can be seen in the appendices of each category of grammatical cohesion.

#### 4.1.2.1 Reference

There are 25 grammatical cohesion devices of reference which are divided into 17 devices of personal reference, 7 devices of demonstrative reference, and one device of comparative reference. Further explanation about the function of grammatical cohesion devices of reference in the deductions are presented below. The number and the whole data can be seen in Appendix 3 (p.62)

##### 4.1.2.1.1 Personal Reference

There are 17 personal reference devices found in the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes. However, the writer only presents two discusses of the function of some devices of each pronoun found. The discusses for personal pronoun (PP) are as follow:

##### 1. Data 278 & 280

*“Jennifer Wilson running all those lovers: **she** was clever. **She’s** trying to tell **us** something.”*

In the example above, the referent **she** clearly refers to Jennifer Wilson as the closest object in the sentence. It has a function to avoid repetition of the same



object. The referent **us**, based on the context when this deduction uttered, refers to Sherlock Holmes as the speaker, Dr. John Watson, Inspector Lestrade and the investigation team as the hearer. It functions to categorized both the speaker and hearers as a single pronoun who are involved in the same situation where the deduction uttered.

## 2. Datum 330

*“**You**’re the cabbie. The one who stopped outside Northumberland Street. It was **you**, not your passenger.”*

In the example above, the referent **you**, based on the context, refers to the murderer, as Sherlock Holmes has a conversation with him. The usage of this referent is functions as direct referencement.

The discusses for possessive determiner (PD) are as follow:

## 3. Datum 88

*“... You’re looking for cheap accommodation, but you’re not going to your brother for help: that says you’ve got problems with him. Maybe you liked **his** wife; maybe you don’t like **his** drinking.”*

Referent **his** from the example is not only functions to addressed Dr. John Watson’s brother as a third person, as he does not involved physically when the deduction uttered, but also to show the possession of Dr’ John Watson’s brother, which are the possession of someone and something. Based on the context, the former referent refers to the possession of Dr. John Watson’s brother’s wife, while the latter refers to his habitual of drinking.

#### 4. Datum 336

*“So, you risked **your** life just to kill stranger. Why?”*

Based on the example, referent **your** functions to show the possession of the murderer, which in this context is the possession of the murderer’s life.

#### 4.1.2.1.2 Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is functioned to specifically point out something to its proximity. There are eight devices of demonstrative reference, however the writer only presents three discusses of reference device which have the most occurrences.

##### 1. Datum 302

*“... She didn’t lose her phone, she never lost it. She planted it on him. When she got out of the car, she knew that she was going to her death. She left **the** phone in order to lead us to her killer.*

In the example above, the referent **the** functions to specifically stressed Jennifer Wilson’s missing phone.

##### 2. Datum 253

*“A few hours after his last victim, and now he receives a text that can only be from her. If somebody had just found **that** phone they’d ignore a text like **that**, but the murderer would panic.”*

From the example above, the referent **that** functions to stressed out the reference of certain thing. Based on the context, the former **that** refers to Jennifer

Wilson's missing phone, while the latter refers to a text that Sherlock Holmes has mentioned previously.

3. Datum 125

*"Her wedding ring. Ten years old at least. The rest of her jewellery has been regularly cleaned, but not her wedding ring. State of her marriage right **there**. ..."*

From the example, the referent **there** functions to refer back to Jennifer Wilson's wedding ring, as the closest place that is involved and holds the idea of the deduction.

4. Datum 192

*"... Someone else was **here**, and they took her case. So the killer must have driven her **here**; forgot the case was in the car."*

The referent **here** is used to refer and specify the location when the deduction produced, in this context, **here** refers to the crime scene.

#### 4.1.2.1.3 Comparative Reference

There is only one device for this type which is presented below.

1. Datum 283

*"She was clever. Clever, yes! She's **cleverer** than you lot and she's dead. ..."*

Based on the example, the word **cleverer** uttered by Sherlock Holmes has a function to show the comparison in the respect of quality between Jennifer Wilson and the investigator team.

#### 4.1.2.2 Ellipsis

There are two sub-types of ellipsis occurred in the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes. The omission of the words in the data is symbolized with “0”, and occurrences are used differently based on its context. Further explanations are presented below. The number and the whole data can be seen in Appendix 4 (p. 70)

##### 1. Datum 383

*“Back of the right leg, **tiny splash marks on the heel and calf**, “0” not present on the left.”*

The omission of “*tiny splash marks on the heel and calf*” in the sentence has a function avoid data saturation as the next clause still holds the idea of it.

