Abstract
This study uses Enola Holmes movie script 2020 to reveal the types of grammatical cohesions. The theories used are the theory of Hasan and Halliday (1976). This study uses qualitative approach. The technique of data collection of this study is documentary. This study is analysed by using document as the data that are already transcribed. Based on the finding and data analysis, the writer finds 107 data of all the types of grammatical cohesion, they are: reference (81), substitution (3), ellipsis (12), and conjunction (11). The most dominant grammatical cohesion types used in the movie script is demonstrative reference “this” that occurs 17 times.

Keywords: Enola Holmes, Grammatical Cohesion, Movie Script

1. INTRODUCTION
Enola Holmes 2020 movie is one of the most popular movies in 2020. The movie is categorized as fiction movie. Enola Holmes is one of famous movie that released in September 23, 2020, directed by Harry Bradbeer with the duration 123 minutes. The movie is based on the first book Enola Holmes series of Nancy Springer in 2006. Moreover, it is one of the most popular movies in 2020, and the winner of best film presentation on streaming media.

Analyzing Enola Holmes 2020 movie can be conducted from several aspects. There are some previous researches on Enola Holmes 2020 movie. Kurniati et al. (2022) have conducted research entitled “Analysis of Moral Values in the Enola Holmes 2020 Movie”. The results showed that the movie contained some moral values defined by Haidt such as care, fairness or proportionality, liberty, authority or respect, and loyalty or in group, also moral values defined by Barrow, such as fairness, respect for persons, freedom, and well-being. In addition, Prameswari and Susilowati, (2022) have done research under the title “An Analysis of Liberal Feminism in Enola Holmes Movie”. The results of this study have scookeveral characters that reflect someone who fights for their rights as a woman within the scope of liberal feminism, such as the mother of Enola Holmes, who turned out to be someone who was very dangerous at that time.
One of aspect that also interesting to be revealed from *Enola Holmes 2020* movie is about the use of language in this movie. Language is one of the important aspects of life. People use language as a tool of communication in daily life. Every language is an instrument and base of objective knowledge, which means it is not a limitation but the possibility to know this world (Martinez, 2015). A piece of information will not be conveyed without language. Through language, people can get the latest information about another part of the world. As stated by Schiffrin (1994), language is not only about meaning, there is a contextual feature. It means that language is also about the structure and knowledge of the world outside language, which enables us to interpret communication (Gee & Green, 2011).

Language can be found in the form of spoken and written. When communicating, the ways of speaking and writing are also the main thing that will affect whether or not someone's impression. When people want to speak or write, people fit their language toward a situation and context (Gee, 2011; Masruurow, 2015). According to Kamalu and Osiyanwo (2015), either written or spoken are language forms studied with context namely Discourse. Related to Discourse, it could say that Discourse as a relationship between idea and word among people who have a common purpose, even in art and other fields for continually interacting (Pulver, 2020).

According to Paltridge (2021), Discourse Analysis is a study that examines language patterns in a text based on the social and cultural context used. Discourse itself means something that aims to explain the form of communication based on the form of the text. When we want to develop a good discourse it should have a connection in meaning, so the reader will understand the whole ideas of the Discourse itself because all the sentences are connected. Discourse is a combination of text and context. In other words, a text can be called as a Discourse if it is in the context.

In communicating verbally or in writing, Discourse has two elements, coherence and cohesion as a sign to determine whether the utterance in the text form is organized properly. These two important elements are useful for maintaining the unity and integrity of the discourse itself. Cook (1989) said that language in discourse is something felt coherent which may or may not accord to a correct sentence or chain of correct sentences. The coherence deals with meaning, logic, appropriateness, meaningful, and understanding. With coherence of the text, it will more useful for presenting a message that we want to convey. While according to Meyer (1987), cohesion deals with lexical and grammatical nature, then it gives the main role to text.

