

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language which is the crucial part of human nature that must be used on a daily. Humans and language are complementary to one another. Language has existed in human life since humans were born into the world, and it is sometimes referred to as mother tongue. Language can assist people in communicating with one another. Every person on the planet cannot interact unless they speak the same language. Furthermore, language may be used to articulate human emotion or feelings, as well as to deepen human understanding, implying that language plays a vital role in human life. Every nation in the country usually has its own national language, which has its own set of functions, roles, dialect, and system that differ from one another.

Communication is a process of interaction between one to another to give the information or message. Communication also that can be found in social media, newspaper, and in daily life, the development of communication have been influenced by the presence of media. As Choudhury, (2011:201) said that the media play an important role in the development of communication by disseminating information, providing a place for debate topics, teaching ideas and skills for a better life, and building a consensus foundation for the stability of the country. In electronic media such as online newspaper the connection among the sentences is very important when we do a writing or in other words we should be able to create the cohesiveness within

the text so our readers can understand it easily. Newspaper become a constant medium in conveying various types of information Economic information, education, sports, and entertainment have become social needs that cannot be separated from their daily lives, and technological advances have made a real contribution through the internet or online media. As a result, newspapers publish online versions of their stories. As Witte and Faigely, (1981) reported that an important property of the writing quality is cohesion.

Cohesion is the relationship between lexical and structural elements, such as words, phrases, and sentences, which are used to create a logical and connected text (Trebits, 2009:201). Cohesion has a connection in the text and relation with the conjunction, however cohesion is an important part of the conjunction when a text's cohesion is created by the use of reference words and conjunctions, the entire text becomes clear and readable (Bailey, 2011:155). Cohesion becomes a connector between parts of the text. According to Halliday and Hassan (1976) the semantic idea of cohesion relates to the relation of meaning that occurs inside a text and characterizes it as a text. He stated, Grammatical and lexical cohesion are the two types of cohesion. Reference, substitution, ellipse, and conjunction both are examples of grammatical cohesion. Reiteration, collocation, and synonym are examples of lexical cohesion. The purpose of this study is to discuss conjunction as a research topic.

Conjunctions are words that are used to connect the current word with another so as to form a sentence and a paragraph in a text or novel. Conjunction used in writing to link some elements in order to connection words by words (Sulistyaningsih and Slamet, 2018: 202). There are several types of conjunctions, namely coordinating

conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions. Conjunction functions are based on the type of conjunction.

In every media and literature work conjunction is important because without it the sentences cannot reach effectively. When we read the newspaper and literature work, we can find a lot of conjunctions in the text and they can be easily to understand the meaning of the literature work and news. *Bali travel news* is a kind of newspaper that are showing a lot of conjunctions, therefore this writing used the *Bali Travel News* as a data source. This analysis will be focused on types and functions of conjunction in *Bali Travel News* especially about business and leisure and will be supported by the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1976).

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, there are two problems of the study that can be seen below.

1. What the types of conjunction are found in *Bali Travel News*?
2. What the function of conjunction are found in *Bali travel News*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on this study the writer would like to describe about the conjunction that are found in the newspaper of *Bali Travel News*, based on problems of study, this research has two objectives of study that can be seen as follows :

1. To find out types of conjunction in *Bali Travel News*
2. To analyze the functions of conjunction that are found in *Bali Travel News*.

1.4 Limitation of study

This study is limited to discuss about the types of conjunction and functions of the conjunction the found in *Bali Travel News* edition April 9-22nd, 2021. The writer will analyzed the type of conjunction based on the theory proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1976) and to support the analysis about functions of conjunction used the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1985).

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significant of this study is divided into two sections, those are practical significance and theoretical significance.

1.5.1 Practical Significance

This study is useful for reader who learns about the conjunction and how to analyze conjunctions that used in newspaper and can be improve the reader related to language skill about the conjunction.

