



## THE ANALYSIS OF ELLIPSIS SENTENCE IN “THE GREATEST SHOWMAN” MOVIE SCRIPT

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### Abstract

The title of this thesis is *The Analysis of Ellipsis Sentence in the Greatest Showman Movie Script*. There are two problems of the study in this thesis solved which are, what are the types of ellipsis are found in The Greatest Showman movie script, and how are the syntactical structure of ellipsis found un The Greatest Showman movie script. The data source of this thesis was taken from The Greatest Showman movie script. The theory that used in this thesis proposed by (Halliday & Hassan, 1976) to solve the first problem about types of ellipsis and the second theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) to solve the second problem about the syntactic structure. The data in this thesis were collected by using observation method. In order to analyze the data, the writer used qualitative and descriptive methods. The method that applied in presenting the data is formal and informal methods. The result of this study is found one (1) data Nominal Ellipsis, one (1) Verbal Ellipsis and fourteen (14) Clausal Ellipsis.

**Keywords:** *ellipsis, kinds of ellipsis, syntactic structure*

### Abstrak

Judul skripsi ini adalah Analisis Kalimat Ellipsis dalam Naskah Film Showman Terbesar. Ada dua masalah penelitian yang diselesaikan dalam tesis ini yaitu, jenis elipsis apa yang ditemukan dalam naskah film The Greatest Showman, dan bagaimana struktur sintaksis elipsis yang ditemukan pada naskah film The Greatest Showman. Sumber data skripsi ini diambil dari naskah film The Greatest Showman. Teori yang digunakan dalam tesis ini dikemukakan oleh (Halliday & Hassan, 1976) untuk menyelesaikan masalah pertama tentang jenis-jenis elipsis dan teori kedua yang diajukan oleh Brown dan Miller (1991) untuk menyelesaikan masalah kedua tentang struktur sintaksis. Data dalam tesis ini dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode observasi. Untuk menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif dan deskriptif. Metode yang digunakan dalam penyajian data adalah metode formal dan informal. Hasil penelitian ini ditemukan 1 (satu) data Nominal Ellipsis, 1 (satu) Verbal Ellipsis dan empat belas (14) Clausal Ellipsis.

**Kata kunci:** *elipsis, jenis elipsis, struktur sintaksis*

### Introduction

Language is used by people to communicate with each other in every social activity. By using language, people not only can conceal and reveal their characters, identity but also can get knowledge and understand about the things around them.

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Learning English as foreign language is not an easy subject. It has difficult rules in its system. Sometimes, in using this language, we do not even need to provide a substitute for a word or phrase which has already been said. We usually omit it in our way and know that the missing part can be reconstructed quite successfully.

Language is one of media of literature as the mean of communication is related to literature. Text like a movie script is interesting to be analyzed because it can be seen clearly the use of language in it. Therefore it will show how language used in communication and how is the use of ellipsis in the text of a movie.

The Ellipsis is the omission of one or more words that are obviously understood but that must be supplied to make a construction grammatically complete (Webster, 1828). Ellipsis is a universal property of natural language, but its scope and means of realization differ substantially from language to language. Considering the ubiquity of this phenomenon, it may seem rather surprising that ellipsis studies are relatively undeveloped or, at least, lack breadth and depth of coverage.

Ellipsis is omitted words from a sentence but does not change the meaning, Ellipsis is usually used on the conversation between two people. Ellipsis can express hesitation, changes of mood, anticipation, or thoughts trailing off. Writers also use ellipses to indicate a pause or wavering in an otherwise straightforward sentence.

Some writers use an ellipsis whether the omission occurs at the beginning of a sentence, in the middle of a sentence, or between sentences. Based on the illustration above, the writer is interested in conducting research entitled “ *The Analysis Of Ellipsis Sentence In The Greatest Showman Movie Script*”. The meaning of movie is a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories to people. In “The Greatest Showman movie script” there are a lot of conversations between the characters. Most of the conversation found many omitted words. Because this reason, the writer analyzed the kind and function of ellipsis that found in the used sentence in this movie.