Cohesion is divided into two parts: grammatical and lexical cohesion. Each element of cohesions has its own branch which comprehends a text. Lexical cohesion is divided into two, reiteration and collocation. While grammatical cohesion consists of reference, conjunction, ellipsis, and substitutions. Reference itself has three types, personal, demonstrative, and comparative. Substitution and ellipsis have three types, namely nominal, verbal, and clausal. Then for conjunction divided into four, additive, adversative, causal, also temporal. There are several examples to know the depiction of grammatical cohesion well. It can be seen in the example below. A speech of Pakistani activist, Malala Yousafzai. The data took from a YouTube transcript uploaded on July 22, 2020, and has been watched by 2 million people on unknown editor YouTube channel.

*Malala stated, “Education is one of the blessings of life and one of its necessities. Dear sisters and brothers, dear fellow children, we must work, not wait, not just the politicians in the one leader’s. We all need to contribute, Me, you, we. It is our duty. We realise the importance of light when we see darkness. We realise the importance of our voice when we are silenced. In the same way when we were in Swat, the north of Pakistan. We realized the important of pens and books when we saw the gun, why is it? That countries which we call strong are so powerful in creating war, but are so weak in creating peace.”* (Yousafzai, 2020).

Some grammatical cohesions are found in the example text above, they are reference and conjunction. The underline word is reference. The bold word is conjunction. In the seventh line of the paragraph, there is a word *and*, it indicates as additive conjunction because the word *and* connects two words between *pens* and *books*. In the second line, there is a word *we* as reference that refers to sisters, brothers, fellow children, and the speaker. From that, it can be explained that grammatical cohesion is crucial to make sentences in a text hang together and make it clear without any repetition.
A good discourse needs those elements above, cohesion and coherence to comprehend the text well in form either spoken or written. People must concern about comprehension when communicating. Examples of written text have many kinds, such as thesis, short story, newspaper, and many more. Commonly experts argue that writing is structurally more complex than spoken. However, Halliday (1989) stated that spoken discourse in the form of speech has its own grammatical complexity. According to Paltridge (2012), this causes content words to tend to be more scattered into clauses than tightly packaged written discourse, content words include verbs and nouns. Cohesiveness in spoken discourse is as important as in written discourse. It is needed by the reader or listener to understand well what their read or watch in a movie or something.

In some categories written or spoken, dialogue or monologue are in the form of text. A movie is one of those categories that can be analysed in discourse. Nihaya (2020) states that a movie is a storyline that has images and sounds to entertain the audience or other purposes. What the actors say and act will be affected the viewer's understanding. The same thing when we watch the movie, word by word and sentence by sentence can be understood easily if the actors speak coherently and cohesively. The cohesiveness is not only found in the meaning but the character of the movie will be known. Despite that, there is an element that can help the reader comprehend the character and the whole story of the movie, and that is context. Without context, the meaning of all utterances cannot be interpreted well. Through context, the reader also will find the reason why the characters use particular grammatical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is crucial in language, including movie script. The use of grammatical cohesion functions to maintain the flow of information in the texts or utterances.

Based on the explanations above, the purpose of this study is to describe the types of grammatical cohesions found in Enola Holmes 2020 movie script.

2. METHODS

In analyzing grammatical cohesion found in Enola Holmes 2020 movie script, The writers use qualitative research method. Creswell (2013) states that qualitative research is in the descriptive form. In descriptive study, the data is explained more by using words. In getting data source, there are 2 sources of data, namely primary and secondary. Primary data is collected directly by the writer, such as interviews and surveys. While secondary data is easily accessible, such as websites, journals, books, etc (Ajayi, 2017). The source of data of this study is collected from secondary sources, which is obtained from website article entitled Enola Holmes 2020 movie script that is published on 2020 with duration 123 minutes. Then, for another secondary source comes from sources related to the study, such as books and journal articles. The data in this study are utterances that uttered by Enola Holmes the main character of Enola Holmes movie using grammatical cohesion.

