

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION OF DATA AND ANALYSIS

Cohesion is a relation of meanings between sentences or between clauses. There are always presupposing and presupposed elements in which both are integrated into text through cohesive devices. Text becomes cohesive and this finally leads to coherence.

There are three kinds of grammatical cohesive devices, they are reference, substitution, and ellipsis. These grammatical cohesive devices are spread over the novel. However, referring to the scope and limitation stated before, in this novel *The Heart of The Matter* the analysis would be limited on the use of grammatical cohesive devices found in the events involving Scobie as the main character, in particular the events leading to Scobie's conflict.

In this part we will find each data not in the form of just one sentence but two or more than two sentences as the data indicate. Further, in each data there may be more than one grammatical cohesive device. However, in this case I would just consider one of them that is believed to be significant for the analysis. Below are the grammatical cohesive devices used in the events involving Scobie as the main character in the novel, especially in the events leading to his conflict. Further, to answer

the third problem, that is how these grammatical cohesive devices help the readers to interpret and understand what the author wants to convey, I would relate the use of grammatical cohesive devices with events that actually happen in each data.

III.1. REFERENCE

Reference is a relation of meaning. It is characterized by the specific nature of the information that is signalled for the retrieval. This information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular things that is being referred to.

III.1.1. PERSONAL REFERENCE

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. This includes the use of personal pronouns, possessive determiners or possessive adjectives, and possessive pronouns.

1. Scobie turned up James Street past the Secretariat. With its long balconies it had always reminded him of a hospital. For fifteen years he had watched the arrival of a succession of patients:

[p : 1]

Scobie is an honest policeman. Living in a colony full of corruption and deceit- West Africa - for fifteen years never lessens his spirit to devote himself to his duty. He always tries to do his routine duty. Going to the office and being ready to accept any instructions from his seniors or any reports from his juniors. In the data above him and he refer anaphorically to Scobie.

2. 'I'm retiring, Scobie, 'the Commissioner said, 'after this tour'.
 'I know'.
 'I suppose everyone knows'.
 'I've heard the men talking about it'.

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One day in the morning Scobie gets a call from the Commissioner. He actually knows what the Commissioner would talk about, that it must be about the Commissioner's retirement. Scobie comes to the Commissioner's office and says that everyone including him have known about this issue. It refers anaphorically to the Commissioner's utterance- 'I'm retiring, Scobie, after this tour'.

3. '..... what do you want to do ? They are sending a man called Baker from Gambia. He's younger than you are. Do you want to resign, retire, transfer, Scobie ?'
 'I want to stay, ' Scobie said.
 'Your wife wouldn't like it'.

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The relationship between Scobie and the Commissioner is just like a close friend. Both have devoted themselves for fifteen years in the colony. In the case of his retirement, the Commissioner actually knows that Scobie really wants to take his place. However, all are determined by rules. There is Baker from Gambia who is promoted to be the next commissioner. The Commissioner offers Scobie whether Scobie wants to resign, retire, or be transferred. Being dissatisfied Scobie just can say that he wants to stay- devote himself as he has done for fifteen years, though he actually believes that his wife, as the Commissioner says, would not like it. It refers anaphorically to Scobie's utterance- 'I want to stay'.

4. 'Are you feeling better, darling ?'
 Louise said : 'Mrs. Castle's been in'.
 'Enough to make anyone ill, 'Scobie said.
 'She's been telling me about you'.
 'What about me ?' He gave her a bright fake smile
 'She says the Commissioner's retiring, and they've passed over you'.
 'Her husband talks too much in his sleep'.
 'Is it true ?'
 'Yes. I've known it for weeks. It doesn't matter, dear, really'.

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Louise, Scobie's wife finally knows about the Commissioner's retirement, though she does not know it by herself. She gets it from Mrs. Castle, Scobie's friend's wife. One thing that makes Scobie afraid is that Louise

also knows that he has been passed over. Scobie tries to console his wife. The three uses of it above refer anaphorically to the Commissioner's retiring and they've passed over you - in Louise's utterance.

5. 'I want to send my wife to South Africa'.

'Oh, yes. Yes'.

'I daresay,' Scobie said, 'I might do it on a bit less. I shan't be able to allow her very much on my salary though.'

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Scobie goes to the bank to borrow money for Louise's passage. He meets Robinson, the bank manager and tries to explain his difficulty about his desire to send his wife to South Africa. It above refers anaphorically to Scobie's desire, that is sending his wife to South Africa.

6. 'Have you been to the bank ?'

'Yes, 'he admitted.

'And you couldn't get the money ?'

'No. They couldn't manage it.'

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Louise asks to Scobie about his effort to send her to South Africa, that is whether he has gone to the bank or not. Scobie admits honestly that he has but he cannot get the money. The bank's officers could not manage it. The bank's officers do not allow him to borrow money. It above refers anaphorically to the money.

7. 'Why do you always call me a friend, Yusef ?'

'Major Scobie, 'Yusef said, leaning his great white head forward, reeking of hair-oil, 'friendship is something in the soul. It is a thing one feels. It is not a return for something. You remember when you put me into court ten years ago ?'

'Yes, yes, 'Scobie turned his head away from the light of the door.

[p : 68]

Yusef meets Scobie when Scobie is on his duty, that is investigating Pemberton's suicide. Scobie really does not expect this meeting because he believes this is just one of the ways Yusef chooses to be close to him. Few days ago Scobie had given a lift to Yusef. After that Yusef always tries to find a chance to become close to Scobie. The two uses of it above refer anaphorically to friendship, Yusef's word. It seems that he really wants to be Scobie's friend.

8. 'Tallit's cousin is sailing in the next Portuguese boat. His luggage will be searched, of course, and nothing will be found. He will have a parrot with him in a cage. My advice, Major Scobie, is to let Tallit's cousin go and keep his parrot'.

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Yusef has involved in Scobie's life. The data above shows how Yusef influences Scobie in doing one of his duties, that is investigating boat to prevent diamond smuggling in the colony. The uses of his, he, and him refer anaphorically to Tallit's cousin, one of the passengers of the Portuguese boat that Scobie will investigate.

9. 'I would like to trust you, Yusef. Tell me the truth. Were the diamonds yours or Tallit's?'

'I always want to speak the truth to you, Major Scobie. I never told you the diamonds were Tallit's'.

'They were yours?'

'Yes, Major Scobie'.

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Scobie feels that Yusef has made use of him. He has done what Yusef advises, that is to let Tallit's cousin who is sailing in the Portuguese boat goes, but this seems just to make Yusef easy to smuggle diamonds. Yusef himself states it directly to him. They refers anaphorically to the diamonds which in fact really belong to Yusef himself.

10. She said furiously, 'I don't want your pity'. But it was not a question of whether she wanted it- she had it. Pity smouldered like decay at his heart. He would never rid himself of it. He knew from the experience how passion died away and how love went, but pity always stayed. Nothing even diminished pity. The condition of life nurtured it. There was only one person in the world who was unpitiable- himself.