The first thesis is written by Masniati (2011) entitled ‘The Analysis of Ellipsis within The Novel the Short Second Life of Bree Tanner’. The aims of this study are to analyses the types of ellipsis and the function of ellipsis in the novel Short Second Life of Bree Tanner. (Ainun, 2014) entitled “Ellipsis Analysis in Teri’s Novel”. This study discussed function and kind of ellipsis in Teri’s novel. The theory that was used based on (Halliday & Hassan, 1976). The theory that was used in the paper is based on McCarty (1991) that mentions ellipsis is the omission of elements normally required by the grammar, in this theory used theory from (Halliday & Hassan, 1976). This study was not only analyzed the kind of ellipsis but also the function of ellipsis. Ellipsis is something left unsaid in a text but has been understood by the reader or hearer. Since it is used in spoken and written language, there must be functions of the usage. Hendricks and Spenader (2005) points out some main functions of ellipsis such as restrict possible interpretations, allow us to say things with that are otherwise ineffable, disambiguate discourse structure and establish rapport between reader and hearer.

According to (Hornby, 2006) movie means a series of moving pictures with sound that tell a story, shown at the cinema/movie. Movies are produced by

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recording image film of the world with cameras or by creating images using animation techniques or special effects. The main types are often used to categorized movie genre, setting, mood, and format. The main theoris of this study are taken from theory (Halliday & Hassan, 1976). In their book entitled “Cohesion in English” and also theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) to answer the second problem.

According to (Collins, 2000), ellipsis is the omission of various obligatory clause or phrase elements, which must be recoverable in their precise from either the immediate context or the surrounding cotext or on the basis of our knowledge of the grammar of English. According to (Halliday & Hassan, 1976) there are 3 kinds of ellipsis namely Nominal Ellipsis, Verbal Ellipsis and Clausal Ellipsis. Those can be explained bellow: According to (Quirk et al., 1985), the sentence *Peter ate a cheese sandwich and (Peter) drank a glass of beer* is belonging to ellipsis sentence. There are two main clauses as an independent clause in that ellipsis sentence. The first clause is *Peter ate a cheese sandwich*. Based on the background above, the researcher proposes two problems such as : What are the types of ellipsis are found in *The Greatest Showman movie script?*, How are the syntactical structure of ellipsis sentence found in *The Greatest Showman movie script?* The aims of the study are for help the readers to understand about the study and the research problem. Here are two aims of the study to find out type of ellipsis in *The Greatest Showman movie script*, to analyze the syntactical structure of ellipsis sentence in *The Greatest Showman movie script*.

## Method

The source of this study was taken from one of movie in 2017 which is The Greatest Showman an American musical biographical drama film directed by Michael Gracey. This study was collected the data source from movie script conversation from all characters in the movie. The duration of this movie is 1 hour 46 minutes. The method of collecting the data in this study used an observation method. The data were collected through some steps of collecting the data. First, watching the movie and reading the entire movie script The Greatest Showman. Second, choosing the sentence and giving the underline of the elliptical sentences found in the movie script. Third, note taking the sentences to document the data that is categorized as an ellipsis sentence. Then selecting the data found in The Greatest Showman movie script into each type of ellipsis sentence. The method of analyzing the data used qualitative method to describe the types of ellipsis sentences and their structures using three diagrams. There were some steps were used in analyzing the data. First, ellipsis sentences were analyzed based on three types of ellipsis such as nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis by using the theory proposed by (Halliday & Hassan, 1976). After determining the types of elliptical sentences, then the writer analyzed the syntactical structures of each type found in The Greatest Showman movie script using tree diagram by the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991).

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## Result and Discussion

The researcher would like to present what types of ellipsis have been found from the script “The Greatest Showman Movie”. This chapter is divided into two parts, which are finding and discussion. In finding, the researcher proposed the data that were collected from the “The Greatest Showman” movie script. Then, in discussion part the researcher presented the analysis based on the theories that proposed by (Halliday & Hassan, 1976) and also explain the syntactical structure of ellipsis, used theory by Brown and Miller (1991). In the process of collecting the data the researcher has found 27 sentence that contain ellipsis sentence found in The Greatest Showman movie script and categorized the types of elliptical sentences.

