

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language has a vital function in society because it allows people to communicate and express their feelings to one another. Language, according to Aronoff (2007), distinguishes humans from all other living organisms. Every known human civilization has a language, although a few nonhumans may be able to communicate with one another in quite complicated ways, none of their communication frameworks approaches language in terms of data transmission. Other organisms' lifestyles do not require the conveyance of complicated and varied info in the same way. Other communication systems don't share several of the design features of human language, such as the ability to speak about events that aren't happening right now. However, it is difficult to imagine a human community that does not have a language.

Grammar is important when writing or talking to each-other. To master grammar we must practice more about the grammar and learn the function of grammar in clause, sentences, word, etc. In our daily life, we often read text from newspapers, novels, articles, advertisements, books, etc. In those works, there is a lot of grammar that we can find, because without grammar we can understand any literary works and even we don't understand what we want to interpret about. In grammar we can see the conjunction that act as the connector with each word to another.

Conjunction plays an important role in communication. it acts like a link or connection between one clauses to another. Conjunction As described by Bloor and Bloor (1995:98) cohesive act as tie between clauses or sections of text in such a way as to give a meaningful pattern between each-other, though Halliday and Hasan (1976:227) argued that conjunctive relations are not tied in any particular pattern in the expression. It said that relation of conjunction has a meaningful pattern in some situation to express act in clear context. The conjunction tie the word to make cohesiveness in the text. Conjunction used to creat a link to a word to another word or text in novel or other literary works.

Cohesion is the relationship of lexical and auxiliary such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences that used to make readable text (Trebits 2009:2010). Halliday and Hassan (1976) stated that the semantic idea of cohesion relates to the relation of meaning found inside the text and can categorize it as a text. He stated, Grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion are the two types of cohesion. The examples of grammatical cohesion are reference, substitution, ellipse, and conjunction. The examples of lexical cohesion are reiteration, collocation, and synonym. The purpose of this study is to discuss conjunction as a research topic.

Spenser Novel is a novel that talked about the story of the fictional private investigator that was created by Robert B. Parker. The first released series of Spenser novels was the 1973 The Godwulf Manuscript. There are 40 series of Spenser novels that have been done by Robert B. Parker. All of the novel connects with each-other because all the series talked about the career journey of Spenser as the private investigator. The author Robert B. Parker was a well-known

American fiction writer. He spent all of his career creating a Spenser novel. His novel became one of the most read novel in america. Because his novel is full of mystery and plot twists that made the reader think twice to give their opinion about the next series. Not only became a well-known novel, Spenser novel also got their own television series in 1985-1988 and became one of the most awaited series at that time.

The reason why this topic is chosen because there are a lot of conjunction that can be found in this novel and this novel is one of the best mystery novel in history. This study discusses about the analysis of conjunction and the function of conjunction that found in a Spenser novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes*. The writer choose this novel as the data source because this novel is easy to find in the library and the story that serve by the author is very interesting. This study used the theory from Halliday and Hassan (1985) to strengthen the study and to analyze the data source.

## **1.2 Problem of the Study**

Base on the background of the study, there are two research problems that will be discussed, those are:

1. What the types of conjunction are found in a Spenser novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes*?
2. What the functions of conjunction are found in a Spenser novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes*?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

Based on the background of the study, the writer would like to describe the conjunction found in a Spenser novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes*. There are two objective that the writer have to describe, those are:

1. To find out and describe the conjunction found in a Spenser novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes*.
2. To analyze and describe the function of conjunction found in a Spenser novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes*.