The technique of data collection of this study is documentary. The writers watched the movie and determined the kind of data, identified, indicated which site and the type of data. Also, they collected the movie script then read it while watch the movie. The last, they identified and classified grammatical cohesion that found in document movie script entitled Enola Holmes 2020. The methods of analysing data in this study are based on a qualitative approach where the research is descriptive, namely research by presenting a picture of words using watching, reading and note-taking techniques. The writers use Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) interactive model to analyse the data. After collecting data, the writers did data condensation, data display, and drew the conclusion.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writers found grammatical cohesion in the movie script of Enola Holmes 2020. There are four kinds of grammatical cohesion proposed by Hasan and Halliday (1976), namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction, but not all the types of grammatical cohesion are found in Enola Holmes 2020 movie script. The writers do not find comparative reference, clausa substitutions, and temporal conjunction.
a. Reference found in Enola Holmes 2020 Movie

The first grammatical cohesion is reference. It is an information retrieved from elsewhere (Hasan and Halliday, 1976). Reference has relationship among text, object, and human. In the movie script uttered by Enola Holmes, the writer only finds 2 categories of 3 reference categories. Those categories are personal reference and demonstrative reference. Personal reference functions in the speech situation for person category, there are two classes of personal reference, they are noun (pronoun) and determiner (Hasan and Halliday, 1976). Both classes found in the movie script.

Datum 2/Pr/01

[Enola] The first thing you need to know is that my mother named me Enola. She insisted on it, in fact!/Enola] I know it’s an unusual name, but my mother is rather a fan of word games. [Enola] Get set,[Enola] And Enola spelled backwards reads, well, "alone." Yes!. [Enola] She would continually tell... You'll do very well on your own, Enola.

That utterance contains personal reference. The word it in that utterance is one of personal reference that often used by Enola Holmes. It categorizes as noun (pronoun) in the personal reference class. From the example above, the word it refers to the word in previous sentence. Personal reference it links back to the word Enola and still inside the text or often called as endophora. Related to endophora, Enola comes before personal reference it and it is called as anaphora. Demonstrative reference focuses on place and location.

Datum 3/Pr/01

[Enola] My father died when I was young. I don't really remember him. And both my brothers left home soon after. I barely remember them, either.

On the example above, the word them is part of personal reference and categorized as others people or object which is called as noun (pronoun) class. The word them indicates more than one person. Meanwhile in the text above, in the previous sentence mentioned both my brothers that shows about two people. Personal reference them refers to the noun phrase both my brothers or based on the whole context, both my brothers mean Enola Holmes’s brothers. Furthermore, personal reference them is inside the text. The reference indicates as endophora reference because the reference depending on the inside text. Them refers to the object that comes before, and the kind of reference is called as anaphora.

Datum 107/Pr/08

[Enola] And the future is up to us.

In example above, the word “us” is personal reference that categorized as exophora reference it is because the reference does not refer anything in that utterance above. Enola Holmes only told us without more explanation. “Us” is indicated as the speaker and other people. Further explanation about who us refers to is known by knowing the whole context. The word us is indicated as noun pronoun class.

Datum 14/Dr/01

[Enola] She wouldn't like you in here. This is her private space.

The word here above indicates as demonstrative reference and categorized as adverb class. Here also refers to the object that near from speaker or around the speaker. The word here is categorized as endophora reference that the refers something inside of the text. Furthermore, here mentions where exactly the place is, that is the private space.

Datum 41/Dr/03

The corset: a symbol of repression to those who are forced to wear it. But for me, who chooses to wear it, the bust enhancer and the hip regulators will hide the fortune my mother has given me. And as they do so, they will make me look like that truly unlikely thing: a lady!

The reference those indicates demonstrative reference and categorized as selective determiner class. Those refers to the object that more than 1 person that is who are forced to wear it and indicates something that far from the speaker. Whoever people who feel forced are lady at that time. The word those is categorized as endophora reference that the reference still refers something in the text. Furthermore, those in endophora is indicated as cataphora reference that appears late in the text. The reference those refers to the word lady in Enola Holmes’s last utterance.
Datum 68/Dr/06
[Enola] Well, the woman I boarded off assured me this was a fine room.