1.5.2 Theoretical Significance

This study is expected to provide the information and knowledge about conjunction. Thus, the reader can be used as learning the material's about conjunctions in Newspaper to improve the reader knowledge especially how to analyze the types and functions of conjunction in newspaper of "*Bali Travel News*."

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Previous works, such as theses and journals, are used as basis for comparison with in Review of Related Literature. There is a thesis being reviewed on this topic. In this review, the writer also combines several articles with theories that will be used to analyze of conjunction found in *Bali Travel News* which each statement has a differences and the similarities in analyzing conjunction and the writer used the theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976) to analyze the types and function of conjunction. Besides that, these reviews are used to support this study and to compare on study to each other.

First, the research from Malmkjaer (2001) based on his study in the articles, it was a conjunction used and it was always about finding out the types of conjunctions there are and the express a connection between clauses in a sentence, and the logical and illogical relations between sentences in a paragraph. In his research focus on how to describe the cohesion especially grammatical and lexical that are as a part of writing. According to Malmkjaer (2011:129) ” When a grammar unit is influenced by another, grammatically cohesion occurs. Grammatical cohesion is also known as agreement or concordance, and it refers to grammatical unit conformity. Grammatical and lexical cohesion are the two primary forms of cohesion. Cohesion of grammatical structures

is a set of forms shared by sentences in a grammatical system. Lexical cohesion is a set of forms related by sentences in lexical.”

The different of previous of this study are focus on connection between clause in a sentences that are logical and illogical combination in paragraph and this study focus on grammatical cohesion in the sentences and in this study used the theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976) about the types and function of conjunction that are writer used to analyze. The writer found on “*Bali Travel News*” editions April 9-22nd, 2021. Previous study that are used from the theory of Malmkjaer (2001) and the study used of the theory by Halliday and Hassan (1976), it’s meanwhile the similarity of the paper and this study are about an analysis conjunction in the newspaper of Bali Travel News.

Second, the research by Wuni (2019) in his study entitled “An Analysis of Conjunction in the Newspaper“. his study focused on analyzing the types of conjunction and function of conjunction that are used in Newspaper. In this research, She described types of conjunction such as adversative, causal, and temporal. This study used the table to show the types of conjunction in newspaper. This study the writer was written the article by using the theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976) in book tittle Cohesion in English about the fourth types of conjunction such as additive, adversative, causal and temporal. A generalized semantic component is an additive component of the semantic system relation in the text, that is based on logical of conjunction “ and “ form and “ or “ form. The word “and” describe of semantic and structural relation in a sentences in writing. The types of adversative conjunction are used “yet”, “but”, “however”, etc. That is the relation of contrary to expectation. In the other hand casual describe about the words “so”, “thus”, “therefore”, etc. Then is a

temporal describe about “then”, “next”, “finally”, “ meanwhile”, the temporal made a more specific of additional component in the meaning.

The different between recent study and Wuni’s study is about the types and function of conjunction in newspaper by Bali Travel News edition April 9-22nd, 2021 and also how many conjunction that are found in Bali Travel News and the similarities are analysis the types and function of conjunction that found in newspaper by using the theory Halliday and Hassan (1976) on their book entitled *Chesion in English*.

Third, is the research by Darmalaga (2012), entitled “Conjunction Used in the Article of the Jakarta Post” in his study it was focused in types of conjunction and how the conjunction connection in a sentences that used in Jakarta Post. In his research his classified about coordinating and subordinating conjunctions into cumulative conjunctions, alternative conjunctions, adversative conjunctions, illative conjunctions, conjunctions of appositions, conjunctions of time, conjunctions of place, conjunctions of contrast, and conjunctions of case based on their meaning. The writer also discuss about the types and describe the meaning that express by conjunction in his article “Jakarta Post” newspaper. The study was written by using the theory from Ehrlich (1991) and the data source take from “Jakarta Post” newspaper.