Table 1. Types of Ellipsis found in the “greatest showman” movie script.

No	Type of Ellipsis	Quantity	Percentage
1	Nominal Ellipsis	1	6.25%
2	Verbal Ellipsis	1	6.25%
3	Clausal Ellipsis	14	87,5%
Total		16	100%

Based on the table above, there are found three types of ellipsis which are 1 (6,25%) sentences of nominal ellipsis, 1 (6,25%) sentences of Verbal ellipsis, and 14 (87,5%) sentences of clausal ellipsis.

In this part, the types of ellipsis and function of ellipsis described based on the theory. The types of ellipsis that found in The Greatest Showman movie script were analyzed by using the theory proposed by (Halliday & Hassan, 1976) and the analysis tree diagram by using the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991).

Nominal Ellipsis is omission of head noun to avoid repeating noun (Halliday & Hassan, 1976). Nominal Ellipsis it can be divided into 5 elements there are: Numerative, Deixis, Epithet, Classifier, Qualifier.

The analysis can be explained bellow:

Data 1:

PT. Barnum : “You sell any more tickets today.”

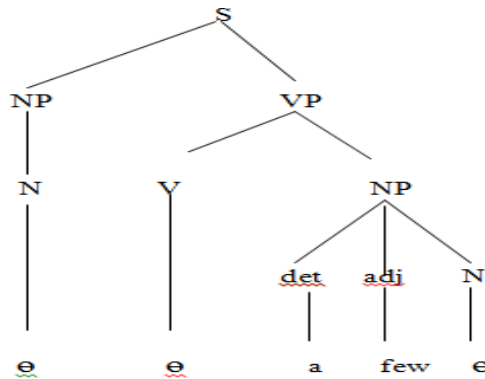
Ticketing Guy : “A few.”

(Greatest Showman movie script, 19:53)

Based on the data above, the ticketing guy utterance can be categorized as numerative nominal ellipsis because the head noun phrase is omitted, “I sold tickets” as a phrase omitted. The sentence should be “I sold a few tickets.” And after being omitted the sentence became “a few”. It is Nominal Ellipsis because “few” is one of the ordinals number numerative.

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Based on the Tree Diagram above the sentence should, “I sold a few tickets”. The sentence is structured by mother nodes (S) *I sold a few tickets*. Noun (N) *I* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP) being omitted by using symbol ø. The Verb *sold* is constituent Verb Phrase (VP). Verb (V) *sold* is being omitted by using symbol ø and Noun Phrase consist of Determiner (D) *an* Adjective (Adj) *few* and Noun (N) *tickets* is omitted indicated by using symbol ø.

Technically, it is defined as a verbal group whose structure does not fully express its systemic features. Based from the explanation, there are (1) data categorized into verbal ellipsis found in The Greatest Showman movie script.

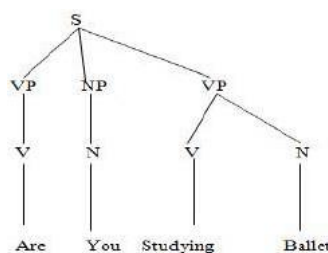
Data 2:

Caroline : Yes, I’m studying ballet.

Lind : Are you?

(Greatest Showman movie script, 53:21)

The data above can be categorized as Verbal ellipsis because the verb group “studying ballet” is omitted from the sentence. The word “studying” is a verb that explained Caroline doing ballet.



Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should be “Are you studying ballet?”. The sentence (S) is *Are you studying ballet?* Verb *are* (V) is the constituent Verb Phrase. Noun (N) *you* are constituent Noun Phrase (NP) The Verb Phrase (VP) consist of Verb (V) *studying* being omitted by using symbol ø and Noun (N) *Ballet*, are being omitted by using symbol ø.

Clausal Ellipsis is the ellipsis which omits the clause but has been understood or the meaning is clear. There are fourteen (14) data are categorized into clausal ellipsis found in The Greatest Showman movie script

Data 3:

Philip : “You’re not going to see a penny of profit until your 40<sup>th</sup> show.”

