

Grammatical Cohesion Found in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” Moviescript

Zani Hernawati¹, Ervina C.M. Simatupang²

^{1,2}Faculty of Cultural Science, Universitas Widyatama, Indonesia

zani.hernawati@widyatama.ac.id, ervina.simatupang@widyatama.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to analyzed the types of grammatical cohesion and analyzed the function of grammatical cohesion of speaker's utterance in Venom: "Let There be Carnage" Movie Script. Grammatical cohesion is one part of cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesion is very important to format the sense of sentences. Grammatical cohesion can be in the form of words, utterances, phrases that exist in the text to correlate one element to the other element. This study used Qualitative method to analyzed the data. Then, the data were collected from every character's utterance which contains grammatical cohesion in Venom: "Let There be Carnage" Movie Script. From the result of the analysis, it was discovered all types of grammatical cohesion. Then, the function of the grammatical cohesions are to indicate reference pronoun, addition, time order, spatial order, concession in argument, cause and effect, comparison, and contrast. They are used to join sentences together to make ideas more understandable to the reader.

Keywords

discourse analysis; grammatical cohesion; utterance; movie script



I. Introduction

Cohesive is defined by the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English as an adjective that means "linked or associated in a fair way to form a whole". Through the use of cohesive devices, texts accomplish their relevancy and become communicative events (Halliday Hasan, 1976). Cohesion is seen as a property of the language's semantic and grammatical features (Bex, 1996). Cohesion is focused in the relationship between the internal organization of language, its functions, and its social environment (Olatunde, 2002).

Text can easier to understand with cohesion because the element is related to each other. This relationship implies the continuity between one sentence to another. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) state that cohesion refers to the relation of meaning that exists within the text and defines it as a text. Cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse". Halliday and Hasan (1976) in Johnson (2017:3) state that writers often use cohesive devices to guide readers through a text. Earlier studies on the cohesive device have shown that grammatical cohesion is always found. The text seems to be a common data source for many researcherse.g Fulcher, 1989; Muslimah, 2007; Setyowati, 2007; Ahmed, 2008; Akindele, 2011; Fukuade, 2012; Gocic, 2012; Rahimi & Ebrahimi, 2012 and Shanaz & Imtiaz, 2014) motivated me to take different data. The movie script was chosen since it has never been studied previously by a researcher. Thus it features spoken text. The majority of the previous research has used written text as the study's object. As a result, the data for this study is a film script. Furthermore, the movie Venom: "Let There Be Carnage" is considered because the characters' utterances in the movie Venom: "Let There be Carnage".

Cohesion is “the use of explicit cohesive devices that signals relations among sentences and parts of text” Connor (1990) as cited in Daniels and Kwabena (2016). Grammatical cohesion is the strong relationship among the elements of linguistic particularly on grammar in the sentence or a line that explain each other. In addition, grammatical cohesion is a tool to make the text to be good, to make text to be cohesive and easy to be understood by the readers. Grammatical cohesion is one part of cohesive devices. Grammatical cohesion is very important to format the sense of sentences. Grammatical cohesion can be in the form of words, utterances, phrases that exist in the text to correlate one element to the other element.

Research Questions

1. What types of grammatical cohesion are used in” VENOM: LET THERE BE CARNAGE” Movie Script?
2. What functions of grammatical cohesion are used in” VENOM: LET THERE BE CARNAGE” Movie Script?

II. Review of Literature

Discourse analysis is a form of inquiry that examines written or spoken language in relation to its social context. Its goal is to learn how language is used in everyday settings. When conducting discourse analysis, you might consider the following topics: the functions and effects of various types of language. Discourse analysis focuses on interaction, looking beyond the literal meaning of language. Language is one of the most important things in the life of every human being (Purba, N. et al. (2020). The Oxford English Dictionary defines discourse analysis as : “Linguistics, a method of analysing the structure of texts or utterances longer than one sentences, taking into account both their linguistic content and their sociolinguistic context; analysis performed using this method”

Grammatical cohesion is the way that grammatical features are together across sentence boundaries to make relations among the sentences more explicitly. There are four types of grammatical cohesion. They are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Every type is elaborated in the following explanation.