The different of the previous study and recent study are the previous study describe about coordinating and subordinating of conjunction, with the connection between word and words in a sentence that found on “Jakarta Post” newspaper by using the theory Ehrlich (1991) and however this recent study using the theory by Halliday and Hassan (1976) to analysis the types and function of conjunction that found in Bali

Travel news edition April, 9-22nd, 2021. The similarities between previous study and recent study are analyze the types of conjunction in newspaper.

2.2 Concepts

In this study there are have a kind of the concepts to support or as a strength the analyze of the study. The concepts that are used the conjunction concepts and newspaper. The concept of this study will be explained bellow.

2.2.1 Conjunction

Conjunction is a component of discourse, particularly in the context of a cohesive relation. Conjunction is an element of speech that relates words, phrases, clauses, and sentences to create a unified meaning. Conjunction is "quite distinct in character from the other cohesive relation, from both references and substitution and ellipsis on the one hand, and from both references and substitution and ellipsis on the other" (Halliday and Hassan: 1976, 227). According to Malmkjaer (478), conjunction is "defined as an indefinable part of speech that links other parts of speech, in company with which it has significance".

2.2.2 Bali Travel News

Bali Travels News is a tourist newspaper produced by the Bali Post Media Group that was initially issued in two versions on December 4th, 1998. First, there's the print edition, which is distributed every Friday twice a month (bimonthly) and comes in two editions: Bali Travels News (English) and Image (Bahasa Indonesia). The second edition is an electronic publication with a homepage at bali-travelnews.com.

Cover stories, readers letters, opinions, Balinese Life, Food and Drink, Who's Who, and other sections show Balinese culture and provide the latest tourist

information. Your Activity in Our Reviews, General Information, Galleries, Sports, Recreation and Visitors

Bali Travel News is one of the media that provides the latest information about the island of Bali, both from community's economic sector, the tourism sector, and the others. Bali Travel News is also one of several printed media in Bali, beside using print media they also have their own website to provide related information, Bali Travel News has print media and online media in conveying the latest information to the public.

2.3 Theories

This study used the theory of Conjunction by Haliday and Hassan (1976) in entitled *Cohesion in English* is applied in this thesis. Besides that, Halliday (1985:303), also used as reference in functional grammar, conjunctions are classed as elaboration, extension, and enhancement. This section is divided into types and conjunctions based on their meaning and function.

2.3.1 Types of Conjunction

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976) there are four types of conjunction, namely: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. Those can be explain below.

2.3.1.1 Additive

Additive is a type of conjunction that uses the conjunction *and* that to express the relation of the sentences is a part of cohesion and to combined the coordination form. It would be a little different a kind coordination, yet it's obviously linked. Coordination is stated to be achieved in the form of certain structural relationships, even though it is

included in the structure of language.. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976, 233). While the additive term denotes something looser and less structured than the coordinate term.

Example : I go to market, and meet my friend

There are the two types structurally in the coordinating form, the “and” type and the “or” type, can be used to form a group under the additive heading. In this types of conjunction the additive has a to classifying negative additive and alternative additive. The negative is a additive relation to expression the simply words as like *nor* but beside that has a various expression in the sentences but has a same meaning, in negative additive have specific emphatic form of “*and*” relation as a reoccurring internal sense, and this is the second thing to consider in conjunction with the above. The elements of internal meaning it is a since to expression the speaker attitude or evaluation what the speaker saying. The relation with the additive “*or*” that is distinction between internal and external planes in a perhaps more be celarcut and have a basic meaning of conjunction “*or*” is called alternative additive. On the external sense that is has a dedication of the range objective preference *or* will be compare as a together with its expansion *or else* and however alternative additive often could be regard as a comprising a single sentences as in. The structural of additive relation its a equivalent form of relation in a sentences including coordination and apposition, so the negative additive and alternative additive has a same meaning with the relation between the sentences by using a conjunction to connection of words by words.

