

Lexical Cohesion in Escape Room Movie Script: Discourse Analysis

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Abstract

One of the important elements in a sentence is lexical cohesion. This study aims to describe the lexical cohesion used in the escape room film script. The method used is to take quantitative data in the movie script Escape Room. Data analysis was carried out by identifying and classifying data related to cohesion, based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976). Based on the analysis, in this study, the most dominant types of lexical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the Escape Room film script were analyzed. There are six types of lexical cohesion found in the Escape Room movie script consisting of repetition, synonyms, antonyms, hyponym, meronyms and collocations. This study used 30 samples of data obtained in the escape room film script which included lexical cohesion, repetition (60%), synonyms (10%), antonyms (10%) hyponyms (5%), meronyms (5%) and collocations (10%). The most dominant lexical cohesion and often appears in the escape room movie script is repetition.

Keywords

lexical; lexical cohesion;
discourse analysis; collocation;
meronym



I. Introduction

Language is one of the most important things in the life of every human being (Purba, N. et al. (2020)). Language is a means of communication in everyday life. The language of each country is different and has various types of languages. English is an international language used all over the world to communicate between countries. According to Nasr (1984:41) linguistics is related to human language as a language that covers all broadly and can be known from human behavior and nature. Discourse is a linguistic communication that is seen as a transaction between a speaker and a listener, as an interpersonal activity, namely the exchange of information, ideas, opinions and feelings related to personal, family, organizational, social, national and international events between two people who are in the same place. the definition of discourse as a form of using a certain language, either spoken or written and a certain form of social situation based on Van Dijk (in Howcroft and Trauth, 2005: 107). Language ability is supported by several components; one of them is language knowledge dealing with cohesion. This statement refers to the Hyme's theory and Bachman & Palmer's modification (Dougles, 2000: 34) which explains that a person's cohesion knowledge can help in language activities. According to Waridah, 2008: 292, lexical meaning is the meaning of a type of word that has not undergone a process of changing shape, is concrete and denotative, has a real meaning or is ambiguous. English focuses on four basic skills, namely; listening, reading, speaking and writing. Cohesive devices decided in two parts, grammatical cohesive devices and lexical cohesive devices. This study focus on lexical cohesive devices. Film is part of mass communication media which is often used as a medium to describe social life in society. Film as one of the attributes of mass media is the most effective means of communication.

A film also called a movie is a work of visual art that simulates experiences and communicates ideas, stories, perceptions, feeling, or atmosphere through the use of moving images. These images are generally accompanied by sound.

A screenplay or script is a written work by a screenwriter to create a storyline in a film, tv show or content for social media. Scenarios can be original works or adaptations of existing writings. A screenplay contains a narrative in which the character's movements, actions, expressions, and dialogue are depicted in a specific format. *Escape Room* is a 2019 American Psychological horror movie directed by Adam Robitel and written by Bragi F. Schut and Maria Melnik. The film stars Taylor Russel as Zoey, Logan Miller as Ben, Deborah Ann Woll as Amanda, Tyler Labine as Mike, Nik Dodani as Danny, Jay Ellis as Jason, and Yorick van Wageningen as Game master, and follows a group of people who are sent to navigate a series of deadly escape rooms.

Development of the film began in August 2017, then under the title *The Maze*, and the casting process commenced. Filming took place in South Africa in late 2017 through January 2018.

Research Question

1. What lexical cohesion is found in the *Escape Room* movie script?
2. What is the most frequently used and dominant lexical cohesion in *Escape room* movie script?

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Discourse Analysis

The study that studies discourse analysis is called discourse analysis. Fairclough (2013: 348) defines discourse analysis as an analysis of language units in the form of written texts and oral interactions. The object of study in discourse analysis, as developed in the field of linguistics, is the structure and function of the language used. argues that discourse is a series of related sentences, connecting two propositions that form a unity, propositions as the content of concepts which will then become a statement or discourse. Based on (Sobur, 2009: 48) discourse analysis is the study of message structure in communication. More precisely, discourse analysis is a study of the various functions of language.

2.2 Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976:4) stated that the concept of cohesion is a semantic study referring to the relationship of meanings in the text and cohesion occurs because the interpretation of some elements in discourse depends on other elements. Based to Sumarlam (2003:173), cohesion is a semantic relationship or relationship of meaning between elements in the text that have an important function in interpreting or interpreting the text with other elements in the discourse so that a good understanding is created.