The reference this indicates demonstrative reference and categorized as selective determiner class. This refers to the object that near from speaker. The word this is categorized as endophora reference that the reference still refers something in the text. Furthermore, this in endophora is indicated as cataphora reference that appears late in the text. The reference this refers to the noun phrase fine room in Enola’s last utterance.

b. Substitution found in Enola Holmes 2020 Movie

The second grammatical cohesion is substitution. According to Hasan and Halliday (1976), substitution is quite similar with ellipsis. Something that differ them is replacement with another or replacement by zero. Substitution is always replacing a word with another new word. There are 3 types that classified by Hasan and Halliday (1976), but only 2 of 3 substitution types that already found by the writer. The first type of substitution is nominal substitution. This kind of substitution occurs when a word and phrase that contain nominal word then it replaced by another item. One, ones, and same are nominal substitution.

Datum 9/Ns/01
"I'm presently on the way to collect my brothers, Mycroft and Sherlock, names which backwards spell out, respectively, Tforcym and Kcolrehs. Perhaps one shouldn't read too much into the "alone" idea."

On the example above, the substitution is one. The nominal substitution one refers to the previous words, Tforcym and Kcolrehs. To avoid the repetition, Enola Holmes uses the word one to replace the words Tforcym and Kcolrehs and make it shorter.

Datum 26/Ns/02
"The bestowing of chrysanthemums indicates familial attachment and, by implication, affection." "My chrysanthemums." Not the ones she bought. The ones she painted. [gasp]

The utterance indicates nominal substitution. There are word ones that can shows substitution. The nominal substitution ones refer to chrysanthemums flower. But in this case, Enola refers to the chrysanthemums flower that her mother painted not the chrysanthemums flower her mother’s bought. It can be known from the previous words.

The second type of substitution is verbal substitution. From the name of it, it can be known that this kind of substitution replaces verbal word with another item. Do is verbal substitution, and it can be did, does, doing, done because morphological scattered (Hasan nejad et al., 2013).

Datum 103/Vs/08
[Enola] Sherlock did.

Verbal substitution in that utterance is word did. The word did can replace alternative expressions while maintaining the same meaning. In that sentence, Enola Holmes replaces the doll with the substitution did. If there is only verbal did in “Sherlock did” without knowing the whole context, speaker or reader will confuse. Enola Holmes avoids repetition with the word only did. Instead of saying Sherlock already found it and give it to me, Enola only uses did to make it simpler.

c. Ellipsis found in Enola Holmes 2020 Movie

According to Hasan and Halliday (1976), ellipsis is a replacement of words that replace with nothing. Ellipsis also has categories namely, exophora and endophora. Exophora is thing that is coming outside, while endophora is thing that is coming inside. Hasan & Halliday (1976) state, if substitution is replaced by another word, then ellipsis is substitution by zero or nothing. Both ellipsis and substitution have same process, but ellipsis related with presupposition. Actually, both are almost similar with reference too, but the main thing that distinct them is if reference refers at the same thing, but substitution and ellipsis refer at the different thing (Hasan & Halliday, 1985). Without misunderstanding, ellipsis changes a sentence simpler and shorter. Ellipsis has two categories. Exophora, from what is coming outside the text and understanding from context. Endophora, what is
coming inside the text. It shows bigger interpretation from the gap that exist. Hasan and Halliday (1976) also categorize ellipsis into three parts. Same as previous explanation about substitution, Ellipsis also has three similar types, Hasan and Halliday (1976) classify into three. The writer finds 12 ellipses, that divided into 3, 4 nominal ellipsis, 5 verbal ellipsis, 3 clausal ellipsis in *Enola Holmes* movie script 2020.

The first type of ellipsis is nominal ellipsis. Same as the name, Hasan and Halliday (1976) also state that nominal ellipsis is deleting nominal group.

Datum 39/Ns/03

*[Enola]* The outside world was not one of them. And yet here I am, at the center of civilization. The home of polite society... of music, of literature... Lords debate reform bill! Case of the missing mesus! *[Enola]* And the finest things that money can buy.