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Since his child died Scobie has had a difficulty to love anyone, even Louise, his wife or Helen, his mistress. It is pity that he has either for Louise or Helen. Louise may be not aware about that, but Helen is really different. The four uses of it which refer anaphorically as well as cataphorically to pity describes what kind of love Scobie actually has.

11. The light was still on in Wilson's hut as he passed. Opening the door of his own dark house he saw a piece of paper on the floor. It gave him an odd shock as though the missing letter had returned, like a cat, to its old home.

[p : 153]

Scobie comes back from Helen's place. As soon as he opens the door he finds a piece of paper. This really makes him afraid because he just loses a letter that he writes intentionally to Helen. This a piece of paper is a telegram from Louise who will come home again. It refers anaphorically to the above mentioned piece of paper.

12. They balanced their glasses on the rail of the verandah. Helen said, 'I haven't found your letter'.

'Forget it, dear'.

'Wasn't that what you wanted to see me about?'

'No'.

He could see the outline of her face against the sky, doomed to go out as the rain clouds advanced.

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In a party conducted by Wilson Scobie meets Helen who he never believes is also invited. In that moment Helen says to Scobie that she has not found the missing letter. To make Helen not be afraid he asks her to forget it. It refers anaphorically to your letter, that is Scobie's missing letter.

13. He said savagely, 'Al right, Yusef. What is it that's so important?'

'Major Scobie, I have got after all to ask you a favor. It has nothing to do with the money I lent to you. If you can do this for me it will be friendship, just friendship'.

'It's late, Yusef, tell me what it is'.

'The Esperanca will be in the day after tomorrow. I want a small packet taken on board for me and left with the captain'.

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Failing to borrow money for Louise's passage from the bank Scobie finally borrows some from Yusef. And this makes Yusef never gives up to be close to Scobie. Yusef has no anymore doubt to request help from Scobie, even such as committing a crime. Yusef gives some explanation in order to make Scobie do what he asks him to do. The four uses of it above refer cataphorically to Yusef's request stated in the last utterance- 'The Esperanca will be in the day after tomorrow. I want and left with the captain'.

14. The formal voice suddenly stopped and the old Yusef implored again, 'Oh, Major Scobie, what made you write such a letter? It was asking for trouble'.

'One can't be wise all the time, Yusef. One would die of disgust'.

'You see it has put you in my hands'.

'I don't mind that so much.'.

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This relates with the preceding data above. There is no other reason for Scobie to reject Yusef's request. Yusef has such a key to force Scobie to obey his instructions. The missing letter, a letter Scobie intentionally writes for Helen is in Yusef's hand as Yusef himself says. It refers anaphorically to such a letter, that is Scobie's letter for Helen.

15. 'What do you propose to do with the letter, Yusef ?'

'I hear from a clerk in the cable company that your wife is on her way home. I will have the letter handed to her as soon as she lands'.

He remembered the telegram signed Louise Scobie : 'have been a fool stop love'. It would be a cold welcome, he thought.

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Still related with the two preceding data above Yusef threatens Scobie that he will give Scobie's letter for Helen to his wife as soon as she comes back from South Africa. This is done by Yusef because Scobie tries to reject his request again. Now Scobie really can do nothing. He imagines how Yusef's act will be such a cold welcome for his wife. It above refers anaphorically to Yusef's threat- 'I will have the letter handed to her as soon as she lands'.

16. He threw her wrists aside like seeds towards the stony floor. 'Never pretend I haven't shown my love'.

'Love your wife, you mean. You were afraid she'd find out'.

Anger drained out of him. He said, 'Love for both of you. If it were just for her there'd be an easy straightway'.

[p : 188]

Louise has come back, and this makes Scobie afraid. Every meeting he makes with Helen often ends with such quarrel. The data above tries to describe it. It refers anaphorically to love, Scobie's love. According to Scobie how easy it will be if his love is just for his wife, Louise.

17. Scobie watched the small boy as he cleared away the evening meal, watched him come in and got out, watched the bare feet flap the floor. Louise said, 'I know it's terrible thing, darling, but you've got to put it behind you. You can't help Ali now'. Ali's death meant little to her : why should it ? It was the sense of guilty that made it so important. Otherwise one didn't grieve for a death.

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The data above describes the time after Ali, Scobie's loyal servant died. Though Scobie did not kill Ali by himself he feels that it is him who is responsible for Ali's death. Ali is the one who finally knows directly the scandal between Scobie and Helen. Ali meets them when they make love in the dusk of the garage. Now everything has happened and Scobie can do nothing. The only one thing he can do is just to feel how Ali's death meant different to his wife, Louise. The use of it refers anaphorically to Ali's death.

III.1.2. DEMONSTRATIVE REFERENCE

Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on scale of proximity. This includes the use of circumstantial demonstratives or adverbial demonstratives and nominal demonstratives.

1. Scobie built his home by process of reduction. He had started out fifteen years ago with far more than this. There had been a photograph of his wife, bright leather cushions from the market, an easy chair, a large coloured map of the port on the wall. The map had been borrowed by younger men : it was of no use more to him :

[p : 3]

Scobie considers his office as his home. One that always reminds his devotion to the colony is a large coloured map of the port. The, a nominal demonstrative in the word the map refers anaphorically to a large coloured map of the port concerned.

2. 'Do you know the latest story they are using against you at the Secretariat ?'
 'I suppose I'm in the Syrians' pay'.
 'They haven't got that far yet. That's the next stage.
 [p : 11]

Scobie fails to be Commissioner. One thing that he considers as the reason why he fails is that he is in the Syrians' pay. But the Commissioner does not agree with it. The two uses of that, a nominal demonstrative refers anaphorically to I'm in the Syrians' pay in Scobie's utterance.

3. He watched her through the muslin net. Her face had the yellow ivory tinge of atabrine : her hair which had once been the colour of bottled honey was dark and stringy with sweat. These were the times of ugliness when he loved her, when pity and responsibility reached the intensity of a passion. It was pity that told him to go :
 [p : 12]

The data shows again what kind of love Scobie has for his wife after his child, Catherine died. There is no more love for his wife. The only thing he has is only pity. These, a nominal demonstrative as 'that' above refers anaphorically to the two first sentences.

4. 'How different the whole day would have been, 'she said, staring out of the net, 'if you'd come home and said, "Darling, I'm going to be the Commissioner".

Scobie said slowly, 'You know, dear, in a place like this in war time- an important harbour - the Vickhy French just across the border - all this diamond smuggling from the Portuguese, they need a younger man'. He didn't believe a word he was saying.

'I hadn't thought of that'.

'That's the only reason. You can't blame anyone. It's the war'.

[p : 20]

Scobie always tries to forget his failure to get the Commissioner position, but Louise always reminds him about it. Scobie, however, realizes about Louise's attitude because actually it is him who promises the Commissioner position to Louise. Scobie wants to make Louise happy. He always dreams how their life will change considerably if he succeeds to be Commissioner. Now, Scobie can just give some logical reasons to Louise to explain why he fails to get that position. He hopes that Louise finally can understand it. The two uses of that above refer anaphorically to Scobie utterance - 'You know, dear, in a place like this they need a younger man'.