2.3.1.2 Adversative

The basic meaning of adversative is the opposite of hope that can be conveyed in the form of the content of what is said or the form of the communication process about

the speaker-hearer situation so that we can find cohesion in both external and internal fields. (Halliday and Hassan 1976:250). slightly different The word *however*, which appears first in the sentence, expresses external hostile relations in its basic form. The external relation refers to the subject of the supposed phrase. Meanwhile, the current speaker-hearer situation, or point in the communication process, is referred to as an external adversarial relationship.

Example : All of the numbers are right; they've been double-checked. *Yet*, the overall result is incorrect. (Halliday and Hassan 1976:250).

The adversative has a relation between two sentences. The words *but*, *although*, and *however* are quite similar to the word *yet* in terms of external function. However, it is different from *not yet* in which has elements and as one component of its meaning, while it does not. That's why we sometimes find sentences starting with *however*, but never find phrases and *but*. The definition of an adversative relation can vary; it might imply in spite of or in opposing towards something.

Example :

1. I have failed in my mission, *However* I will try to do my best
2. In a difficult situations He really struggles to overcome His problems, *But* His best friend is always there for him

(Halliday and Hassan, 1976:252)

The internal and external relationship between two sentences is the meaning of this cohesive relationship, which is used in some examples found in the content of the sentences of supposition and supposition, but most of the general meanings cannot be changed, so they still have the meaning of opposite expectations. The adversative always supposed that something has gone before that is taken itself to this seem to have

a nothing cohesion about it. However the adversative that maybe on the internal plane than a change of subject.

2.3.1.3 Causal

Causal is the simple form are bring up by *so, thus, therefore, accordingly, consequently*. The rate of types conjunction from causal can be expression as like as a *result (of that), in consequence (of that), and because of that*. The all of the items it's outside the scope to come into various position which one occupied in the sentences, but that is has a same general types exist it is adversative, but most of them it's a initially that following by *thus* that is occurred in initially in the first part (the modal element). Again 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, example:

- a. "...he felt there was no time to waste, for he was shrinking rapidly; so he has to work all at once to eat a little else"—General (so) (Halliday and Hassan,1976:256)
- b. "...If it hadn't been so close to her car, she wouldn't have heard it at all. As a result, of this tickled her it very vehicle a lot, and it kept her mind off of the poor little creature's misery."- specific (the consequence of this), Halliday and Hassan, 1976:256).

This types conjunction of causal relation also include the specifict of result, reason, and purpose. The type of causal will be expressed the prepositional phrases, in the other of the sentences that it's tend to be distinct. The distinction between external and internal forms of cohesion may be considered less clear in the context of cause-and-effect relationships, and then the situation is different, perhaps because the nation has incorporated the same level of interpretation as the speaker.

2.3.1.4 Temporal

The connections between two phrases that came after each other. External relationships, as content, might just be one of the time sequences. The first is followed by the second. 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*. Example :

- a. (Alice) Start by saying the little golden key and opening the garden entrance. Then he began to nibble at the mushroom until it was about a foot high, and at that point he passed through the narrow passage: and *then* – she found herself at last in the beautiful garden. (Halliday and Hassan 1976: 261)

The temporal relation in a sentences may be make a more specific presence of additional elements in the meaning. The types of temporal is very easy to interpret and identify of external and internal types of conjunction relations. However, the temporal cohesion in the second sentences it will be refers to first sentences, usually it's called simultaneous in a time or even previous. Important type of internal temporal conjunction is a particular which communication process and this may can take from the past, present or future form. The process of internal temporal conjunction can be expression are : Past, *up to now, up to this point, heretofore*; Present, *at this point, here*; Future, *for now on, henceforward, hereunder*. For example :

The Middle Ages have become the renaissance, and new world has come into being: our world. In what is it 'our world'? At this point we run into some difficult. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 264).