##### 2. Datum 384

*“So, **you risked your life four times just to kill strangers**. Why “0”?”*

Based on the example, the omitted clause is “*you risked your life four times just to kill strangers.*” It is omitted because as Sherlock Holmes utters this deduction consecutively, so “*Why?*” already represents the previous clause.

#### 4.1.2.3 Conjunction

There are eleven conjunction devices in the deductions which are divided into 3 additive devices, 4 adversative devices, 3 causal devices, and one temporal device. Further explanation about the function of grammatical cohesion devices of conjunction in the deductions are presented below. The number and the whole data can be seen in Appendix 5 (p.71).

#### 4.1.2.3.1 Additive

There are 3 additive devices in the deduction uttered by Sherlock Holmes, however, the writer only presents two discusses of two devices. The devices explained are the ones with most occurrences.

##### 1. Datum 404

*“I’m sure Sally came round for a nice little chat, **and** just happened to stay over. **And** I assume she scrubbed your floors, going by the state of her knees.”*

Based on the example, the conjunctive item **and** uttered by Sherlock Holmes has a function to add potential premises to his deduction about Sally and Anderson’s affair.

##### 2. Datum 411

*“The rest of her jewellery has been regularly cleaned, but not her wedding ring. ... She doesn’t work with her hands, so what **or** rather who does she remove her rings for? ...”*

Based on the example, the conjunctive item **or** is used to show the alternative condition of Jennifer Wilson’s intention for not cleaning her wedding ring.

#### 4.1.2.3.2 Adversative

There are four adversative devices found in the deductions. However, the writer only provides two discusses of two devices which have the most occurrences.



1. Datum 407

*“She’s been married at least ten years, **but** not happily. She’s had a string of lovers **but** none of them knew she was married.”*

The conjunctive item **but** functions as a contradictions between two conditions in the same sentence. In this case, Sherlock Holmes contrasts Jennifer Wilson’s marriage condition and her affair.

2. Datum 432

*“Maybe she left it when she left her case. Maybe he took it from her for some reason. **Either way**, the balance of probability is the murderer has her phone.”*

The conjunctive item **either way** functions to contrast two potential ideas of Sherlock Holmes’ deduction. In this context, Sherlock Holmes considers two potential causes of Jennifer Wilson’s missing phone.

#### 4.1.2.3.3 Causal

Causal conjunction is functioned to express the result, reason, and purpose. There are three causal devices found in the deductions, however the writer only presents two discusses of two devices to be explained.

1. Datum 420

*“... We know from her suitcase that she was intending to stay overnight, so she must have come a decent distance but she can’t have travelled more than two or three hours **because** her coat still hasn’t dried. So,*



*where has there been heavy rain and strong wind within the radius of that travel time? Cardiff”*

Based on the example, the conjunctive item **because** functions as a reason of Jennifer Wilson’s wet coat.

## 2. Datum 442

*“There’s shaving foam behind your left ear. Nobody’s pointed out to you. Traces of where it’s happened before, **so** obviously you live on your own; there’s no-one to tell you. ...”*

The conjunctive item **so** functions to conclude the facts that Sherlock Holmes has uttered previously. Based on the context of the example, Sherlock Holmes denotes that the murderer only lives by himself that can be seen from his nonchalant appearance.

### 4.1.2.3.4 Temporal

Based on the data analysis, there is only one device of temporal conjunction.

## 1. Deduction 452

*“Keeping up appearances but not planning ahead. And **here** you are on a kamikaze murder spree.”*

The conjunctive item **here** is used to not only show the place, but also the time relationship of the deduction uttered.

Based on the function explained, according to the role of context theory proposed by Song (2010), the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes are compatible with the second role, namely indicating reference which functions to avoid repetition. The writer assumes that, as this study analyses a TV series, Sherlock Holmes as the main character needs a supporting character to help him to make the scene more alive, in term of having a partner to discuss the case. Therefore, there is a character named John Watson, who later will solve the case together. As Sherlock Holmes and John Watson solve the case together, Sherlock Holmes mentions pronoun **you** more than any other pronouns. Not only to John Watson, Sherlock Holmes also explains his deduction directly to Inspector Lestrade and the investigator team to report the information and clues he has, and to the cabbie (the murderer) to know the motive of his killing. Therefore, reference **you** is the dominant device as Sherlock Holmes does and explains the deductions directly to people in his surroundings.