2.3 Lexical cohesion

Lexical cohesion is about meaning in text. It concerns the way in which lexical items relate to each other and to other cohesive devices so that textual continuity is created. According to Junaiyah and Arifin (2010:39) Lexical cohesion is a lexical relationship between parts of the discourse to get cohesive harmony of structures. Lexical cohesion refers to the way related words are chosen to build a text. There are six types of grammatical cohesion. According to Partridge (2012:117) Lexical cohesion refers to

relationships in meaning between lexical items in a text and in particular content words and the relationship between them. The main kinds of lexical cohesion are repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponymy, meronym and collocation.

2.4 Repetition

Repetition is the repetition of sounds, syllables, words, or other parts of sentences that are considered important to give stress in an appropriate context. According to Halliday and Hassan (2004:571) Repetition is an action repeating the exact same words as previously mentioned and involves a reference as a second occurrence that will matched to a specific article. According to Suherman (2003), repetition that will have a positive impact is repetition that is not boring and is presented in an interesting method.

2.5 Synonym

Synonym is a word that has a different form but has the same or similar meaning. These synonyms are commonly referred to as word equivalents or word equations. According to Soedjito (1989), synonyms are similarities in meaning or meaning, or two or more words that have the same meaning. Synonyms are two or more words that mean (1) the same or (2) almost the same or similar. Zgusta (1971:89) states, "Synonymy: they are words which have different forms but identical meaning." While Verhaar (1983:132) says, "A synonym is an expression (usually a words but can also be phrases or even sentences) which is more or less has the same meaning as another expression."

2.6 Antonym

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings to each other. Antonyms are also known as word resistance or opposite words. Antonym is a semantic relationship between two speech units whose meaning states the opposite, contradiction or contrast between one and another by Chaer (2003: 299). As for the view of Rahardi (2010: 33). Certain linguistic forms can be said to be antonyms if that form has a meaning that is not the same as other meanings. In linguistics it is explained that antonyms are to show that linguistic forms have relations between different meanings or contradict one another.

2.7 Hyponym

In linguistics and lexicography, a hyponym is a term used to designate a particular member of a wider class. Hyponym is a relationship of meaning related to a certain scope of meaning in a generic meaning. Yule (2006) said that when the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is described as hyponymy. Hyponymy concept presupposes the existence of subordinate classes and upper class or the meaning of a word that is under the meaning of the other words. Djajasudarma (1993: 48) view on hyponyms is meaning relationships that have a hierarchical meaning. Hyponymy relationships have closeness with synonyms. If a word has all the elements of the meaning of another word, but not vice versa, then the relationship is said to be a hyponym.

2.8 Meronym

In semantics, a meronym is a word that denotes the constituent parts or members of something. According to Rahyono (2012) states that meronymy is a hierarchical relationship which is a relationship of parts of the whole. This part-to-whole relationship is called meronym. At one level, meronyms can be divided into two types: 'necessary' and 'optional' (Lyons 1977), otherwise called 'canonical' and 'facilitative' (Cruse, 1986).

2.9 Collocation

Collocation is a group of two or more words that like to hang out together. According Collocation refers to a group of two or more words that usually go together. A good way to think of collocation is to look at the word collocation. Co - meaning together - location - meaning place. Collocations are words that are located together. According to Benson, collocation is categorized into two major groups, lexical collocation and grammatical collocation (Benson et. al 1986). A lexical collocation consists of nouns, adjectives, verbs, or adverbs.

III. Research Method

This study aims to describe the use of lexical cohesion in the escape room movie script. This study uses a descriptive and qualitative approach. The method used to analyze the content in this research is the method Halliday and Hasan stated about cohesion.

The data sources for this research are escape room movie script by explosiveskull and watching escape room to get concrete data. After the data is collected, it will be selected and divided based on sentences that contain lexical cohesion meaning. The data analysis procedure in this study uses the following work procedures.

Describe Lexical Cohesion according to the theory of Halliday and Hassan in Escape Room movie script. In addition, to get concrete data, the researcher will collect lexical cohesion data by watching the 2009 film Escape Room, collecting the data obtained and classifying the types of lexical cohesion from the data found.

IV. Results and Discussion

In the results and discussion, several samples of data found in the escape room film script are presented which are included in the lexical cohesion. There are 7 data samples representing each type of lexical cohesion, including 2 repetition data sample, 1 synonym data sample, 1 antonym data sample, 1 hyponym data sample, 1 meronym data sample and 1 collocation data sample.

4.1 Repetition

(Scene 1: Ben// 00:02:00 – 00:02:10)

Data 1: Light? What light? Follow the light. Green. Green book, yeah.