The internal aspect of the temporal relation are temporal in a sense that means to refer the dimension of the time that present in communication process, as we know the communication process are a certainly process real time, even though the internal process make fairly easy to be extended into the meaning that are not really temporal at all. Speaker can be indicate the main purpose of the communication it's follow by digression of the some kind. Temporal has a meaning in the communication or sentences that as a internal and external to expressed the relation in sentences and usually the types temporal of conjunction is at the second sentences but that is has a meaning to refer the first sentences, it's means every sentence have connection between sentences to given the real meaning so that the reader can be understand of the meaning that convey in a sentences.

2.3.2 The Function of Conjunction

Based on the types of the conjunction, also we have function of conjunction that will be analyze by the writer. The function has been grouped by the convey meaning. conjunction, according to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 303), is an element of speech that connects the two sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. Based on the problem of the study before this study will analysis the function of conjunction also, there are a function of conjunction.

2.3.2.1 Simple additive relationship

Simple additive is the relation additive in a simply way as *nor*, simple additive has a more or less the same meaning in the sentences. Simple additive relations include 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 relations (emphatic)

Complex additive (emphatic) relationships that occur only in an internal sense. There are more conjunctions that can be expressions that only have this meaning (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:246), e.g.: *further, furthermore, moreover, additionally, besides that, add to this, in addition, and another thing, and alternatively*. This is give the rhetorical flavour as in a sentences, example :

My client claims he is unfamiliar with the witness. Further, He says he has never seen or talked to her. (Halliday and Hassan 1976:246)

Thats means the speaker wants in two sentences to be were add the information together and reacted in a totally ways. The most of the relation basic meaning to have a connection between sentences and the relation it must be alternative.

2.3.2.3 Complex additve realtions (De-empathy)

Complex additive relations (De-empathy) how to consist of the expression of the emotion that are found in the sentences to get the meaning and beside of the their have a relation in a sentences also in a human communication process. The relations can be previous and causal in the sentences. This relation is depressed by so, thus, therefore, consequently, as a result, because of this, and accordingly. These all used to imply reasoning or argument from a premise (Halliday and Hassan, 1976, 256). There are three form expression of this relation; as a reason. For this argument, on report of this, it will be follows (from this) and on this basis), as a result (as a result of this) of this and as a purpose (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:257).

2.3.2.4 Comparative relations

Comparative relations consist of two types there are similarity and dissimilarity (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 247). The resemblance relations forms such as similarity even in the same point and in (just) this way and similarly the resemblance indicates that what is being stated is comparable to what has come before. The second is the dissimilarity connection, which displays a negative contrast with the meaning "opposite." On the other hand, contrast, and conversely are phrases that can be used to communicate this.

2.3.2.5 Appositive relations

Based on this conjunction function, there are two kinds of relations that can go through the subcategories of positive relations. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:248). The first is exposition, which is usually stated using phrases like "I mean," or "to explain it another way." The opposing relationship function is something that opposes prior knowledge, as expressed by for example, for example, thus. It has but in contrastive relations, and it also appears in a contrastive relation. Furthermore, other words such as the opposite, at the same time, as opposed to that, in fact, as a fact to tell the truth, actually, and in fact are used to express this relationship, (Halliday and Hassan 1976:252).

2.3.2.6 Adversative relation (proper)

An adversarial relationship is an internal feature that however has an underlying meaning contrary to expectations. As we know, the source of hope can be found in the current speaker-listener configuration, which is the key point reached in the communication process as we said earlier. The meaning of adversative proper is not

"apart from reality", but "apart from the role we play". This can be stated in a variety of ways, including "as fact," "really," and "in fact." (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:252-253)

2.3.2.7 Contrastive relation

Contrastive relation is the part of adversative of conjunction by using the *but* and *however* words. That will always as in the middle of the sentences and to expression the different sense. Although the clauses are followed by the main clause, which is normally a genuine adversative, this sense can only have this sense as a *although* clause.. There are some example :

- a. 'I see you admire my little box,' said the knight in a friendly tone. '... You see I carried it upside down, so the rain couldn't get in.' 'But those things can come out,' Alice gently signaled. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 252)