2.1 Reference

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) reference is the relation between an element of the text which is interpreted by the participants. Reference is potentially cohesive because the thing that serves as the source of the interpretation may itself be an element of text. Another statement from Kreidler (2019: 43) states that reference is the relation between a language expression and whatever the expression pertains to in a particular situation of language use, including what a speaker may imagine. Reference classified into exophoric or endophoric. Exophoric is reference must be made to the context of situation. Endophora is reference in the surrounding text. Endophora reference is further classified into anaphora (reference to preceding text) and cataphora (reference to following text). Halliday and Hasan also divided reference into three types they are personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference.

a. Personal Reference

Personal Reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. The category of personals included three classes; personal pronoun, possessive determiners (usually called possessive adjective), and possessive pronoun. For example:

1. David is eating *his* meal. (*his* as a possessive adjective refer to the subject David)
2. Faruq did not buy *the book* because *it* was so expensive. (*it* as a subject personal pronoun refers to *the book*)

b. Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location. There are some types of demonstrative. First, adverbial demonstrative which consist of here, there, now, and then refer to the location of the process in space or time. Second, nominal demonstratives which consist of *this*, *these*, *that*, *those*, and *here* imply proximity to the speaker; *that*, *those*, and *there* imply distance of the speaker. For examples:

1. Bring me *that* pen, please!
2. *These* students are creative.

c. Comparative Reference

Comparative Reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity. Comparative reference divided into two: general comparison that express likeness and unlikeness between two things; then, particular comparison expresses comparability between things in respect of a particular property. For example:

1. It's *the same* bird as the one we saw yesterday
2. She's a *better* woman than I am

2.2 Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of language element into others in a more significant composition in order to get more evident difference or to explain some certain language elements. Halliday and Hasan (1976:89) state that substitution is relation between linguistics items, such as words or phrases; whereas reference is a relation between meanings. There are three types of substitution, that are nominal (*one*, *ones*, *same*), verbal (*do*), and clausal (*so*, *not*) substitution.

a. Nominal Substitution

The substitute one/ones always function as Head of a nominal group, and can substitute only for an item which is itself Head of a nominal group. For example:

1. My *pencil* is too blunt. I must get a sharper *one*. (The word *one* is the substitution for *pencil*.) (1)
2. I shoot the rhinoceros with bullets made of platinum because, if I use leaden *ones*, his hide is sure to flatten them. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 91). (2)

In sentence (1) *one* is the substitution for *pencil*. Hence the full form of the sentence is my *pencil* is too blunt. I must get a sharper *pencil*. Whereas in example (2) *bullets* is the head of nominal group leaden ones. The full form of the nominal group is leaden *bullets*.

b. Verbal Substitution

The verbal substitution in English is *do*. This operates as the head of a verbal group, in the place that is occupied by the lexical verb; and it is always in the final position in the group. Some examples are in the following sentences:

1. Does Jessy *dance*? – No, but Perrie *does* (Halliday and Hasan, 1979: 118) (1)
2. ‘I don’t know *the meaning of half those long words*, and, what’s more, I don’t believe you *do* either!’ (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 112). (2)

In the first example *does* substitutes *dance*; in second example, *do* substitutes *the meaning of half those long words*.

2.3 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is used to replace words omitted from the middle of a quoted sentence (Paul and Goione, 1973, page 263-264). Ellipsis consists of three parts namely nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis.

a. Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis means ellipsis within the nominal group. Nominal ellipsis involves the upgrading of a word functioning as deictic, numerative, epithet, or classifier from the status of modifier to the status of head. For Example:

1. Take these *pills* three times daily. And you’d better have some more of *those* too (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 157).

Pills, functioning as head, is omitted and is replaced by demonstrative modifier *those*. The full form of the sentence is Take these *pills* three times daily. And you’d better have some more of those *pills* too.

b. Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis means ellipsis within the verbal group. Clausal ellipsis has a two-part structure consisting of modal element plus propositional element. For Example:

1. Have you been running? – Yes, I have.
2. What have you been doing? – Running (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 167)

The two verbal groups in the answers have (yes I have) in (a) and running in (b), are both the instances of verbal ellipsis. Both stand for 'have been running, and there is no possibility of ‘filling out’ with any other items. The example (b) could be interpreted only as I have been running and it could, furthermore, be replaced by I have been running, since as in all types of ellipsis, the full form and the elliptical one are both possible

2.4 Conjunction

Crystal (2008:101) state that conjunction a term used in the grammatical classification of words to refer to an item or a process whose primary function is to connect words or other constructions. Another statement from Renkema (1993:6) states that conjunction is the relationship which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (part of the) sentence. In addition, the relationship in conjunction can be hypotactic (combine a main clause with subordinate clause or phrase) or paratactic (have two main clauses). There are four types of conjunction: they are additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunction.