5. He felt a sudden affection for Yusef. He said, 'Two wrongs don't make a right. One day, Yusef, you'll find my foot under your fat arse'.

'May be, Major Scobie, or may be we'll be friends together. That is what I should like more than anything in the world'.

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Scobie meets Yusef accidentally after he gives Yusef a lift. Actually Scobie does not expect to see Yusef again because he know who Yusef is. If he finally gives Yusef a lift, it is because he wants to be kind to anyone as his religion theaches. Therefore, in that meeting he tries to express his dislike for Yusef. Conversely, Yusef tries to express his feeling that he actually likes Scobie. Therefore, he predicts that they will be friends together. That refers anaphorically to we'll be friends together in Yusef' utterance.

6. '..... I'm not a child, Ticki. Why don't you say straightout- you can't go ?'

He grinned miserably at his glass, twisting it round and round to let the angostura ding along the curve. He said, 'That wouldn't be true. I'll find some way'.

[p : 51]

Scobie just comes from doing his duty. He hopes that Louise will hear what he talks about his work, but it seems that Louise does not care about it. Instead, Louise asks about the passage Scobie promises to her, that is whether she can go or not. Again, Scobie promises to Louise that she can go because he will find some ways. That refers anaphorically to you can't go in Louise's utterance.

7. They kissed and went up on deck. From here the port was always beautiful : the thin layer of houses sparkled

in the sun like quartz or lay in the shadow of the great swollen hills.

[p : 78]

Louise must go to the South Africa. Scobie accompanies her to the deck to wait the boat. It seems at that time they just like a harmonic couple. Here, a circumstantial demonstrative above refers anaphorically to deck.

8. 'Forgive me, Major Scobie, I saw your light as I was passing and I thought

'Come in, 'he said, 'I have whisky or would you prefer a little beer

Yusef said with surprise, 'This is very hospitable of you, Major Scobie'.

'If I know a man well enough to borrow money from him, surely I ought to be hospitable'.

[p : 79]

Few days after Louise leaves Yusef comes to Scobie's house. Scobie tries to accept Yusef as hospitable as possible because he does not ignore that it is Yusef who has lent him money for Louise's passage. Scobie's attitude makes Yusef surprised. This, a nominal demonstrative in Yusef's utterance above refers anaphorically to Scobie's utterance- 'Come in' and 'I have whisky or would you prefer a little beer'.

9. he said, 'It's Mrs. Rolt, isn't it ? I thought you were in hospital'.

'Yes, who are you ? Don't I know you ?

'I'm Major Scobie of the police. I saw you at Pende'.

'I'm sorry, 'she said. 'I don't remember a thing that happened there.

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This is the first time Scobie introduces himself to Helen, a young woman who is one of the injured boat passengers. Scobie tries to explain that he is one of the officers who conducts the boat accident in Pende, a place where Helen gets injured. There, a circumstantial demonstrative refers anaphorically to Pende.

10. 'I can't hear what you said, sir'.
 'I said are you in touch with Yusef ?'
 'I don't know what you mean by that'.

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Scobie cannot hide his relationship with Yusef, a Syrian known as a smart diamonds smuggler in the colony.

Everyone begins to suspect him, including Wilson. Using a boy to spy on Scobie, Wilson finally reports the relationship between Scobie and Yusef to the Commissioner. One day the Commissioner together with Colonel Wright and the Colonial Secretary interrogate Scobie. They ask whether Scobie really has such relationship. Scobie who is not aware that he finally will be interrogated tries to be patient in answering their question. Further, it seems that he pretends not to know what these people ask. That above refers anaphorically to are you in touch with Yusef in the Colonial Secretary's utterance.

11. She said, 'I have a feeling that you'd never let me down'.

The words come to him like a command he would have to obey however difficult. Her hands were full of the absurd scraps of paper he had brought her. She said, 'I'll keep these always. I'll never have to pull these out'.

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The data above describes how scandal between Scobie and Helen finally is tied up. Helen is impressed by Scobie's attitude when she is in the hospital. It seems to Helen that Scobie so cares to her. This leads Helen believes that Scobie, as she feels, also hopes their relationship becomes more than friends. Helen expresses it by saying to Scobie that she will keep all he brings for her. The two uses of these refers anaphorically to the absurd scraps of paper.

12. 'You don't really believe in Hell ?'.

'That's what Fellows asked me'.

'But I simply don't understand. If you believe in Hell, why are you with me now ?'

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Scobie's belief in Hell is one that Helen always asks to Scobie. It seems that Helen really confused about Scobie's attitude. Scobie, as she knows, is a kind of man who tries to hold his belief firmly. But, on the other hand, he makes love with her. Scobie does not object to what Helen says. Even, he admits that what Helen says is the same as what his friends always ask about his belief. Here that refers anaphorically to Helen's utterance- 'You don't really believe in Hell ?'.

13. 'You seems to have hit him rather hard, 'Scobie said, 'on the nose ?'.

'He made me angry. He called you Ticki. Darling, he's spying on you'.

'I know that'.

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Wilson spies on Scobie, especially about his relationship with Yusef. Scobie is sure about that, especially after he is interrogated by the Commissioner. Therefore, when Louise says about that again he is not surprised anymore. That in Scobie's utterance- 'I know that' - refers anaphorically to the fact that he's spying on you, Scobie in Louise's utterance.

14. 'Henry, do you never get furious at anyone ? Don't you mind him making love to me ?'

He said, 'I'd be a hypocrite if I were angry at that. It's the kind of thing that happens to people. You know, quite pleasant normal people do fall in love'.

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Scobie is a good-hearted man, He has promised to himself to always make Louise happy. Therefore, when he knows that Louise is happy to have Wilson as friend he tries not to be jealous. Even, when Louise says directly that Wilson may make love to her Scobie tries to respond honestly. That in Scobie's utterance refers to Louise's utterance- 'Don't you mind him making love to me, Scobie'.

15. He said, 'Do you remember when I wrote you a letter which got lost. I tried to put down everything there,

plainly, in black and white. So as not to be cautious anymore. I wrote that I loved you more than my wife'. He hesitated, 'More than God, 'and as he spoke he heard another breath behind his shoulder, beside the car.

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Scobie really loves Helen though he cannot lie his heart that it is pity that actually makes him fall in love with her. But in the missing letter, the one he intentionally writes to Helen, he says that he loves Helen more than his wife, Louise as well as his God. There above refers anaphorically to in the letter, the missing letter.

16. He said, 'Love isn't as simple as you think it is Wilson. You read too much poetry'.

'What would you do if I told her everything- about Mrs. Rolt ?'

'But you have told her, Wilson. What you believe. But she prefers my story'.

'One day I'll ruin you, Scobie'.

'Would that help Louise ?'

'I could make her happy, 'Wilson claimed ingenuously.