2.3.2.8 Corrective Relation

The corrective relation is the cohesive it's a internal although. This function of conjunction has been a same meaning as an types of adversative conjunction that's called contrary to expectation. This function have a contrast between two of phenomena, however that are have a characteristic expression in a relation of words that are *instead (of that)*, *I mean*, *on the contrary*, *at least*, etc. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:254)

2.3.2.9 Dismissive Relation

in any/either, case/event, by/in any way, in any case, whatsoever, however, and at any time that's all we can called dismissive relation in a sentences with the same meaning can be open-ended set of possibilities and being on this case the clasmissed

are irrelevant, however that is have some internal plane to amounts nothing more than change of a subject, (Halliday and Hassan 1976:254)

2.3.2.10 General Causal Relation

The general causal relation reveal by *so, thus, therefore*, etc. This general types has exist relation with the adversative and all of the words regularly combined with a words and. The words can be occupied by this items into the sentences with the various positions. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:256)

2.3.2.11 Specific Causal Relation

Specific causal relation included ones of the result, reason, and purpose. That relations are follow by : as a consequence (of this), and emerging from this), as a cause for this reason, on account of this, it follows (from this), and on this basis), s a purpose (with this in mind/view) (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 257).

2.3.2.12 Reversed Causal Relation

This function of conjunction expressing the sentences cause, as like a less usual form of cohesion, the sentences can be going by natural expression to find out the structural with the cohesive are relations in a sentences. The sentences as a structural it will be unfolds one sentences after the other, that is mean to be logical precedence because the over effect also reflected into the typical sequence. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:257)

2.3.2.13 Conditional Relation

Conditional relation speculate into general heading of causal. This function of conjunction are follow by two oposition that are related by causal means and conditional

means (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:258) moreover the conditional relation refer to negative and positive form, postive to negative or negative to positive form.

2.3.2.14 Respective Relation

The conjunction link in the relationship indicated by the term there are in respect, with respect to this, here, on the contrary, in other respects; aside / apart from this. This relationship means "we now proceed to the next step." (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 260).

2.3.2.15 Simple Temporal Relations

Simple temporal will be related to word *then*. Moreover this function of conjunctions are simultaneous or even some times is previous, in a simultaneous of the sense so that we have (*just*) *then, at the same times, and simultaneously*. The two have a connection or relation, as in a phrase, with a broad meaning made more special by a temporal relation to presence, which is an additional component in meaning (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:261-262).

2.3.2.16 Complex Temporal Relation

This relation is separated into two parts: sequential and prior. The temporal relationship in the sequential sense can be more specific if there is an additional component in meaning, as well as a sense of time sequence. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:262)

2.3.2.17 Conclusive Relations

The conclusive connection of temporal cohesion might assume in a sentence that some specific position in regard to time is presupposed in the phrase that marks the conclusion of some of the same processes in a sequence of processes. That's how a

definitive connection works. Items with a conclusive sense include finally, at long last, in the end, and ultimately. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:263).

2.3.2.18 Correlative Relations

Correlative relations it's one of the respect temporal conjunction get from the other types. This function of conjunction using with cataphoric to expression in one sentences anticipating the cataphoric. The typical of cataphoric temporal are : also *at first, first of all, etc.* And the other expression are : *then, next, second or finally.* (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:263)

2.3.2.19 'Here and Now' Relation

The important one of the temporal conjunction just discussed about the function of conjunction that called "here and now" this may can take the past, present or future tense, that are can we seen in the kinds of words bellow : Past, *up to now, up to this point, heretofore*; Present, *at this point, here*; Future, *for now on, heneforward, hereunder*. This function of conjunction are cohesive because not have any equivalent external form to expression and this function can be present about the situations of human communication process. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:264).

2.3.2.20 Summary Relation

Summary relations still further extension include the sense to return of the point, where the speaker indicate that is can be resuming the main point that we get of the communication bellow. That is can be concluded the the reason to get the meaning, the the speaker-hearer can be understand and to get back the main point. These all expression is culminative sense. (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:265).