III. Research Method

The researcher used qualitative method because this research to analyze, describe and find the result of grammatical cohesion in the movie script. The source of data was taken from the script entitled “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” by Andy Serkis. The data source was the movie script that taken from the internet by [https://scrapsfromtheloft.com/comedy/venom-let-there-be-carnage-transcript/\(2021\)](https://scrapsfromtheloft.com/comedy/venom-let-there-be-carnage-transcript/(2021)). In grammatical cohesion use, the speaker surely has intention. Therefore, the listener or reader has to know what the speaker means. In the other word, understanding function of grammatical cohesion is needed to avoid misunderstanding. This study uses Halliday and Hasan’s theory that divide cohesive device into two types, which are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesions are forms of cohesion realized through grammar (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, page 6). Grammatical cohesion is divided into four kinds, they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, whereas lexical cohesion consists of two kinds, namely, reiteration and collocation.

Data analysis step was the process to categorize the data, manage the data, accumulate the data and decide which one would be told to others. In this research, the researcher used Miles and Huberman’s theory in analyzing the data. The analysis of data analyzed by the following steps: (1) Data Reduction, in this step the researcher firstly analyzed the data by watched the movie, listened carefully and checked the data by read the transcription to see the context. (2) The researcher selected dialogue of the VENOM: LET THERE BE CARNAGE movie transcript which contains the grammatical cohesion to be analyzed. (3) The researcher categorized the data based grammatical cohesion categories.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Personal Reference

Patrick: “FB, that’s, uh... that’s **Frances Barrison**.”

Eddie : “Wow. That-that’s quick”.

Patrick: “Yeah, it’s impossible, Eddie. **She’s** dead. I, uh... I shot her”.

(00:49:04–00:49:15)

From the data presented above, there is anaphoric personal reference from the word “she”. The presupposed item is “Frances Barrison” in the preceding text. The relation made from this reference is anaphora since it refers back to the text for its interpretation.

As the writer of the movie script Tom Hardy and Kelly Marcel was replacing the name *Frances Barrison* in another sentence with the pronoun *she*. She as a determinative subject refer to the subject Frances Barrison. The function of this reference is to indicate personal pronoun “she”. This is classified as the reference of the grammatical cohesive device and used to avoid repetition.

Cletus : “My angel. This is for you. What did **the doctor** say?”

Frances: “**He** said the mutations are advancing. My powers are too strong. Cletus, I’m scared”

(00:01:32 – 00:01:51)

The data above was taken from the conversation between Cletus Kasady and Frances Barrison from one of the scene in *Venom: Let There be Carnage* Movie. The time was taken in 1996, a young Cletus Kasady watches helplessly as his love, Frances Barrison, is taken away from St. Estes Home for Unwanted Children to the Ravencroft Institute because of her power was kept advanced. Cletus and Frances was in the different room had a little conversation before Frances was taken away to the Ravencroft Institute. Cletus asked Frances about her conversation with the doctor before. Frances used a reference of the grammatical cohesive device named reference. The reference occurs to the word *he* which refers to the word *the doctor*.

As the writer of the script, Tom Hardy and Kelly Marcel was replacing the word *the doctor* in another with the pronoun *he*. The word *he* in the data shown above was classified as the anaphoric personal reference of the grammatical cohesive device and it used to avoid repetition.

4.2 Substitution

Eddie: “Oh, I know this **one**. It’s a **tree**”.
(00:10:54 – 00:10:57)

From the data presented above, the sentence contains a substitution of the grammatical cohesive device. The word *ones* classified as a clausal substitution in order to substitutes the word *tree* from Eddie’s utterances. The relation made from this substitution is anaphoric since it refers back to the text for its interpretation. Moreover, the word *ones* is classified as a nominal substitution of the grammatical cohesive device in this analysis, that because the word *ones* substitute a noun or nominal sentence which in this sample is *tree*.

The use of substitution of the grammatical cohesive device as shown above in this data has a role to hold off repetition. It shows that the function of substitution is to built up a text, so it can avoid the repetition of words or clauses.

4.3 Ellipsis

Reporter: “Brock was able to uncover what the FBI and police **could not**”.
(00:11:50 – 00:11:55)

From the data presented above, the word *couldnotis* ommitted in the following sentence. The omitted words are “able to uncover what the FBI”, indicating couldnot standing for “the police couldnot able to uncover what the FBI”. This anaylis found that the word *couldnot* is a grammatical cohesion device called ellipsis.