### **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

The limitation of the study based on the background of the study discusses about the types and the function of the conjunction found in a Spenser novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes*. The total of chapters on this novel are 36 chapters, but the writer only used 20 chapters as data source because it represented all the conjunction in all chapters in this novel. In this study, the writer used the theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976) to analyze the types of the conjunction and theory from Halliday and Hassan (1985) to analyze the function of the conjunction.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

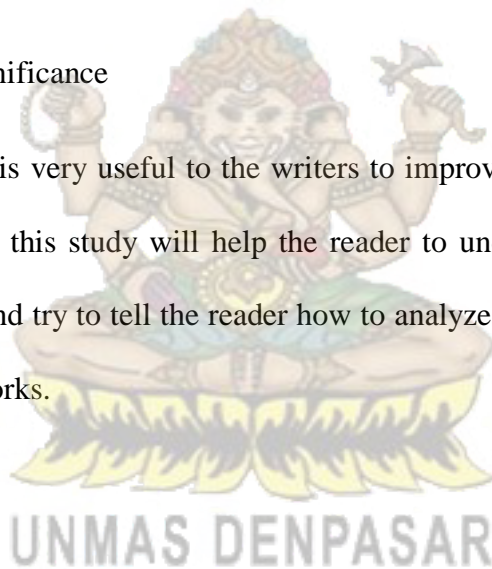
This study has two significance, they are Theoretical and Practical Significance. Those can be explained below.

### 1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

In this study, the theory used in this study from Halliday and Hassan to describe the types of conjunction and the function of conjunction found in a Spenser novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes* by Robert B. Parker. Enrich the student's knowledge in understanding the types of conjunction and the function of the conjunction in literary works.

### 1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study is very useful to the writers to improve their study and for the reader, it is hoped this study will help the reader to understand the conjunction found in a novel and try to tell the reader how to analyze the conjunction in novel or other literary works.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

In this chapter, the writer will explain about literature such as thesis and article that related to this topic, the concepts that will be used, and theories to support and strengthen the study. Those will be explain below.

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

Related to this topic, there were several researchers who conducted the research about conjunction in their previous studies used as a reference. There are thesis and article that are reviewed in this topic. In this current study, the writer used the theory form Halliday and Hassan (1976) and supported by others experts and articles. In this chapter, the writer compares the previous study and the current study. The writer describes the difference and the similarities of the previous study and the current study.

First, it is from Pratiwi (2018) in her thesis entitled *An Analysis of Conjunction found in Barracks Obama's farewell speech* describe three types of conjunction, such as external conjunction, internal conjunction, and continuity. The writer used thoery from Martin and Rose (2007) to classify and analyze the data source. The data source was taken from the speech from American president Barack Obama (on period 2009-2017). Descriptive qualitative method is used in this study, as the result it was found 18 external conjunctions, 8 internal conjunctions, and 3 continuity.

The difference between this previous study with the current study is the data source where the current study from a novel from a Spenser Novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes* by Robert B. Parker. The current study focussed on describing the types of conjunction and the function of conjunction that found in the data source. To analyze and classify the data source, the writer in this current study used theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976). While the previous study used theory from Martin and Rose (2007) to classify and describe the data source. The similarities of the study is that both the writer studied the analysis of conjunction and used descriptive qualitative methods in the study.

Second, Dewi & Koestiani (2019) in their article entitled *An Analysis Conjunction found in selected reading comprehension on TOEFL* analyzed the types of conjunction found on the selected reading comprehension on TOEFL. The theory that the writers used in this article is from Wren and H. Martin (2000). This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data source were taken from selected reading comprehension on the TOEFL proposed Deborah Phillips. As the result, there were three types conjunction that found in the data source such as 10 coordinate conjunction, 1 correlative conjunction which, and 6 subordinating conjunction.

The difference this study with the current study is the data source that used in the current study from a Spenser Novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes* by Robert B. Parker. The current study focussed on describing the types of conjunction and the function of conjunction that found in the data source. To analyze and classify the data source, this current study used theory from Halliday

and Hassan (1976). While the previous study used theory from Wren and H. Nartin theory to classify and describe the data source. The similarities of the study is both the writer study about the analysis of conjunction and used descriptive qualitative method in the study.