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Wilson spies on Scobie not only when Scobie has relationship with Yusef but also with Helen. Therefore, feeling that he knows everything about Scobie he tries to threaten Scobie. He does it whenever he meets Scobie. Scobie, on the other hand, keeps to be patient, especially after he knows that actually Wilson has failed in threatening him before. Louise prefers his story than Wilson's. This makes Wilson angry. He threatens Scobie again that one day he will ruin Scobie. Scobie just can

ask whether Wilson's next threat will help Louise, his wife. That in Scobie's utterance- 'Would that help Louise?'-refers anaphorically to Wilson's utterance- that 'One day I'll ruin you'.

17. 'This is the first time you have ever honoured my office, Major Scobie'.

'I don't know why I've come here now, Yusef'.

'It is a long time since we have seen each other'.

Yusef sat down and rested his great head wearily on a palm like a dish.

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Ali, Scobie's loyal servant, as Wilson, finally knows directly the relationship between Scobie and Helen. This makes Scobie afraid and finally leads him to Yusef's office, though it seems he does it unconsciously. Here in Scobie's utterance refers anaphorically to my office in Yusef's- 'This is the first time you have ever honoured my office, Major Scobie'.

18. Yusef looked at his trimmed nails and took another bite. He said, 'Do not worry. I will not have you worry. Leave everything to me, Major Scobie. I will find out for you whether you can trust him'.

He made the startling claims, 'I will look after you'.

'How can you do that?' I feel no resentment, he thought with a weary surprise. I am being looked after, and a kind of nursery peace descended.

[p : 200]

This relates with the preceding data. Knowing his 'friend' is afraid, Yusef gives some advices to him. Even

Yusef says that he will look after Scobie, a word that Scobie feels strange though finally he is not able to reject it. Scobie just can ask how Yusef will do that. That above refers anaphorically to look after you in Yusef's utterance- 'I will look after you'.

19. Scobie felt in his pockets : the broken rosary grated on his nails. He said, 'Let him take this, but it's not necessary, and felt silent, staring back at those blank eyes.

'Thank you, 'Yusef said, 'This is most suitable'.

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Yusef has chosen some means to invite Ali to his office. Yusef has such a plan to trap Ali, but Scobie really does not know what it is. He just offers his broken rosary when he sees Yusef confused to find the means to invite his loyal servant. The two uses of this above refer anaphorically to the broken rosary.

20. After she had gone to bed he took out his diary. In this record at least he had never lied. At the worst he had omitted. He had checked his temperatures as carefully as a sea captain making up his log. He had never exaggerated or minimized, and he had never indulged in speculation. All he had written here was fact.

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Scobie has a best close friend, that is his diary. In that diary Scobie writes everything he has done everyday. He never lies to his best close friend. Here above refers anaphorically to his diary.

21. he took a long drink of whisky and sat still and waiting for courage with the tablets like seeds in the palm of his hand. Now, he thought, I am absolutely alone : this was freezing point.

But he was wrong. Solitude itself has a voice. It said to him. Threw those tablets. You'll never be able to collect enough again. You'll be saved. Give up ply-acting. Mount the stairs to bed and have a good night's sleep. In the morning you'll be woken by your boy, and you'll drive down to the police station for a day's ordinary work. The voice dwelt on the word 'ordinary' as it might have dwelt on the word 'happy' or 'peaceful'.

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This is the last action Scobie can do to solve his problems. Feeling that he is responsible for all the mess he has done- smuggling diamonds with Yusef, making love with Helen, and killing Ali - Scobie commit suicide by drinking whisky and tablets when nobody is in his house. However, solitude has a voice which actually comes from his heart. This voice asks Scobie not to commit suicide. The in the word the voice refers anaphorically to a voice

22. Wilson said, 'I have kept away as long as I could, but I thought perhaps I could be some of help'.

'Everybody, 'Louise said, 'has been very kind'.

'I had no idea that he was so ill'.

'You spying didn't help you there, did they ?'

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Scobie has died. Everyone including Wilson does not imagine before that Scobie has such great problems and can not bear them any longer. Everyone just knows that Scobie is a good-hearted policeman that is always ready to help. Even Wilson who has spied on Scobie really has no

idea that Scobie is so ill, as he says to Louise. There in Louise's utterance refers anaphorically to Wilson's utterance- 'I had no idea that he was so ill'. He means Scobie.

III.1.3. COMPARATIVE REFERENCE

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity, similarity or difference. There must be a standard of reference to which a thing is to be compared to.

1. He folded his large fat hands over his knees and said, 'You have a very fine car, Major Scobie. You must have paid four hundred pounds for it'.
 'One hundred and fifty,' Scobie said.
 'I would pay you four hundred'.
 'It isn't for sale, Yusef. Where would I get another ?
 [p : 27]

Scobie gives a lift for Yusef. In the way home both are involved in a discussion. Scobie, as stated before, actually knows who Yusef is. However, Scobie wants to be kind to anyone. He tries to respond to everything Yusef talks about. Another in the last Scobie's utterance refers anaphorically to his car, a very fine car as Yusef says.

2. 'You must come back after I'm clearer, Yusef. I don't know what the hell you talking about.'
 'They have sent a special man from London to

investigate the diamonds- they are crazy about diamonds only. the Commissioner must know about him- none of the other officers, not even you'.

'What rubbish you talk, Yusef. There's no such man'.

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In order to be close to Scobie Yusef always offers any information he believes can be accepted by Scobie. But Scobie always tries not to believe whatever Yusef says, especially if it is related with the officers. It is expressed by the data above. Such in such man refers anaphorically to those who are crazy about diamonds.

3. 'I repeat, Yusef, that I shall never deny knowing a man from whom I have borrowed money'.

'You do keep harping on that so, Major Scobie. That was just a business transaction. Four percent is a fair interest. I ask for more only when I have doubt of the security

[p : 88]

Yusef comes to Scobie when Scobie really doesn't expect his presence. This happens after Louise leaves. Yusef does not care about Scobie's words and says that his presence is not to talk money he has lent to Scobie. More above refers to four per cent, an interest Yusef takes from Scobie because Scobie has borrowed money from him.

4. He put the whisky glass in her hand and said, 'My dear, you are unlucky. You are tied up with a middle-aged man. We can't be bothered to lie all the time like the young'.

'If you knew, 'she said, 'how tired I get of all your caution. You come here after dark and you go often dark. It's so- so ignoble'.

'Yes'.

[p : 143]

Scobie gives explanation to Helen about their relationship. But it seems that Helen doesn't want to accept it. She is rather angry because she feels it has been a long time Scobie does not come to her. In her anger she tries to describe what acutally Scobie has done to her. So ignoble above refers anaphorically to you come after dark and you go after dark.

5. 'You'll have to go to confession this afternoon'.

'I haven't done anything very terrible'.

'Missing Mass on Sunday's a mortal sin, just as much as adultery'.

'Adultery is more fun, 'he said with attempted lightness'.

'It's the time I come back'.