#### 4.2 Discussion

In this sub-chapter, the writer provides some discussion related to the theory and the findings. Based on the findings, Sherlock Holmes uses three out of four categories of grammatical cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), namely reference, ellipsis, and conjunction.

Reference is found as the most dominant category used by Sherlock Holmes. The writer also finds the three types from reference which are personal, demonstrative, and comparative. The references along with the occurrences of

personal reference are *you* that occurs 63 times, *she* 56 times, *it* 55 times, *her* 53 times, *I* 21 times, *your* 20 times, *he* 17 times, *his* 12 times, *they* 9 times, *them* 9 times, *we* 8 times, *him* 7 times, *one* 4 times, *me* 3 times, *us* 3 times, *themselves* 2 times and *ourselves* occur once. The writer assumes that reference “*you*” is used as the most dominant item because Sherlock Holmes does and sometimes explain his deduction to the investigator team, John Watson, and the murderer. He uses the reference “*you*” to refer to his addressee as well as to avoid data saturation by mentioning their names.

The second type of reference is demonstrative reference. The references along with the occurrences for this type are *the* occurs 24 times, *this* 3 times, *that* 3 times, *here* occurs 3 times, *there* occurs twice, and both *those* and *now* occur once. Reference “*the*” is found as the most dominant one for this type. The writer assumes that, as Sherlock Holmes does his deduction, there are many objects or possibilities found. Hence, Sherlock Holmes specifies the objects or possibilities in order to avoid confusion. It can also help the viewer to understand which objects or possibilities that Sherlock Holmes is talking about. The last type of reference is comparative reference. The writer only finds one item of reference, namely “*cleverer*”. This item is functioned as an epithet which shows a comparison in the respect of quality.

The second category of grammatical cohesion that is found in this study is ellipsis. Ellipsis is divided into three types which are nominal, clausal and verbal. However, in this study, the writer only finds two types out of three, namely nominal and clausal. Nominal ellipsis occurs two times while clausal only

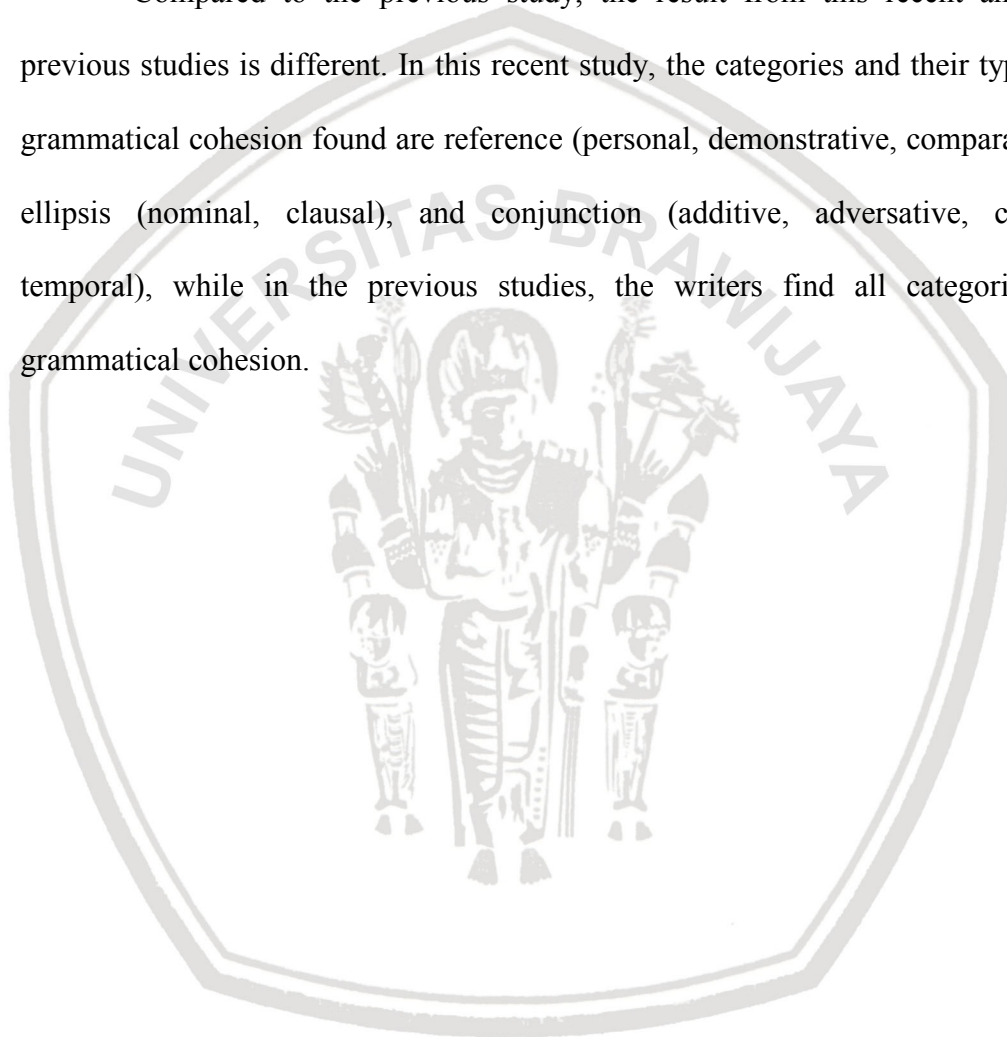
occurs once. Sherlock Holmes uses ellipsis to avoid data saturation in the deduction uttered, however, the viewers are able to understand his utterances by linking the presupposed clauses or sentences.

The last category of grammatical cohesion found in this study is conjunction. Conjunction is divided into four types namely additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. The conjunctive items along with the occurrences are *but* that occurs 26 times, *and* 13 times, *so* 16 times, *because* 7 times, *or* 3 times, *for* 2 times, and once occurrence for each *that is*, *though*, *rather*, *either way*, and *here*. The conjunctive item “*but*” is found as the most dominant type of this category. The writer assumes that while Sherlock Holmes utters his deduction, he contrasts the facts or possibilities to reach a better conclusion. Therefore, conjunctive item “*but*” is used more than the other conjunctive items. For example, datum 17 (Appendix 2, p. 55), “*Her coat: it’s slightly damp. ... She’s got an umbrella in her left-hand pocket **but** it’s dry and unused, not just wind, strong wind – too strong to use her umbrella. We know from her suitcase that she was intending to stay overnight, so she must have come a decent distance **but** she can’t have travelled more than two or three hours because her coat still hasn’t dried. So, where has there been heavy rain and strong wind within the radius of that travel time? Cardiff*”. From that example, Sherlock Holmes contrasts the fact related to the location to find out the exact place or location of the character “Lady in Pink” had been, before she was murdered.

The function of grammatical cohesion devices are different based on their types and context. According to the role of context theory proposed by Song

(2010), the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes are compatible with the second role, namely indicating reference which is functioned to avoid repetition. The most dominant reference device, “*you*” is found as Sherlock Holmes does and explains the deductions directly to his surroundings.

Compared to the previous study, the result from this recent and the previous studies is different. In this recent study, the categories and their types of grammatical cohesion found are reference (personal, demonstrative, comparative), ellipsis (nominal, clausal), and conjunction (additive, adversative, causal, temporal), while in the previous studies, the writers find all categories of grammatical cohesion.





## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of the conclusion related to the findings and the discussion, and the suggestion for next researcher who wants to conduct similar research.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This study is conducted to answer two objectives of the study which are finding the types of grammatical cohesion in the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*" and finding the function of grammatical cohesion devices in the deduction uttered by Sherlock Holmes in Sherlock Holmes TV Series entitled "*A Study in Pink*". Based on the data analysis, the writer finds 460 data in three out of four categories of grammatical cohesion theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), namely reference (381), conjunction (76), and ellipsis (3). The most dominant device found in the data is **reference** with the type of **personal reference** with 339 out of 374 data, with the reference **you** that occurs 63 times. In line with the finding, the writer also finds out the function of grammatical cohesion devices different based on their types and context. According to the role of context theory proposed by Song (2010), the deductions uttered by Sherlock Holmes compatible with the second role, namely indicating reference which is functioned to avoid repetition.



The most dominant reference device, **you** is found as Sherlock Holmes does and explains the deduction directly to his surroundings.

## 5.2 Suggestion

Based on the analysis of this study, the writer provides some suggestions for the next researcher who wants to conduct similar research, as follow:

1. As the writer finds several types of lexical cohesion appear in this study, the writer suggests the next researcher to analyse the object of this study with another type of cohesion, which is lexical cohesion, to complete the result of this study related to cohesion theory.
2. The writer also suggests the next researcher to analyse the conversation between Sherlock Holmes and Dr. John Watson as the two main characters of Sherlock Holmes TV Series with Grammatical Cohesion, as sometimes their utterances link and contain some information related to the deduction.
3. It is also suggested for the next researcher to conduct similar research with another object to enrich the knowledge related to cohesion.

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