From data 1, it is found that one type of lexical cohesion is repetition, because there is repetition of the same word as light, light, light, green, green, two, two, come on, come on. Ben is trapped in a room that is getting narrower so that his life is in danger, he repeats these words because he is very frantically looking for clues to make the room stop narrowing. The purpose of the repetition is that the scriptwriter wants the impression of fear and the focus of the audience or reader to feel the tension experienced by Ben.

(Scene 1: Ben// 00:03:36 – 00:03:43)

Data 2: Two, two! Yeah. Okay. Come on. Come on.

After a while, Ben finally found some clues related to the 4-digit number he needed to be able to open the door of a room that was getting narrower and was about to shatter. Ben finds the previous three numbers, and the last digit to complete the code on the door is two. Ben was very excited even though he was still afraid of the destruction of the room, so he repeated the number 2 and also the word come on twice, thus the data above is included in the type of lexical cohesion, namely repetition.! Cod

4.2 Synonym

(Scene 1: Ben// 00:03:10 – 00:03:15)

Data 3: That's the number, that's the codee – Password

Ben is trapped in a room that requires him to find a 4-digit number to survive in the room that will be destroyed, to get out of the room, the 4-digit number will help Ben to get out of the room. Ben mentions code, code in other words is password, code is synonym of password. Synonyms are words that are different but have the same meaning.

4.3 Antonym

(Scene 1: Ben// 00:02:30 – 00:02:36)

Data 4: “At any point in history, to watch another die, unveils time's great mystery, while leaving you alive.” Die – Alive.

In the previous scene, Ben had gotten a 4 digit number for the code to open the room door, but couldn't open it, Benpun took the initiative to find another way out or look for other clues to be able to open the room door. When the room begins to crumble, Ben remains focused on finding other clues even in an emergency and threatening his life. Moments later, Ben found a book on the floor, he immediately took the book and looked for clues in it. Ben then opens the book and starts reading, from a book that Ben reads, there are the words die and alive, it proves that there are antonyms for the sentence, there are die and alive. One type of lexical cohesion that is quite easy to analyze is antonyms.

4.4 Hyponym

(Scene 12: Jason// 00:35:23 – 00:35:29)

Data 5: What presidents have seven-letters last name? Madison, Jackson, Johnson, Lincoln.

One of the characteristics of a hyponym is another word that describes the whole part of a word from the sentence that Jason said about the president's last name which has 7 letters, then Zoey answered Madison, Jackson, Johnson, Lincoln, it indicates that there is a type of lexical cohesion that is a hyponym. The president's name stands for the key to being able to open the lock as the code in the lock, they have to look for 7 digit letters to get out of the room when they are locked up.

4.5 Meronym

(Scene 3: Jason// 00:07:12 – 00:07:17)

Data 6: In this sample data Jason is having a conversation with Mr. Ackerman about the project they are working on together, in this scene Mr. Ackerman says that he lives in Tahiti. Tahiti is the largest island of the Windward group of the Society Islands in French Polynesia, located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Tahiti is a meronym of French Polynesia. In semantics, meronym is a part or a constituent member of something, the data above is included in the meronym and takes one of the words in the sentence, namely Tahiti.

4.6 Collocation

(Scene 6: Allison//00:11:30 - 00:11:35, 00:11:37 - 00:11:40)

Hey, this is for you, it's from your Professor.

Well, have fun playing with your...box.

Data 7: In this scene Allison, Zoe's roommate, is going to go back to her hometown, when she opens the door, there is a box sent in Zoe's name, she says have fun, in that sentence, Allison says a word that belongs to the type of lexical cohesion, namely

collocation. Have fun is included in collocation because the word have fun contains 1 verb and 1 noun, have means to have and fun means fun, when have fun is put together in a sentence a new word meaning is formed which includes collocation, namely have fun (having fun with your present or in the sentence means the box). As for an easier way to find collocations in a sentence, there are examples of collocations that are popular and often used, for example; using the prefix Ask, Break, Catch, Come, Do, Get, Have, Keep, Make, Pay, Save, Say, Take, and Tell.

V. Conclusion

Based on data obtained from quantitative data collection, this study used 30 samples of data obtained in the escape room film script which was included in lexical cohesion, this calculation was obtained using the method described above. The result of this study is that it can be concluded that from the entire sample of data studied using quantitative calculations, the lexical cohesion that most often appears and is often used is as follows; Repetition (60%), Synonyms (10%), Antonyms (10%) Hyponyms (5%), Meronyms (5%) and Collocations (10%). The most dominant lexical cohesion and often appears in the Escape Room movie script is repetition. Repetition is the repetition of words and is used to emphasize a sentence where the sentence is very important and has meaning that is focused on a sentence in a critical situation.

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