[p : 168]

Scobie and Louise are involved in such joke. This is the time after Louise comes back. Scobie is not aware that his joke, however, is able to lead Louise to know what he has done when his wife leaves, especially his relationship with other woman, that is Helen. More fun in 'Adultery is more fun' comparatively, and anaphorically refers to missing Mass on Sunday in Louise's utterance, meaning that adultery is more fun than missing Mass on Sunday, though both are mortal sins as Louise says before.

6. How quietly Robinson sat at his desk. Scobie said with wonder, 'Have you give up your daily exercise?'

'Ah, that was all stuff and nonsense, 'the manager said, 'I read too much many books'.

'I wanted to look in your medical encyclopaedia, 'Scobie explained.

'You'd do much better to see a doctor, 'Robinson surprisingly advised him. It's a doctor who's put me right, not the books

[p : 179]

Scobie could not bear his problems any longer. He feels that either his relationship with Yusef or with Helen eventually begins to disturb his mind. He decides to meet Robinson, his close friend who is the bank manager as mentioned before. Scobie wants to borrow medical encyclopaedia to consult his lately health. Robinson, on the other hand, advises him to see a doctor because it is much better than looking for the remedy in medical encyclopaedia. Much better in Robinson's utterance refers comparatively and anaphorically to look in my medical encyclopaedia.

7. The Commissioner said, 'Come in, Scobie. I've got good news for you, ' and Scobie prepared himself for yet another rejection.

'Baker is not coming here. They need him in Palestine. They've decide after all to let the right man succed me'.

'I think Colonel Wright's word was the deciding factor. You impressed him, Scobie'.

'It's come to late, sir'.

'Why too late?'

'I'm too old for the job. It needs a younger man'.

[p : 180]

A good news finally comes to Scobie. It is the Commissioner who says that. Scobie can be the Commissioner now. But, Scobie, however, has been dissapointed. Therefore, in responding the Commissioner's offer he says that it is too late for him to be the Commissioner because he has been old now. That job needs a younger man. Younger man comparatively and anaphorically refers to I'm too old..

8. 'I've given up hope, 'he said.

'What do you mean?'

'I've given up the future. I've damned myself'.

'Don't be so melodramatic, 'she said. 'I don't know what you are talking about. Anyway, you've just told me about the future- the Commissionership'.

[p : 186]

According to Scobie the Commissioner's offer just gives him more problems. He asks himself why it comes after he has done all the mess. Scobie feels desperate and he says it directly to Helen. Again Helen has difficulty to understand what kind of people Scobie actually is. Scobie can be the Commissioner now ,but he does not want to accept it. It seems to Helen that Scobie's words becomes so melodramatic. So melodramatic refers anaphorically to Scobie's words- 'I've given up the future. I've damned myself'.

9. I still think- if you would just send something to show - well, that it is not a trap. Yusef's boy is no more trusted, you see, than, Yusef'.
 'Let him come tomorrow, then'.
 'Tonight is better'.

[p : 203]

Scobie accepts Yusef's advice to invite Ali though he really does not know what Yusef will do with Ali. Scobie suggests Yusef to invite Ali tomorrow but Yusef force him to do it tonight. As said before Yusef promises to look after Scobie and therefore, according to him the time he chooses is better than Scobie's. Better in Yusef's words refers to tomorrow in Scobie's

10. , I'd be up this evening to see how you were. I couldn't sleep
 'You can always sleep. I've never known such sleeper'.
 [p : 210]

This is the last time Scobie meets Helen. Actually he doesn't want that meeting, because what he wants to do is just to commit suicide. Scobie meets Helen accidentally in the street. However, Scobie lies to Helen that his coming is to see her. He gives any reason to make Helen sure, though Helen can not be lied, as expressed in her saying. Such in such a sleeper refers anaphorically to always sleep.

III.2. SUBSTITUTION

Substitution is a relation in the wording. It is a relation between linguistic items such as words or phrases than meaning. A substitute is a sort of counter which is used in place of the repetition of a particular item.

III.2.1. NOMINAL SUBSTITUTION

Nominal substitution is substitution in which the substitute functions as head of the nominal group. It is the noun that is always presupposed. This substitution is expressed by the substitute one or ones.

1. 'Shall I leave this photograph, Ticki?' He took a quick sideways glance at the first communion face and said, 'No. You have it'.

'I'll leave this one of us with the Ted Bromkeys'.

[p : 73]

This is the time when Louise should go to South Africa. Scobie helps her to prepare anything she needs. Both seem to be happy. Louise offers Scobie a photograph of them with the Ted Bromkeys while she leaves. Scobie accepts it. One in the above substitutes for photograph.

2. She called, 'Boy, boy'.

'You are learning, 'Scobie said. 'A week ago you were so frightened of him.....'. The boy came in with a tray set out with glasses, limes, water, a new gin bottle.

'This isn't the boy I talked to, 'Scobie said.

'No, that one went. You talked to him too fiercely'.

[p : 138]

This is the time when Helen is still in the hospital. Scobie and his officers have given her a boy to help whenever she needs. But, it seems the boy comes with her now is different. Helen herself admits about it. It is this boy who finally reveals the scandal between Scobie and Helen to Yusef. One substitutes for the boy in the phrases the boy I talked to in Scobie's utterance.

3. 'Why did you think I wouldn't come, 'Scobie said. 'You got my letter'.
 'Your letter'.
 'The one I pushed under your door last night'.
 She said with fear, 'I never saw a letter.'.
 [p : 152]

Few days ago Scobie intentionally has written a letter to Helen. Today he tries to ask her whether she has got it or not. Helen is surprised because she never accepts it. Scobie finally explain it, though this makes Helen as well as himself afraid. One substitutes for letter in the phrase my letter or your letter, meaning Scobie's letter.

III.2.2. VERBAL SUBSTITUTION

Verbal substitution is substitution in which the substitute functions as head of the verbal group, in the place that is occupied by the lexical verb. This substitution is expressed by the substitute do which may substitute either for a verb itself or a verb plus certain other elements.

1. Darling, aren't you in the Syrians pay, are you ?'

'No, dear'.

'I was so upset I came out of Mass before the end. It's so mean of them, Ticki. You can't take it lying down. You've got to think of me'.

'Yes, I do. All the time'.

[p : 17]

The colony where Scobie and Louise, his wife lives is really full of issues. One of them is about Scobie who is considered is in the Syrians pay. Of course it makes Louise so upset. She begins to ask Scobie whether it is true or not, and further reminds him to think of her. Scobie promises that. Do in Scobie's utterance- 'Yes, I do. All the time'- substitutes for think of me, meaning think of you, Louise.

2. 'Have a drink, Wilson'.

'I don't mind if I do, sir'.

'Here's my wife, 'Scobie said. 'Louise, this is Mr. Wilson'.

'I've heard a lot about Mr. Wilson already, 'Louise said stiffly.

[p : 24]

The data above shows the first time Scobie and Louise meet and introduce themselves each other to Wilson. Scobie offers Wilson a drink to welcome him in the colony. Wilson is a new comer in the colony. Do in Wilson's utterance- 'I don't mind if I do, sir' - substitutes for have a drink.