On that example, the missing words of the utterance are nominal group. After saying “the home of polite society” Enola chooses to deleting noun the home that she said before and continue her utterance to “of music, of literature, or the finest things”. It should be “the home of music, the home of literature, and the home of the finest things that money can buy”. So, in that utterance, Enola uses nominal ellipsis and deleting the noun.

Datum 105/Ne/08

*My name is Enola, which, backwards, spells “alone.” *To be a Holmes, you must find your own path. My brothers have, my mother has.*

The bold words that the writer had already given is types of nominal ellipsis. In can be indicate from the word that feels “something is missing”. Without knowing the whole utterance, the reader and listener will confuse. After saying “you must find your own path”, then Enola says “my brothers have, my mother has”. The utterance feels blurry, the question is my brothers have what. From the previous words, it can be known that the word “have” refers to nominal phrase own path. So, the complete utterances are “my brothers have own path”.

The second type of ellipsis is verbal ellipsis. This type functions as omission. Verbal ellipsis replaces verbal group with nothing that make the sentence shorter (Hasan and Halliday, 1976).

Datum 73/Vep/06

“I entirely agree. I think they tried to. I found the branch that almost killed you”.

Enola and Tewkesbury talk about the possibility of Tewkesbury’s big family to kill Tewkesbury and his father. Enola chooses to delete the word information. Instead of saying “I think they tried to + verbal” Enola makes it simpler with “I think they tried to”. There is missing information in that sentence, the listener and reader will wonder “they tried to what?”. There is no explanation after it, but from the conversation that Tewkesbury and Enola had, it should have main verbal. The most appropriate main verbal from that utterance is kill, because they talk about it. So, Enola uses verbal ellipsis kill and prefer to delete it.

The third type of ellipsis is Clausal ellipsis. Clausal ellipsis is the subject and the verb have been left out (Hasan and Halliday, 1976).

Datum 33/Ce/03

*“Who taught you about flowers and herbs?”*. The example above shows clausal ellipsis.

There are two clauses actually, because there is conjunction ‘and’ that connect them. The first clause is “Who taught you about flowers” and the second clause must be “and who taught you about herbs”. Enola shorts the utterance becomes “Who taught you about flowers and herbs?”. The subject and verbal in the second clause have been left out. Who functions as subject that is questioning about person and taught functions as a verb. So, the clause is omitted.

Datum 34/Vep/06

*[Enola]* Why have you?

The verbal ellipsis in that utterance is something missing. It can be analysed from the missing word in that utterance. In the example, “Why have you?” These words are not complete, it is like “Why have you what?”. There is missing information. Enola replies to him “Why have you?”. In that case, it only means “Why have you run?” and the missing information is verbal run.
d. Conjunction found in Enola Holmes 2020 Movie

Conjunction is the words that join, connect, link two words, phrase, clauses and sentences then become together (Unubi, 2019). It is something about showing how one item joins with another item. Conjunction is not something built into the word followed, not from something built into another word, but it is word that on it is after. Conjunction refers to word that connecting two elements and compare other time relations (Hasan and Halliday, 1976). Conjunction is divided into four, additive, adverasive, causal, and, the last is temporal, but the writer does not find temporal conjunction.

The first type of conjunctions is additive conjunction. It is the simplest type of conjunction because all “and” show that there is a connection between two clauses and things. There are four types of additive conjunctions namely simple additive relation, complex additive relation, comparative relation, and the last is appositive relation (Hasan and Halliday, 1976). But the writer only found one type that is simple additive relation.

Datum 10/Add/01


In the example above, it is obvious that the additive conjunction is word and. There is word and that connect some words. The additive conjunction and gives more information about something in the text. And shows addition information about Sherlock Holmes, not only a famous detective, scholar, chemist, virtuoso violinist, expert marksman, swordsman, singlestick fighter, pugilist, but also a brilliant deductive thinker. And functions as connecting some words and adding another option.

Datum 47/Add/04

[Enola] Now I've finally got some peace and quiet to think, it's time for phase five of my plan. Or possibly phase four. Or possibly phase six. I've entirely lost count.