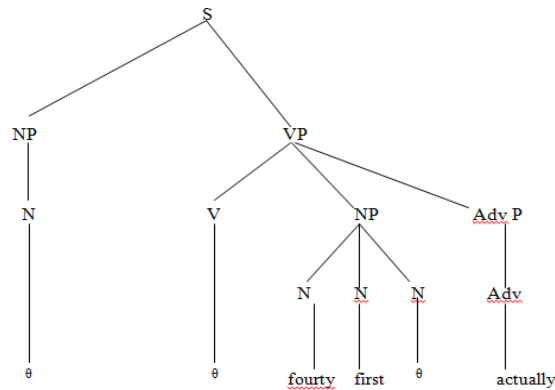
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PT. Barnum : “41<sup>st</sup> actually.”

(Greatest Showman Movie script ,1:00:46)

It is categorized as Clausal Ellipsis.”41<sup>st</sup> actually” is not complete sentence. There should be adding clause “this is” to complete the Barnum’s utterance. The complete sentence should be “This is the 41st show, actually”.



Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should “This is the fourth first show actually”. The sentence structure consists of mother node (S) This is the fourth first show actually. Noun (N) This is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP), and Verb is constituent Phrase (VP) are being omitted by using symbol ∅ and Noun Phrase (NP) consist of Noun (N) fourth, first. Noun (N) is omitted indicated by using symbol ∅.

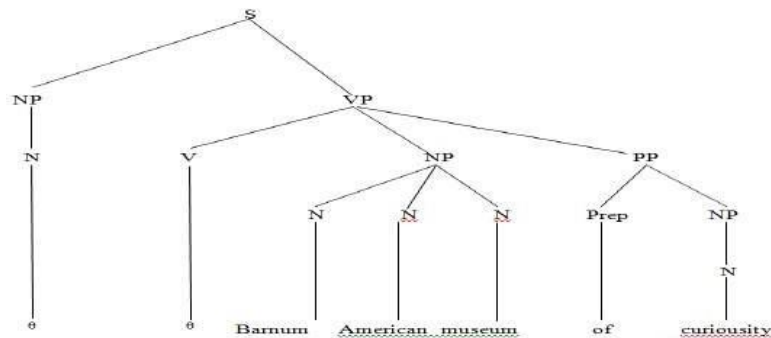
Data 4:

Charity :” And what did we buy with this loan?”

PT. Barnum : “Barnum’s American Museum of Curiosity”

(Greatest Showman movie script,17:32)

The data above can be categorized into Clausal Ellipsis because, the clause “I bought” in the PT. “I” as a subject and “bought” as predicate in Barnum utterance is omitted. PT. Barnum utterance should be “I bought the Barnum’s American Museum of Curiosity.”



Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should be “I bought Barnum American Museum of curiosity”. The sentence (S) *I bought Barnum American Museum of curiosity*. Noun (N) *I* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP) being omitted

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by using symbol  $\emptyset$ . The Verb Phrase (VP) consist of Verb (V) *bought* being omitted by using symbol  $\emptyset$  and Noun Phrase (NP) consist of Noun (N) *Barnum, American, museum*. Prepositional Phrase (PP) consist of Prep *of* and Noun (N) *curiosity*.

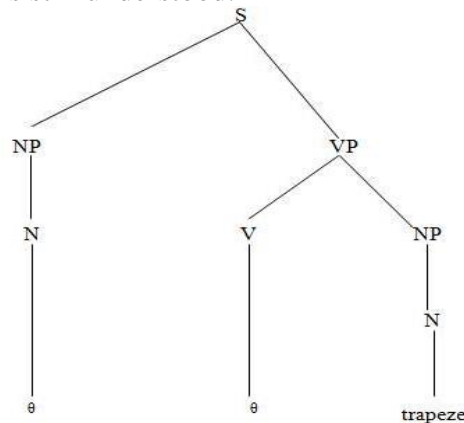
Data 5:

PT. Barnum : “Terrific. And what do you do?”

Anne : “Trapeze.”

(The Greatest Showman Movie script, 24:04)

Anne’s utterance it can be categorized as Clausal Ellipsis because the sentence structure not fully express, the Subject “I” and verb “can” in the Anne’s utterance is omitted. The word “trapeze” it can be stand for I can trapeze. Although being omitted the sentence is still understood.



Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should be “I can trapeze”

The sentence (S) *I can trapeze*. Noun (N) *I* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP) being omitted by using symbol  $\emptyset$ . The Verb Phrase (VP) consist of Verb (V) *can* being omitted by using symbol  $\emptyset$ . And Noun Phrase (NP) consist of Noun (N) *trapeze*.

Data 6:

PT. Barnum : What is your name?

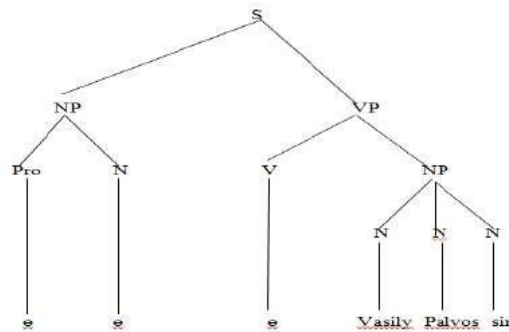
Vasily : Vasily Palvos sir.

(The Greatest Showman Movie script, 26:30)

The data above can be categorized as Clausal Ellipsis because the Subject “I” “verb “is” is are being omitted. The complete sentence should be “my name is Vasily Palvos sir”.

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Based on the Tree Diagram above the sentence should be “My name is Pasily Palvos sir”. The sentence is structured by mother nodes (S) *my name pasily, palvos sir*. Noun (N) *my name* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP) and Verb *is* constituent Verb Phrase (VP) are being omitted by using symbol  $\emptyset$ . And followed by complement Pasily Palvos sir.

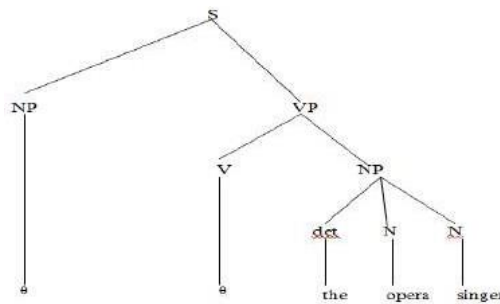
Data 7:

PT. Barnum : “Who is that?”

Philip : “The opera singer.”

(The Greatest Showman Movie script, 44:49)

The conversation above can be categorized as Clausal Ellipsis because the Subject “She” verb “is” from Philip’s utterance is omitted. “the opera singer” is not a complete sentence, only the subject and object consist in an article and noun. The pronoun “she” and verb “is” is being omitted.



Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should “She is the opera singer” The sentence (S) *she is the opera singer*. Noun (N) *she* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP) being omitted by using symbol  $\emptyset$ . The Verb Phrase (VP) consist of Verb (V) *is* being omitted by using symbol  $\emptyset$  and Noun Phrase (NP) consist of Determiner (Det) *the* Noun (N) *opera, singer*.

Data 8:

PT .Barnum : “OK. Anne and WD Wheeler. Brother and sister?”

Anne : “Yes sir.”

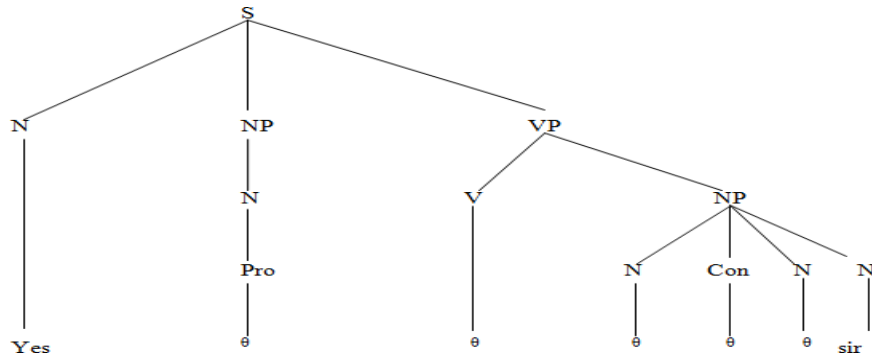
(Greatest Showman Movie script, 24:00)



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Anne’s utterance can be categorized as Clausal Ellipsis because the clause there should be adding Independent clause “we are brother and sister, sir” but being omitted from Anne’s utterance. Sentence should be, “yes sir, we are a brother and sister”.



The sentence (S) Yes, we are a brother and a sister, sir consist of Noun (N) yes. Pronoun (Pro) is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP) being omitted by using symbol ∅. The Verb Phrase (VP) consist of Verb (V) which is being omitted by using symbol ∅. And Noun Phrase (NP) consist of Noun (N) brother, sister and Conjunction (Con) and are being omitted indicated by using symbol ∅.

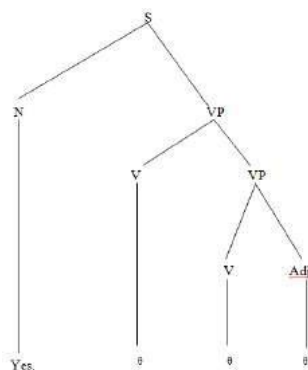
Data 9:

Charity: :“Isn’t that beautiful?”

Caroline : “Yes.”

(Greatest Showman Movie script, 48:08)

According to theory, the data above is categorized as Clausal ellipsis because the sentence should be “Yes that is beautiful” but after being omitted the sentence became “Yes”. The clause “that is beautiful” is being omitted from Caroline utterance.



Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should be Yes, that is beautiful.

The sentence (S) Yes, that is beautiful consist of Noun (N) yes. The constituent Noun Phrase (NP) being omitted by using symbol ∅. The Verb Phrase (VP) consist of Conjunction (Con) that Verb (V) is being omitted by using symbol ∅ and followed Adjective (Adj) beautiful omitted indicated by using symbol ∅.

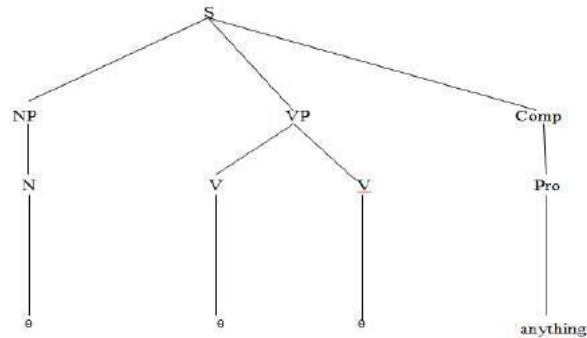
Data 10:

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Lind : “May I ask you something, Mr. Barnum?”  
PT. Barnum : “Anything.”

(Greatest Showman Movie script, 46:56)

PT. Barnum utterance can be categorized as Clausal Ellipsis because, “anything” based on you can ask anything based from Lind’s question. The clause “you can ask” is omitted but doesn’t change the meaning.



Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should be You can ask anything.

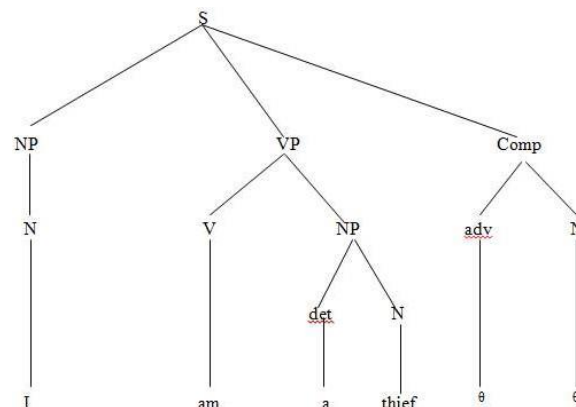
The sentence (S) *You can ask anything*. Noun (N) *You* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP) being omitted by using symbol  $\Theta$ . The Verb Phrase (VP) consist of Verb (V) *can, ask* being omitted by using symbol  $\Theta$  and followed with Complement Pronoun (Pro) *anything*.

Data 11:

Helen : You don’t look like a magician.  
Magician : I am a thief.

(Greatest Showman movie script,18:03)

The data above can be categorized as clausal ellipsis because the clause “not magician” is being omitted from Magician’s utterance. The sentence should be “I am a thief, not magician”. Then after being omitted the sentence become “I am a thief”. There should be not magician after I am a thief, to avoiding repeating the clause.



Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should “I am a thief not magician”.

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The sentence (S) *I am a thief not magician*. Noun (N) *I* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP). The Verb Phrase (VP) consist of Verb (V) *am* Noun Phrase (NP) Determiner (Det) *a* and Noun (N) *thief*. The complement Adverb (Adv) *not* and Noun (N) *magician* are being omitted by using symbol  $\Theta$ .

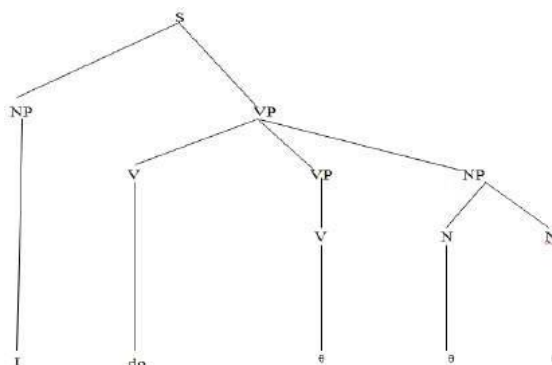
Data 12:

Charity (kids) : “I don’t know what my future will be.

PT. Barnum (kids) : “I do.”

(The Greatest Showman Movie script, 05:06)

According to the theory explain above categorized as Clausal Ellipsis because, the clause “know my future” is being omitted from PT. Barnum utterance. “I do” it’s not complete sentence only subject and verb. The sentence should be “I do know my future”.



Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should be I do know my future.

The sentence (S) *I do know my future*. Noun (N) *I* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP). The Verb Phrase (VP) consist of Verb (V) *do* and the Verb Phrase (VP) *know* being omitted by using symbol  $\Theta$ . Followed Noun Phrase (NP) consist of Noun (N) *my, future* is omitted indicated by using symbol  $\Theta$ .

Data 13:

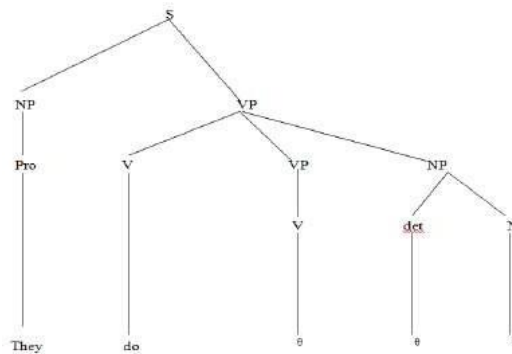
Mr. Banner : “I thought you’d like to know. I never like you show. But I always thought the people did.”

PT. Barnum : “They do.”

(The Greatest Showman Movie script, 1:44:49)

The clause, “they do” it is categorized as Clausal Ellipsis because the clause “loved my show” is being omitted from PT. Barnum utterance. The sentence should be “They do love my show” and after being omitted the sentence become “they do”.

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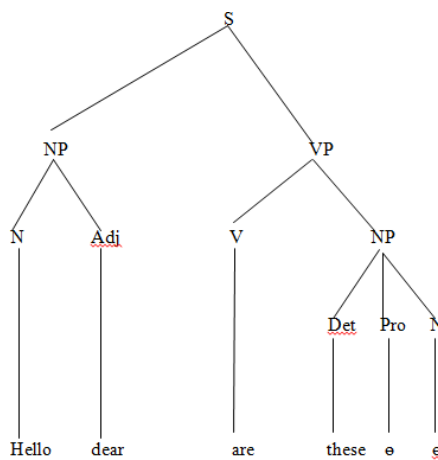


Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should be *They do love my show*. The sentence (S) *They do loved my show*. Noun (N) *They* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP) being omitted by using symbol  $\Theta$ . The Verb Phrase (VP) consist of Verb (V) *do*. And Noun Phrase (NP) consist of Determiner (Det) *the* Noun (N) *show*.

Data 14:

Mrs. Hallet : Hello dear, are these...  
PT. Barnum : Yes, yes those are your granddaughters.  
(The Greatest Showman Movie script, 01:30:24)

The Mrs. Hallet utterance is categorized as Clausal Ellipsis because the clause “my granddaughters” is being omitted from Mrs. Hallet utterance .The sentence should be “Hello dear, are these my granddaughters”?



Based on the tree diagram above the sentence should be *Hello dear are these my granddaughters?* The sentence is structured by mother nodes (S) *Hello dear, are these my granddaughters?* Noun (N) *Hello* and Adjective *dear* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP). The Verb *are* is constituent Verb Phrase (VP). However, the complement *my granddaughter* is being omitted indicate by symbol  $\Theta$ .

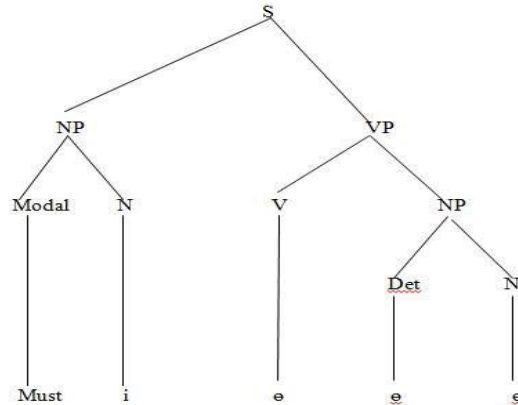
Data 15:

PT. Barnum : You have to finish the tour  
Lind : Must i?  
(The Greatest Showman Movie script,01:50:02)

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The data above is categorized as Clausal Ellipsis because the clause “finish this tour” is being omitted from Lind utterance.



The sentence is structured by mother nodes (S) *Must I finish the tour?* Noun (N) *I* and Modal *must* is the constituent Noun Phrase (NP). The Verb *finish* is constituent Verb Phrase (VP) is being omitted indicate by symbol  $\emptyset$ . However, the complement *the tour* is being omitted indicate by symbol  $\emptyset$ .

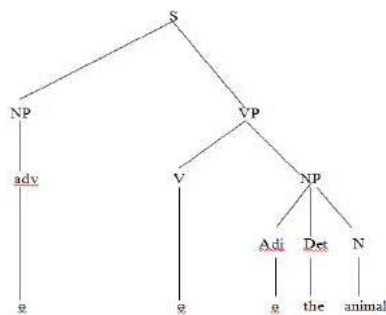
Data 16:

PT. Barnum : the animals?

Carlyle : We set them free

(The Greatest Showman Movie script,01:40:59)

The data above, it can be categorized as Clausal Ellipsis because in the PT. Barnum utterance there is should be clause “where is all” before “the animals” but is being omitted.



The sentence is structured by mother nodes (S) *Where is all the animals?* Adverb (Adv) *where* constituent Noun Phrase (NP) and the Verb *is* constituent Verb Phrase (VP) are being omitted indicate by symbol  $\emptyset$ . And there is Complement “the animals”

**Conclusion**

Based on the analysis which has been done in the previous chapter, this subchapter concerns with conclusion of this study about kind of ellipsis conversation and function of ellipsis which found in The Greatest Showman Movie script: a. First,

# THE ANALYSIS OF ELLIPSIS SENTENCE IN “THE GREATEST SHOWMAN” MOVIE SCRIPT

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there are 3 kinds of Ellipsis are found in the movie script consist of Nominal Ellipsis, Verbal Ellipsis and Clausal Ellipsis. It can be explained as (16) data that can be categorized into ellipsis found in The Greatest Showman Movie script. From the 16 data of this study there are 3 types of ellipsis found which are 1 data nominal ellipsis, 1 data Verbal Ellipsis and 14 data as Clausal Ellipsis. b. The elliptical items of nominal ellipsis functions as head of a noun group, while verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis can function as question, answer or statement.

From the analysis of ellipsis in The Greatest Showman movie script we can see that this movie script not only is dominated by the use of verbal ellipsis and clausal but also is supplied by nominal ellipsis.

In this subchapter, the study presents suggestions to the other researchers and the readers in term of understanding ellipsis in coordinate clause and its structure. The researcher realized that this study is still far from perfectness due to the limited knowledge.

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