3. Side by side they watched Scobie cross the road to the police van. He had taken more whisky than he was accustomed to, and perhaps that was what made him stumble. 'They should have sent a younger man,' Wilson said.

'They never do. He's the only one the Commissioner trusts'.

[p : 62]

The case of Pemberton's suicide makes Louise angry because the Commissioner keeps Scobie, his husband to investigate it. He never sends a younger man to do such duty as Wilson and Louise hopes. Do in Louise's utterance substitutes for sent a younger man in Wilson's.

4. Wilson's voice said, 'We thought a fight was going on. We heard a glass break'.

'Mrs. Rolt lost all her beer'.

'For God's sake call me Helen,' she said drearily, 'everybody else does, Major Scobie'.

[p : 158]

As said before a party conducted by Wilson has met Scobie and Helen. Both pretend not to know well each other. But, Wilson always suspects on them. Therefore, when he hears a glass break he comes to Scobie and Helen. Either Scobie or Helen try to act naturally. Does in the last Helen's utterance substitutes for call me Helen.

5. 'Well, I'll be saying good night, Wilson. Look in any time. Louise

Wilson said, 'I love her, Scobie'.

'I thought you did,' Scobie said. 'She likes you, Wilson'.

[p : 195]

Louise has told Scobie that Wilson falls in love with her. But, this is the time when Scobie hears it directly from Wilson. Of course Scobie just can answer that he thinks too that Wilson loves his wife, Louise. Did in Scobie's utterance- 'I thought you did - substitutes for love her in Wilson's, meaning that Wilson loves Scobie's wife.

6. She said, 'I heard this morning about Ali. Did you do it?'

'I didn't cut his throat myself, 'he said. 'But he died because I existed'.

'Do you know who did ?'

[p : 208]

Everybody has heard about Ali's death including Helen. Therefore, in that morning she begins to ask about it to Scobie. Helen is really afraid because she feels Ali's death might involve her as well as Scobie. Ali, as said before, has found them making love in the dusk of the garage. She tries to make herself sure that it is not Scobie who kills Ali. Did in the last Helen's utterance substitutes for cut his throat, meaning cut Ali's throat.

III.2.3. CLAUSAL SUBSTITUTION

Clausal substitution is substitution in which the substitute functions as a clause. It is the entire clause that is presupposed. This substitution is expressed by the substitute so in positive and not in negative.

1. In the evening they gathered together again for drinks, but they were subdued; even Perrot was no longer trying to impress them. Druce said, 'Well, tomorrow I'm off. You coming, Scobie?'

'I suppose so'.

[p : 102]

That is the time when Scobie and his officers give help to the boat accident at Pende. The data tries to describe how Scobie is really different with other officers, even with Druce chosen as the leader to conduct the injured boat passengers. Druce will not come the next day while Scobie hopes he will. So in Scobie's utterance substitutes for you coming in Druce's utterance, meaning I'm coming.

2. Mrs. Bowles began to swing her arms up and down from the shoulder. Then she stood on tiptoe six times. He said, 'I wish there was something I could do'.

'Can you read aloud?' Mrs. Bowles asked, rising on her toes'.

'I suppose so. Yes'.

'You can read to the boy. He's getting bored and boredom's bad for him'.

[p : 107]

There are always ways to recover health of the injured boat passengers. Scobie who is involved in such effort tries to offer some help to Mrs. Bowles, a woman whose duty is helping the recovery of those passengers. It seems that he really wants to help. It's expressed when he accepts Mrs. Bowles' request. So in Scobie's utterance substitutes for can you read aloud in Mrs. Bowles'.

3. Colonel Wright said, 'Do you consider Yusef trustworthy?'

'Of course not, sir. But one has to act on what information is available'.

[p : 124]

The data above shows the relationship between Scobie and Yusef who finally can be heard by the Commissioner and other senior officers such as Colonel Wright, one of them who tries to ask Scobie whether any information Yusef gives is really true or not. This is caused by the fact that Yusef has been known in the colony as a smart diamonds smuggler and until now there is no policeman who can bring him to the jail. Scobie's answer shows how he actually also does selection to any information Yusef gives. He, however, does not believe Yusef as it is. Not in Scobie's utterance substitutes for do you consider Yusef trustworthy in Colonel Wright's, meaning that I do not consider Yusef trustworthy.

4. 'Goodbye, Yusef, you aren't a bad chap, but goodbye'.
'You are wrong, Major Scobie. I am a bad chap'. He said earnestly, 'My friendship for you is the only good thing in this black heart, I can not give it up. We must stay friends always'.

'I'm afraid not, Yusef'.

[p : 131]

Scobie feels that Yusef has told a lie about the diamonds Tallit's cousin brings. As said before, the diamonds in fact belong to Yusef. Therefore, being angry

Scobie says goodbye to Yusef. This makes Yusef finally talk about what kind of friendship actually he makes with Scobie. Further, Yusef threatens Scobie that they must stay friends always. Scobie really does not care about Yusef's talk. Not in the last Scobie's utterance substitutes for we must stay friends always in Yusef's, meaning that I am afraid that we must not stay friends always.

III.3. ELLIPSIS

Ellipsis is simply substitution by zero. An elliptical item is one which leaves specific structural slots to be filled from elsewhere. In ellipsis nothing is inserted into the slot.

III.3.1. NOMINAL ELLIPSIS

Nominal ellipsis is ellipsis within the nominal group. It always involves the omission of head of the nominal group. This function of head is filled by other words normally function as modifier such as determiner, numeral, adjective, and noun itself.

1. Why didn't you go to the Mass today ?
 'It was my morning on duty, dear. You know that'.
 'You could change it. You haven't got much faith have you, Ticki ?'
 'You've got enough for both of us, dear.

[p : 18]

Scobie and Louise are Catholic. They always try to come to the Mass as routine as possible. But, sometimes it is difficult for Scobie to do that because of his duty such expressed above. To avoid Louise's question Scobie says that actually the faith that Louise gets has been enough for them. Enough in Scobie's utterance presupposes faith, meaning enough faith.

2. 'Hallo, 'Scobie said, 'what are you doing here ?'
'Been to see the Commissioner about a pass. There are so many passes one has to have in this town, sir. I wanted one for the wharf'.

[p : 59]

That is the time when Wilson tries to report the relationship between Scobie and Yusef. Knowing there is also Scobie who has just come, Wilson says to him that his presence in the Commissioner's office is just to request a pass. One in Wilson's utterance presupposes pass, meaning one pass.

3. 'Have you no refrigerator, Major Scobie ?'
'No. Mine's waiting for a pare part- it will go on waiting till the end of the war, I imagine'.

[p : 86]

The condition of the colony where Scobie and Louise lives. leads the leader of the colony not to care about the officers' welfare. Yusef tries to make use of this

condition in order that he can be close to Scobie. When he comes to Scobie's house and knows Scobie accepts him mercily he offers a new refrigerator. However, Scobie rejects it. Nine in Scobie's utterance presupposes refrigerator, meaning my refrigerator.