Next, Mahaputra (2013) on his article entitled *Analysis of Conjunction found in the novel "Daughters Of Moon Song" by Jessica Stuart* it analyzed about the types and the meaning of the conjunction found in chapter one in a novel named "Daughters of the Moon Song" by Jessica Stuart. The theory used in this article is from Halliday and Hasan (1976) to classify and analyze the conjunction found in the data source. This article applied descriptive qualitative method. As the result, the writer found there are many types that found in the first chapter of the data source such as adictive, adversative, casual, and temporal also the researcher found continuatives conjunction on the data source.

The difference between this study with the current study is in the data source. In this study a Spenser Novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes* by Robert B. Parker used as the data source. Beside that, the current study is not only focussed on describing the types of conjunction, but also describe the function of conjunction that found in the data source. The similarities of the study is both used the theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976) to analyze the data source. Moreover, both studies analyze conjunctions and used descriptive qualitative method in the research.



Next, Mahendra (2013) on his article entitled *The Conjunction Analysis in novel "If I Stay" By Gayle Forman* analyzed the conjunction and the function of conjunction found in a novel entitled *If I Stay* by Forman (2009). This research used descriptive qualitative method. The theory that used in this research from Halliday and Hassan (1976) on their books entitled "Cohesive in English Language". There is also other theory from Stern (2003) in describing the types of conjunction to support the research. As the result, there are four types of conjunction that found in the data source such as additional, opposite, causal and temporary. In this novel, the researcher found the function in this novel has multiple function. Those are conjunction combine on word to another, conjunction combine one clause with another, conjunction combine one sentence to another, and conjunction combine one phrase to another.

The difference this study with the current study is the data source that used in the current study from a novel from a Spenser Novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes* by Robert B. Parker. The previous study used two theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976) and Stern (2003) to strengthen the research while the current study only use theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976) to analyze the data source. The similarities of the study is both the writer focussed on analyzing the types and functions of conjunctions that found in the data source. Both study is studied about the analysis of conjunction and used descriptive qualitative method in the study.

Last, Lubis (2018) on her thesis entitled *An Analysis of Conjunction in Jane Yolen's novel "Snow in Summer"* she analyzed the types of conjunction and

the dominant conjunction that found in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen. The data source was taken from in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen, consisted with 29 chapter in 243 pages. The writer took only 24 pages which from chapter 1, 7, 11, 15, 20, and 29. Descriptive qualitative method and the theory from Baskervil and Sewell (2003) was used in this study. As the result, There were 212 data of types of coordinate conjunction such as 100 Cumulative, 34 adversative, 11 alternative, 67 illative. And 154 data of subordinate conjunction consist of 51 apposition, 44 time, 6 place, 6 contrast, 12 cause, 1 result, 6 purpose, 22 manner, and 6 comparison.

The difference this study with the current study is the data source that used in the current study from a novel from a Spenser Novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes* by Robert B. Parker. The current study focussed on find out the types and the function of conjunctions that found in the data source. To analyze and classify the data source, the writer in this current study used theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976). While the previous study used theory from Baskervil and Sewell (2003) theory to clasify and describe the data source. The similarities of the study is both the writer study about the analysis of conjunction and used descriptive qulitative method in the study.

## **2.2 Concepts**

In this study there are two kind of concepts that used to support and strengthen the study. The concepts that are used the conjunction and spenser novel. The concepts of this study will be explained bellow.

### **2.2.1 Conjunction**

Conjunction plays an important role in communication; its act is like a link or connects between one clause to another. Conjunctions are described by Bloor and Bloor (1995:98) as cohesive acts that tie between clauses or sections of text in such a way as to give a meaningful pattern between each other, though Halliday and Hasan (1976:227) argued that conjunctive relations are not tied in any particular pattern in the expression. It said that the relation of conjunction has a meaningful pattern in some situation to express an act in clear context. The conjunction ties the words to make cohesiveness in the text. Conjunction is used to create a link to a word to another word or text in a novel or other literary works.

According to Mather & Jaffe (2002: 1), conjunction represents a semantic relation that expresses how a clause or relation is related to which means to a previous clause or statement; it is signified through a specific connecting word or phrase. Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relations, from both reference, on the one hand and substitution and ellipsis on the other. It is not simply an anaphoric relation. Conjunctive elements indirectly are elements of cohesion by their specific meaning, but they are not the primary meaning in the text but they express certain meaning of the text.

### **2.2.2 A Spenser Novel**

A Spenser novel is a novel that was made by Robert B. Parker. This novel tells about the career journey of David Spenser as a private detective. This novel has 40 total of series that start from 1973 – 2010. This novel shows us the challenging

situation and plot twist inside the novel. In this study the data source taken from a Spenser novel entitled *Pale Kings and Princes* by Robert B. Parker. Which this title is the fourteenth number of series in total 40 series of Spenser novel. In this novel told the journey of Spenser who want tot reveal the corrupt police and the drug dealers around Wheaton area. There are a lot of tragedy that happened in reveal the suspect. He helped by the junior detective and the head of police department to help reveal the smugglers. At the end he can reveal all the case and took holiday with his friends as his victory.

### **2.3 Theories**

In this study, the main theory that the writer used is from Halliday and Hassan (1976) about the Cohesion in English. The writer also used the theory from Mather and Jaffe (2002) and Bloor and Bloor (1995) to support the main theory. For the function of the conjunction, the writer used the theory from Halliday and Hassan (1985).

#### **2.3.1 Types of Conjunction**

According to Haliday & Hassan (1976), there are four types of conjunction, those are Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal.

##### **2.3.1.1 Additive**

The additive is the types of conjunction of “*and*”to express the relation of sentences. A sentence equals a clause complex. It is any set of clause that are hypotactically and/or paratactically related with the simple clause as the limiting case.

Consider the cohesive relations is a group together under the heading of additive both of the two types “*and*” type and “*or*” type that appear structural in the form of coordination. The difference between this two types is not primary significant for purpose of textual cohesion, these two types can be found between them in coordinating.

For example : I go to church, *and* meet my crush.

### 2.3.1.2 Adversative

Adversative is relation contrary to expectation the types is *however*, *yet*, *but*. However, it is different from others. Despite *yet* and *but* however can occur non-initially in the sentence (in which case can co-occur with initial *and* or *but*, but not *yet*). And it usually occurs as a separate tone-group separate.

- For example : - *However* she still the best
- He doesn't have enough money *but* he still can buy a house.
  - *Yet* she doesn't believe him enough.

(Halliday and Hassan 1976:250)

### 2.3.1.3 Causal

Causal is expressed by *so*, *thus*, *therefore*, *accordingly*, *consequently*. All those regularly combine with initial *and*. adverbs such as in effect resemble adverbs such as adverbs; and prepositional expressions such as result (of this) as a whole have the same potential for emergence as those which have the meaning of hostility.

For example :

- She felt no one will help her, as she give up, *so* she give all her life to the god

#### **2.3.1.4 Temporal**

The temporal relation maybe made more spesific by the presence of an additional component in the meaning as well as succession in time. In all these instances the external temporal relation is paralleled by the seurence of the sentences themselves. Additional expressions of temporal connection include next, after that, subsequently, following, later, and since, in addition to then and finish then, Halliday and Hassan (1976;261) The existence of an extra component also makes temporal connections more explicit in their meaning, as well as time succession. The types conjunction of temporal is expressed by a form then.

For example : - She went to the classroom, *after that* she blow up the gass.

#### **2.3.2 Function of the Conjunction**

In this section, the writer explain the function of conjunction that will use to analyze the data source according to Halliday and Hassan (1985). There are 12 types of function of the conjunction, those are Simple additive, Complex additive, Adversative relation, Contrative relation, Corrective relation, General causal relation, Spesific causal relation, Conditional Relation, Simple Temporal relation, Complex Temporal relation, Conclusive relation, Summary relation. Those function will explain below.