As previously stated in the literature review, the ellipsis of grannatical cohesive device is devided into 3 types: nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and clausal ellipsis. In this data, found that the word *couldnot* is categorized as a verbal ellipsis. The function of this ellipsis is to get rid from repetition.

4.4 Conjunction

Reporter: “Bowling to public outrage, the governor of California has overturned his moratorium **and** reinstated the death penalty for Kasady”.
(00:11:55 – 00:12:03)

From the data presented above, the researcher found the grammatical cohesive device in this sample is the additive conjunction, that is, “and” in the sentence “Bowling to public outrage, the governor of California has overturned his moratorium **and** reinstated the death penalty for Kasady”.

The script is come from the scene where the reporter is giving information about what happen behind him. Grammatical cohesive device in the data above named additive conjunction is used to add new information to the statement or fact that has been given previously. The reporter used conjunction *and* to add new information after he informed that “Bowling to public outrage, the governor of California has overturned his moratorium” and “reinstated the death penalty for Kasady”

Cletus: "And no wonder Daddy could never look at you again **after** you killed his wife, your mother, just by being born."
(00:29:27 – 00:29:36)

The data above is taken from the scene where Eddie was is the jail to saw Cletus. Cletus uttered the sentence as shown in the data above. From the data presented above, there is a temporal conjunction, that is, “after”. “After” in this sentence relates two clauses in terms of timing of their occurrence.

The study found grammatical cohesive device in the data above is conjunction. The function of the temporal conjunction “after” is to indicate the sequence of the time of “what happened after they left New York”.

V. Conclusion

The study discovered all types of grammatical cohesion. First, is personal reference. The function is to indicate reference pronoun. Then followed by substitution reference, the function of substitution reference is to indicate demonstrative pronoun. After that ellipsis, the function is to make the utterances simple. And substitution is rarely used; its function is to make the language accurate. After that is conjunction, the function is to indicate a connection between ideas.

The function of the grammatical cohesions are to indicate reference pronoun, addition, time order, spatial order, concession in argument, cause and effect, comparison, and contrast. Cohesive devices are useful English language conjunctions, transitional phrases, synonyms and pronouns that express ideas in a cohesive manner. They are used to join sentences together to make ideas more understandable to the reader. In cohesion there is a distinction between grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction (Haliday & Hasan, 1976).

References

- Crystal, D. (2008). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics Sixth Edition*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing .
- Cutting, J. (2002). *Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students*. London: Routledge.
- Ekowati, A. R. (2019). Gramatical Cohesion and Letical Cohesion in Text Report on Student Observation Results. *Journal of Education, Teaching, and Learning* , 169-173.
- Ervina CM Simatupang, P. N. (2020). Pragmatic Analysis Of Deixis In Joko Widodo. *English Journal Literacy Utama*, 5 (1) , 309-316.
- Halliday, M. &. (1976). *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman .
- Kushartanti, d. (. (2005). *Pesona Bahasa: Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- M, J. A., Simatupang, E. C., Paat, J. A., Puspitawening, B., Rizkiani, S., Safitri, N. S., et al. (2021). Representational Meaning of Multimodal Discourse in Kto X Exo Tvc Advertisement: A Discourse Analysis 11 (6). *Review of International Geographical Education* , 671-681.
- Mardani, I. S. (2018). Analisi Kohesi Gramatikal Pengacuan Demonstratif Dalam Teks Laporan Perjalanan.
- Muhajir Hilmi Fathani, D. N. (2022). Grammatical Cohesive Device in "The Secret" by Rhonda Byrne. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal* 5 (2) , 13728-13733.
- Paul and Goione, P. W. (1973). Perception and Persuasion. A New Approach to Effective Writing. *New York: Montclair State University*, 263-264.
- Purba, N. et al. (2020). Language Acquisition of Children Age 4-5 Years Old in TK Dhinukum Zholtan Deli Serdang. *Linglit Journal: Scientific Journal of Linguistics and Literature*. P.19-24
- Resty, W. a. (2021). Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in The Lion King Movie Script. *English Teaching and Linguistics Journal Vol 2, No 1* .
- Simatupang, E. C. M., & Wasisto R (2022). Translation Techniques of Culture-Related Terms in The English Version of Eka Kurniawan's Novel: Seperti Dendam, Rindu Harus Dibayar Tuntas. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 5 (2) .
- Snape, D. a. (2003). "The foundations of qualitative research", in Ritchie, J. and Lewis, J. (Eds). *Qualitative Research Practice*. Sage Publications , London.
- Snape, D. a. (2003). *decision ofvbnm*.