4. The French officer returned his salute- a drained- out figure with a twitch in the left eyelid. He said in English, 'Good morning. I have seven stretcher cases for you here'.

'My signal nine'.

[p : 100]

This is the time when Scobie is involved in the investigation of the victims of the boat accident. He accepts the total number of the victims. Nine presupposes stretcher cases as Scobie corrects the French officer's report.

5. The Colonial Secretary said, 'Do you get much information from Yusef ?'

'This is the first time I've had any at all'.

[p : 125]

In his meeting with the Commissioner, Colonel Wright, and the Colonial Secretary, Scobie admits that he really has got information from Yusef about Tallit's cousin. But, that is the first time he gets information from Yusef, so that he really does not get much in that case. Any in Scobie's utterance presupposes information, meaning any information.

6. As soon as he heard the door close above, he took out the cigarette carton in which he kept the ten doses of Evipan. He added two more doses for greater certainty-

[p : 216]

That is the way Scobie commits suicide. He makes use of the situation of his house in which at that time there are no people around. He takes two more doses of Evipan. Two more doses in sentence he added two more doses for greater certainty presupposes evipan.

III.3.2. VERBAL ELLIPSIS

Verbal ellipsis is ellipsis within the verbal group. They are two types of verbal ellipsis. They are lexical ellipsis which involves the omission of the lexical verb and may extend leftward to leave only the first word intact, and operator ellipsis which always involves the omission of the operator in the verbal group. In operator ellipsis subject is always omitted and therefore, needs to be presupposed.

1. '..... you are the second man I've told. Do they say who's taking my place ?'
Scobie said, 'They know who isn't'.

[p : 7]

Everybody including Scobie , as said before, has heard about the Commissioner's retirement as well as who will be

the new one. However, the Commssioner as Scobie's close friend tries to discuss it with Scobie. Scobie really hesitates, especially when the Commissioner asks him about who will take over the Commissioner's position. He just says that all people only know who isn't taking that position. isn't in who isn't stands for isn't taking my place - taking the Commissioner's position.

2. 'What is it, darling? Tell me'. He swallowed. 'Tell, Ticki'. He hated the name she had given him, but it always worked. She said, 'Oh, Ticki, Ticki. I can't go on'.
 'I thought you were happy tonight'.
 'I was- but think of being happy because a U.A.C clerck was nice to me'.

[p : 35]

The appearance of Wilson has been able to make Louise happy. Scobie realizes it more after Louise herself says directly to him at night. Was in I was stands for was happy tonight.

3. Ticki, I'm so lonely. I haven't a friend, Ticki'.
 'Let's have Wilson up tomorrow'.
 'Ticki for God's sake don't always mention Wilson. Please do something'.
 'Of course, I will. Just be patient a while, dear'.

[p : 54]

That is the way Louise influences Scobie to realize her passage soon. Scobie has failed to borrow money from the bank and now she hopes he will do something. It is

that Louise's attitude that finally leads Scobie to borrow money from Yusef. Will in of course I will stands for will do something.

4. 'I wish I could be some of help, sir'.
'You can. Stay and have a few more drinks with Louise and cheer her up. She doesn't often get a chance to talk about book'.

[p : 61]

Scobie must investigate Pemberton's suicide soon. However, he wants to see his wife first. Scobie finds Louise and Wilson just come back. Wilson hopes he can help. Scobie accepts it. He hopes Wilson accompanies Louise in his house for a while. Can in you can stands for can be of some help.

5. They talked round him because he didn't move, and Scobie looking back, gave him a kindly wave- he looked so lost and unprotected and out of place on the blistered road. 'Poor Wilson, 'he said, 'I think he's in love with you'.

'He thinks he is'.

[p : 75]

Louise accompanies Scobie to do his duty. They walked together as a happy couple. Scobie can feel that Wilson must be jealous with him because he knows that Wilson falls in love with Louise. Is in Louise's utterance he thinks he is stands for is in love with you in Scobie's-meaning in love with you, Louise.

6. 'Major Scobie, did you ever tell the Commissioner about our little business arrangement or was that all bluff ?

'Ask him yourself'.

'I think I will. My hearts feels rejected and bitter. It urges me to go to the Commissioner and tell him everything'.

'Always obey your heart, Yusef'.

[p : 132]

Scobie's goodbye word makes Yusef angry. He promises to tell the Commissioner about everything he has done with Scobie, especially about their little business arrangement- the money Yusef lends to Scobie. Will in I think I will stands for will tell the Commissioner about our little business arrangement.

7. 'You'll never marry me'.

'I can't. You know that. I'm Catholic. I can't have two wives'.

'It's a wonderful excuse, 'she said.

[p : 145]

The relationship between Scobie and Helen has gone too far. Helen tries to ask about continuity of their relationship. She is angry when Scobie says directly that he really cannot marry her because of his religion. Can't in I can't stands for can't marry you.

8. 'Oh my dear, 'she said, 'I thought you were never coming. I bitched you so'.

'I'll always come if you want me'.

'Will you ?'

'Always. If I'm alive'.

[p : 151]

Any quarrel Scobie and Helen experience never makes their relationship break. Both seem to need each other. Will in will you in Helen's utterance stands for will always come if you want want me in Scobie's.

9. '..... I'll take you for a run in the car'.
 'That would be safer, wouldn't you?'
 Scobie took her by the shoulders and said, 'I'm not always thinking of safety'.
 'I thought you were'.

[p : 185]

That is the time when the relationship between Scobie and Helen has just begun. Safety is always in their mind though Scobie often reject it. What they hope is just there will be nobody knows about their relationship. Were in I thought you were stands for were always thinking of safety.

10. '..... Oh dear, look. I'm beginning to laugh at you again just as though we weren't saying goodbye'.
 'We aren't. Not yet'.
 'But I'm only ruining you. I can't give you any happiness'.
 'Happiness isn't the point'.

[p : 211]

Helen realizes that Ali's death must have relationship with Scobie as well as with her. She knows that she is involved indirectly in that case. The appearance of Ali in the dusk of the garage when she and Scobie are making love

is believed to be the cause of his death. Therefore she wants to say goodbye to Scobie, though Scobie himself does not want it. Aren't in we aren't stands for aren't saying goodbye.

III.3.3. CLAUSAL ELLIPSIS

Basically clausal ellipsis is the same as verbal ellipsis. However, what is meant by clausal ellipsis in this study is the one in which all elements in the clause but one are omitted and the one in which the entire clause is omitted. The first meaning of clausal ellipsis is represented by a direct response in short form whereas the second by an indirect response.

1. 'What I can do for you, Scobie?' Robinson repeated.
 'Give me two hundred and fifty pounds,' Scobie said with a nervous attempt at jocularity.
 'You people always think a bank's made of money,' Robinson mechanically jested. 'How much do you really want?'
'Three fifty'.

[p : 37]

Scobie meets Robinson, the bank manager to borrow money. He says that he really needs three fifty as he answers Robinson's question. Three fifty is a direct response in short form. The full form would be I really want three fifty.