The word or indicates as additive conjunction. Additive conjunction presents some different options or choices. Conjunction or in example above provides three options among phase five of Enola’s plan, phase four, and phase six. It shows that Enola is willing to consider one.

The second type of conjunction is adversative or contrary to expectation. Adversative means adding something but it is unexpected. A contradiction is showed in adversative conjunction. It means that a clause has the opposite or contrast meaning to the other clause (Hasan and Halliday, 1976).

Datum 45/Adv/04

"You have to go to school, Enola!"
"But I don't want to go to a finishing school, Mycroft."
"Well, what else are we going to do with you? You're a girl!" Oh, come on, seriously?

In the datum 45, but indicates as adversative conjunction. Those utterance use but as contrastive between some ideas above. Enola is mimicking her brother Mycroft that forces Enola to go to Harrison’s school, but Enola does not want to go to. The word but shows a conflict or opposition from what her brother’s said that want Enola to go to school.

Datum 72/Adv/06

[Enola] Your family, they didn't send a detective to find you. They could have, and they didn't. Instead, they sent a murderer.

Another example of adversative conjunction is in above utterance. the first clause mentions Tewkesbury’s family that has possibility to send Tewkesbury a detective to save him. The second clause presents different idea that they sent a murderer to kill him not a detective. The adversative conjunction instead emphasizes the contrast idea.

One clause caused the other is the explanation of third type of conjunction namely causal conjunction. This type pf causal conjunction makes some effects (Hasan and Halliday, 1976). For the examples in these data below.

Datum 71/Cc/06

If you don't stop looking at me like that, Viscount Irritation, Marquess of Basilwether, I'll murder you myself.
The type of above utterance is something that makes effect. The use of word if it is because something that makes an effect of Enola utterance “I’ll murder you myself”. Enola said that because previous utterance after causal conjunction if “if you don’t stop looking at me like that”. The word if makes causal conjunction, because the word connects between one idea to another idea and make an effect.

Datum 29/Cc/03

“Of course, he did. Therefore, I say good day to you, Viscount Tewkesbury, Marquess of Basilwether.”

The utterance above also gives an effect from the first sentence. It because in the first clause Enola said “He did” it means a man with bowler hat is looking for Tewkesbury and a man sees Tewkesbury, so that is why Enola said to Tewkesbury “good day” because she got to go and dodge Tewkesbury to avoid danger from the man with bowler hat. The existence of first idea makes Enola uses the word therefore to connect one clause to another also she gives the solution to herself of the effect “the bowler hat man sees Tewkesbury”.

4. CONCLUSION

This study aims to describe the types of grammatical cohesion as well as to explain the contexts that influence grammatical cohesion uttered by Enola Holmes in Enola Holmes movie script 2020. Based on the data analysis, it is found 107 data of grammatical cohesion types from theory proposed by Hasan and Halliday (1976). Those types are reference with 81 data, substitution with 3 data, ellipsis 12 data, and the last type is conjunction with 11 data. The most prominent device of the four types is reference that divided into three namely personal (40 data), demonstrative (41 data), and for comparative, the writers do not find it. From 3 substitution data found, there are nominal substitution (2 data), verbal substitution (1 data), and zero clausal substitution. Same as ellipsis types, there are three namely nominal ellipsis (4 data), verbal ellipsis (5 data), and clausal ellipsis (3 data). For conjunction has three types namely additive (3 data), adversative (5 data), causal (3 data), also zero for temporal.

There are some important things found in the findings. There are the differences among the amount of each type. The most prominent reference with total 81 data while substitution only 3 data, it is so contrast. Then the writers find that cohesion is a study how the words combine into a text properly. The cohesion has some functions based on the types, such as substitution and ellipsis function as replacing one linguistic item by another. Conjunction functions as a control tool, controlling number of words and the length of sentence. Furthermore, reference is used to unite sentence in the text and avoid the repetition. Those the functions of cohesion give role important in maintaining coherence and cohesion.

5. REFERENCES