### **2.3.2.1 Simple Additive Relationship**

Simple additive is the connection additive in a basic way as nor, simple additive contains a more or less the same meaning inside the sentences. Simple additive relations contains with additive form, negative and alternative form. And, also, and... too ( additive form). Or and or else (alternative form). Nor, neither, and...not, and not...either ( negative form). Halliday and Hassan (1976;245).

### **2.3.2.2 Complex Additive Relation (Emphatic)**

Halliday and Hassan, (1976:246) stated that Complex additive (emphatic) relationships that happen as it were in an inner sense. There are more conjunctions that can be expressions that only have this meaning, e.g: encourage, besides, moreover, furthermore, adjacent to that, include to this, in expansion, and another thing, and then again.

### **2.3.2.3 Adversative Relation (Proper)**

An adversarial relationship is an internal highlight that in any case has an basic meaning opposite to expectations. As we know, the source of trust can be found within the current speaker-listener arrangement, which is the key point come to within the communication process as we said earlier. The meaning of ``adversative proper is not "separated from reality", but "separated from the part we play". This could be expressed in a variety of ways, such as "as fact," "really," and "in fact." (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:252-253)

#### **2.3.2.4 Contrative Relation**

Contrastive relation is the one of the adversative of conjunction that using “*but*” and “*however*” words. That will proceed in the middle of the sentences and to the expression the particular sense.

#### **2.3.2.5 Corrective Relation**

The corrective relation is cohesive in its internal in show disdain toward of the truth that. This function of conjunction has the same meaning as a type of adversative conjunction that’s called opposite to expectation. This function contains a separation between two phenomena, in any case, that envelops a characteristic expression in a connection of words that are rather (than that), I mean, on the contrary, at least, etc. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:254)

#### **2.3.2.6 General Causal Relation**

The general causal connection is revealed by *so, thus, therefore*, etc. This general type encompasses a connection with the adversative and all of the words frequently combined with the words and. The words can be possessed by these things into the sentences with the different positions. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:256).

#### **2.3.2.7 Specific Causal relation**

Specific causal relations included ones of the result, reason, and reason. That connection is taken after by: as a result (of this), and developing from this), as a purpose for this reason, as the result of this, it takes after (from this), and on



this premise), because the reason (with this in mind/view), (Halliday and Hassan 1976:254).

### **2.3.2.8 Conditional Relation**

Conditional connection consider into the common heading of causal. This function of conjunction is followed by two regulation that are related by causal way and conditional way (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:258) futhermore the conditional connection represent to the positive and negative form, positive to negative or negative to positive form.

### **2.3.2.9. Simple Temporal Relations**

Simple temporal can be associated with the word then. Besides this function of conjunctions are simultaneous or maybe a few instances is previous, in a simultaneous of the sense in order that we have (just) then, at the same times, and together. The two have a connection or relation, as in a phrase, with a wide significance made more unique by a temporal relation to presence, which is a further element in the meaning. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:261-262).

### **2.3.2.10 Complex Temporal relation**

This relation divided into two parts which includes sequential and prior. The temporal relationship within the sequential sense can be more unique in the case there's an additional element in meaning, in addition to a sense of time sequence.

### **2.3.2.11 Conclusive Relation**

The conclusive connection of temporal cohesion would possibly assume in a sentence that some particular function in approximately to time is presupposed within the word or phrase that marks the conclusion of some of the same forms in an arrangement of forms. That's how a conclusive connection works. Things with a conclusive sense contain with finally, at long final, within the conclusion, and eventually. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:263)

### **2.3.1.12 Summary Relation**

Summary relation included the sentence of return to the point which have been told. This function used while the speaker resuming the primary point which have been told before. It can be concluded as the purpose for the speaker to hearer to get the point. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:265)