2. 'Why did you come up here ?'

'My manager was worried. I was going to propose an arrangement.'

'One needs a long spoon to sup with you, Yusef'.

[p : 67]

The appearance of Yusef when Scobie investigates Pemberton's suicide leads Scobie to suspect Yusef. Scobie still believes that Yusef is the same as what any other people says, though Yusef himself tries to explain the reason why he comes there. My manager was worried (and) I was going to propose an arrangement is an indirect answer. The full form would be I came up here (because) my manager was worried (and therefore.) I was going to propose an arrangement.

3. 'Have you heard from Mrs. Scobie, sir ?'

'She arrived safely last week.'

'I'm glad. I'm so glad'.

[p : 94]

Wilson really cares to Louise, Scobie's wife. Even, he has no doubt any more to ask everything about her to Scobie, though he actually knows that it can make Scobie jealous. She arrived safely last week is an indirect response. The full form would be yes. I have heard from Mrs. Scobie. (And) she arrived safely last week.

4. She sat weakly down in a chair. Don't think me a fool. I just don't know where I am. I've never been anywhere like this'.

'Where do you come from ?'
 'Bury St. Edmunds. In Suffolk. I was there eight weeks ago'.

[p : 116]

In his effort to help Mrs. Bowles' duty Scobie tries to be kind to those people who get injured because of the boat accident, including to Helen, a young woman who finally is able to make him fall in love. The data above shows when he is involved in such talk with her. Bury St. Edmunds is a direct answer in short form. The full form would be I come from Bury St. Edmunds.

5. He said, 'Have you thought out things ? Shall you go back to Bury ?'

'I don't know. Perhaps I'll get a job'.

[p : 117]

Helen gets better, but she doesn't know what she can do now. I don't know is an indirect answer. The full form would be I don't know (whether) I shall go back to Bury St. Edmund or not.

6. Colonel Wright suddenly interjected, 'How many years have you been here, Major Scobie ?'

'Fifteen'.

Colonel Wright grunted non-committantly.

[p : 122]

How easy Scobie can be influenced by Yusef makes Colonel Wright really doubt about how many years Scobie in

the colony has spent. Fifteen is a direct answer in short form. The full form would be I have been here for fifteen years.

7. 'My dear, 'he said, 'it's too soon to quarrel'.
 'That woman, 'she repeated, watching his eyes. 'You'd never leave her, would you ?'
 'We are married, 'he said.

[p : 145]

Quarrel is always present in the relationship between Scobie and Helen. But the data above shows the one that is more important. Scobie admits that he would never leave his wife, Louise because they are married. We are married is an indirect answer. The full form would be No. I'd never leave her because we are married.

8. 'Major Scobie, ' Yusef said, sitting bolt upright in his chair, speaking with a sudden odd formality, as though a stranger had joined them and they were no longer alone, 'You remember Pemberton ?'
 'Of course'.
 'His boy came into my employ'.
 'Pemberton's boy ?'
 'Pemberton's boy is Mrs. Rolt's boy'.

[p : 163]

Yusef is really a smart people. Now he almost knows anything about Scobie, especially about Scobie's relationship with Helen. Yusef himself talks to Scobie why he easily knows it. He uses Pemberton's boy who is in fact Helen's boy to spy on Scobie and Helen. Of course is an

indirect answer. The full answer would be of course I remember Pemberton.

9. 'I never know what he saw in her. I'd never betray you, Louise'.
 'You know he even went up to see her the day he died'.
 'How do you know?'
 'It's all written there. In his diary. He never lied in his diary. He never said things. He didn't mean- like love'.

[p : 219]

Scobie has died. Louise and Wilson are still confused with what Scobie sees in Helen so that he makes scandal with her. Louise just knows it through his diary. It's all written there is an indirect answer. The full form would be I know (because) it's all written there (in his diary- Scobie's diary).

10. 'Did you know all the time- about her ?' Wilson asked.
 'It's why I came home. Mrs. Carter wrote to me. She said everybody was talking. Of course he never realized that. He thought he'd been so clever. And he nearly convinced me- that it was finished. Going to Communion the way he did'.

[p : 220]

The relationship between Scobie and Helen actually is also heard by Louise, even when she is on her leave. This is what makes Louise come back soon. It's why I came home is an indirect answer. The full form would be yes, I knew all the time- about her (and) it's why I came home. Louise

has talked all about Scobie to Wilson based on his diary she finds. So, without being realized by Scobie Louise actually has known his relationship with Helen.

Reference, substitution, and ellipsis are cohesive devices that are really useful for an author to construct a novel. These cohesive devices join all sentences and clauses so that these sentences and clauses form such a continuity- a link -in the novel. From the data we see how sentences and clauses describing Scobie's conflicts- his conflict with Louise, Yusef, Wilson, Helen, or even himself -hang together. All sentences or clauses expressing some events presuppose some other events. This makes the novel become coherent.

Actually coherence can be created by the readers themselves because concept of coherence refers to the feeling that they have when they read the novel. However, through the appearance of cohesive devices a continuity- a link- that exists between all sentences and clauses in the novel become explicit. That is why these cohesive devices are called as the verbal clues as mentioned in the chapter of introduction. The appearance of cohesive devices makes the readers easy to grasp what the author wants to convey because the readers can catch the link between all sentences and clauses directly. In short, any collection of sentences or clauses can be made coherent by using

cohesive devices. Therefore, there will be such difference in how the readers can feel between a collection of sentences which uses cohesive devices and those which do not. Below are the examples.

a.

Dr. John Smith is a well-known doctor in United States. He will come in our country to attend a seminar discussing about progress in medical technology. Dr. Maria, one of the members of the seminar committee says that the committee intentionally presents him because he is one of the doctors who directly involves in the progress of medical technology. Therefore, Dr. Maria adds that one of his findings will be presented in that seminar.

b.

Mary is a fifteen years-old girl. There are many visitors in the exhibition conducted by Mr. Mark, the chief of the fifth Monumental Hotel celebration. Some people view that the appearance of foreign workers in our country will be such a threat for our workers. The goverment hopes that all the people will obey any rules intentionally provided to improve our National Discipline Movement.

The example A shows a collection of sentences using cohesive devices. In this case I concern with the use of one of the grammatical cohesive devices, that is reference represented by personal reference which is expected to substitute for the (proper) noun Dr. John Smith. Consisting of four sentences this collection of sentences shows a link between its sentences. All sentences relate with each other. They are the second, third, and fourth sentence which always need to presuppose the preceding sentence- the first sentence - for their interpretation. In other words, these sentences depend on the first sentence to know who is meant by he, him, and his. All these make example A become coherent. Conversely, in example B we do not see any link between the sentences. There is no relation between sentences in example B. It is true that example B is also a collection of sentences. But, all the sentences seem to stand by themselves. They do not refer to each other for their interpretation. This makes example B not coherent. Therefore, it is example A that we can call as text whereas example B is just a jumble of sentences because of the absence of cohesive devices.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION