

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is the most important part of human communication because it is a tool for people to communicate with each other. Therefore, people needed language to express their anger, sadness, or opinion. According to Halliday (1994:12), language consists of a set of systems and the speakers or the writers may choose the ways of expressing meaning. In doing so, people used grammatical language containing subject, verb and object. People use short form of language to communicate and other party needs to understand the meaning of their utterances. In the other hand, it means communication has an important role to play in helping people express emotions or feelings, ideas, also their perspectives on something. Language is also an expression that aims to convey meaning to other people or interlocutors. Language can be interpreted as part of human activities both as a whole and individually as members of society. Therefore, people cannot be separated from language, every people need to use language to communicate. There are many ways to communicate. One of the things that need to be considered in communicating is conjunction.

Conjunction is the glue that holds words, phrases and clauses together or words that usually used to connect two ideas. There are two types of conjunction: coordinating and subordinating. Conjunction as described by Bloor and Bloor

(1995:98 in Hameed, 2008:92) acts as “a cohesive tie between clauses or sections of text in such a way as to demonstrate a meaningful pattern between them”, each serving by its own, distinct purpose but all working in sync to bring words together. According to Chaer (2011: 140), a conjunction is a type of word that is used to connect each word, clauses, and sentences. Conjunctions can be divided into two types, namely coordinative and subordinate conjunctions. The example of coordinative conjunctions such as: and, but, while, then, and even. Meanwhile, the example of subordinate conjunctions is: if, before, and after. Based on the theory of Zoerner in Woo (2017: 1), the syntactic literature on coordination in English typically discusses a selected few coordinate conjunctions in detail: and, but, and or. Stern (2003:101) in his book argues, the function of conjunctions is to joining more than one language units such as word, clause, sentence, and phrase. This research focused on the conjunction that contained in “Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile” movie.

One of the examples of conjunction occurred in the movie, the conversation happened when Liz question Ted statement about the truth.

Liz : It's only gonna end with the truth. Did you do it?

Ted : No

Liz : Denise Naslund **and** Janice Ott, the two young women from Lake Sammamish?

Ted : No.

In this conversation, even though Liz said that “Denise Naslund **and** Janice Ott, the two young women from Lake Sammamish?” **and** here classified into simple additive. Base on theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976) they mention simple additive could be used to join phrase and phrase.

1.2 Problems of The Study

Based on the background above, several problems are arising from this research study. Those are:

1. What types of conjunctions are used in “Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile” Movie?
2. What are the functions of conjunctions use in “Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile” Movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Specifically, the aims of this research study can be composed as follows:

1. Identify and classify the types of conjunctions found in “Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile” movie.
2. Analyze and describe the function of the conjunctions found in “Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile” movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The conjunction analysis is often very wide and complex. Related to the aims of this research study above, it is important to limit the scope of the discussion used in this analysis. Therefore, the focus of this study is to analyse conjunctions in “Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile” movie based on

the sentence and clause that occurred in the movie script. The analysis based on the theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan in their book entitled *Cohesion in English* (1976). which explained four types of conjunction: additive, adversative, temporal, casual and supported by the theory of Greenbaum and Nelson in their book entitled *An Introduction to English Grammar* (2002).

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this research study, hopefully has two kinds of significance, there are theoretical significance and practical significance. Which can be explained as below.

1. Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute for the development of linguistics, especially in studying conjunctions, in this case the conjunctions contained in “Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile” movie.
2. Practically, it can provide information for students majoring in English literature in learning and understanding about conjunctions, and can be used as a reference in further research with different data sources.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter discussed about review of related literature, concept and theories. The presentation of relevant theories used to find out the answers for the research problems. Besides that, some related literatures also helped the researcher in writing also to get supporting data for the research. Moreover, this part become a part of discussion in this chapter.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Review of related literature deals with some previous work such as thesis and journals as point of the comparison. As the references for this topic, there are three reviews from two theses and a journal. These reviews are used to support this study in order to get references also as a comparison.

First, the study by Dewi (2016) entitled “An Analysis of Conjunction in the Short Story “Little Annie’s Ramble by Nathaniel Hawthorne”. In the research, she described about the type of conjunction and explain the function of conjunction used in short story “Little Annie’s”. The thesis was using cohesion theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan in their book entitled *Cohesion in English* (1976) and supporting theory by Stern’s book entitled *an Outline of English Grammar with Exercises and Answer Key* (2003). In this thesis she used short story from Nathaniel Hawthorne as a data source. she used several steps to collecting the data such as

collecting the data of conjunctions in *Little Annie's*, the data are classified and identified based on their types.

There are similarities and difference between previous study with this research. The similarities, same theory used for the research which is purposed by Halliday and Hasan. On the other hand, similar objective of the study was applied where she has two points, first to describe and find out the types of conjunction. Second, to explain the function of their types. Moreover, this study also has two points of objective of study. Meanwhile, the difference is she used short story as the data source. Whereas, the writer of this recent study used movie as the data source and using script movie as the data source.

Second, the study by Karim (2014) entitled "The Analysis of Conjunction Used in The Surah Al-Imran of Quran". Karim's research described about the types and functions of conjunction used in *The Surah Al-Imran of Quran*. The thesis was using Halliday and Hasan Theory (1976). Karim's was taken data source from Al-Quran. The result of previous study showed the types and function of conjunction based on the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976) who categorize the type of function into four types conjunction. To collect the data Karim used several steps such as; reading and understanding the Surah Al-Imran of Quran. Note taking in the sentence which show the use of conjunction then the sentence was discussed and categorizations to showed the function that reflected by the used of conjunction. Afterwards, the data were classified in term of categories of type of conjunction.

Meanwhile there are similarities and differences between the recent study with Karim's study. In this study the writer used similar theory with Karim which used theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The differences also can be seen from the data source, Karim's study used data source from Al-Quran. Al-Quran is a major holy book in Islam, which Muslims believe that this book was revealed by God. On the other hand, this thesis takes from the imagination of a writer that made into a movie story.

The last study related to this study is in the form of an article that written by Baharudin (2018) entitled "*Analisis penggunaan kata hubung dalam karangan deskripsi siswa kelas VII/A MTSN 1 Maros Baru pendekatan analisis kesalahan berbahasa*". Baharudin research about to find out the use of conjunctions in descriptive essays for class VII/A students of MTSN 1 Maros Baru. The technique used in this study is the Miles and Huberman technique (Sugiyono, 2018:132) which states that there are three kinds of qualitative data analysis activities, namely data reduction, data modeling (data display), drawing or verifying conclusions. Data collection techniques using observation and documentation techniques. The data analysis technique used is the Miles and Huberman model qualitative data analysis which consists of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification.

To compare, the different between this recent study and previous study is she used technique from Miles and Huberman model qualitative data analysis. This study used theory form Halliday and Hasan (1976). Also, in her journal,

there is no theoretical framework as well and the format of her journal, and this paper is quite different.

2.2 Concept

In this study, there are several concepts that must be explain to strengthen the analysis. The concepts that are used in this study are concepts of conjunction, movie, “Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile” Movie.

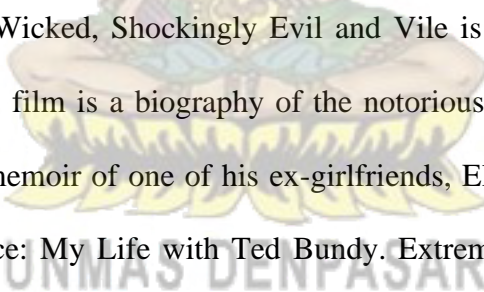
2.2.1 Conjunction

Conjunction is a word used to connect clause or sentence or words in the same clause. Generally, the conjunction is part of speech that connects word, phrase, clause, sentence. Halliday and Hasan (1976) has defined conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relation, from both references, on the other hand, and substitution and ellipsis on the other. It is not simply an anaphoric relation. Conjunction is not definable is such clear-cut terms. With conjunction in the other hand, we move into different types of semantic. Relations, one which is no longer any kind of a search instruction, but a specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before. According to Thomson (1985), a conjunction is a part of speech that connect two word, phrases, sentences or clause. Conjunction help add variety to your writing because they can be used to create sentence with different styles and meanings.

2.2.2 Movie

A moving image or film is a series of still images which when displayed on a screen creates the illusion of a moving image. Films are created by shooting real scenes with a motion picture camera: by shooting thumbnails or models using traditional animation techniques: with CGI and computer animation: or by a combination of some or all of these techniques and other visual effects. The process of filmmaking is both an art and an industry. Films were originally recorded onto plastic film which was displayed via a film projector onto a large screen.

2.2.3 Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile


Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile is a 2019 film directed by Joe Berlinger. This film is a biography of the notorious serial killer Ted Bundy, adapted from the memoir of one of his ex-girlfriends, Elizabeth Kendall, entitled *The Phantom Prince: My Life with Ted Bundy*. Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile premiered at the Sundance Film Festival on January 26, 2019 before being released in the United States via Netflix on May 3, 2019. The film stars Zac Efron as Ted Bundy as main character, Lily Collins as Kendall, Kaya Scodelario as Bundy's wife Carole Ann Boone, and John Malkovich as Edward Cowart, the presiding judge at Bundy's trial. The title of the film is a reference to Cowart's remarks on Bundy's murders while sentencing him to death.

2.3 Theories

The theory in this study is about of discourse analysis. The main theory of this analysis is the theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan in their book entitled *Cohesion in English (1976)*, The theory is used to answer of the problems of this study about the types and functions of conjunction and the second theory is conjunction theory of Greenbaum and Nelson in book *An Introduction to English Grammar (2002)*.

2.3.1 Conjunction

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:320), conjunction is somewhat different from other cohesive relation. It based on the assumption that are in the linguistic system from of semantic relationship between sentence. There are number of possible ways in which the system allows for part of a text to be connected to one and other meaning.

Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relation. It not simple an anaphoric relation. The conjunctive is cohesive indirectly, by virtue of specific meaning. Conjunctive element is not primary devices for reaching out into the preceding (or following) text, but they express certain meaning which presupposes the presence of other component in the discourse. Conjunction itself means a word used to connect clause or sentence or word in the same clause. It means that the conjunctive relation is not tied any particular sequences in the expression. If there are two sentences cohering into a text by the same form

conjunction. It does not mean that relation between them could subsist only if they occur in that particular order (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:226).

According to Greenbaum and Nelson (2002), there are two classes of conjunction: coordinating conjunction or coordinators, and subordinating conjunction or subordinators. The central coordinators are *and*, *or* and *but*. The coordinators may be reinforced by the correlative expressions: *both.... And; either...or; not only...but also*. The marginal coordinator *nor* may be reinforced by the correlative *neither*. Some subordinators consist of more than one word: *except that* and *as long as*.

2.3.2 Type of Conjunction

According Halliday and Hasan (1976:238), divided conjunction into four types: additive, adversative, temporal, casual. Here an example of each:

- a. I see the moon *and* the stars at night (additive)
- b. He is sad *yet* he is always waiting the truth (adversative)
- c. Today is raining. *So* I can go outside (casual)
- d. I went to visit the relative. *Then* we go home (temporal)

The words *and*, *yet*, *so*, *then* can be taken as the type of these four very general conjunctive relations, which they express in their simple form. Those are simple overall frame work which does not eliminate the complexity of the fact. The reason the showing these frameworks is to make it handle a text without unnecessary complication. In the following discussion the four types of conjunction will be further discussed.

2.3.2.1 Additive

The additive relation is the relation expressed by *and* at the beginning of a new sentence. It is different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it. The function of Additive conjunction is that it can be used to create the additional sentence of someone's opinion or from the factual event. The most principle is the difference between structural relations that hold within a sentence, whereas cohesive relation holds between sentences. The words *and*, *or*, and *nor* are all used cohesively as conjunction, and all of them are classified as additive. This happens since coordinate pair functions as a single unit, in some higher structure, and so can be delineated as a constituent. Meanwhile a cohesive pair is not a pair at all, but a succession of two independent elements the second of which happens to be tied on to the first (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:244-245).

While the term additive is indicating something rather looser and less structural than what is meant by coordinates (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:234). The function in relation between sentence to give cohesion to a text or rather to create text by cohering one sentence to other.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there are five types of additive conjunction namely simple additive relations (*And, and also, and...too, or else, Nor, neither, not... either, and neither*), complex additive relations (emphatic) (*further, furthermore, moreover, additionally, besides that, add to this, in addition, and another thing, and alternatively*), complex additive (de-emphatic) (*incidentally, by the way*), cooperatives relations (*likewise, similarly, in the same way, in this way, in just this way, on the other hand, by contrast, and conversely*),

and appositive relations (*that is, I mean, in other words, to put in other way, for instance, for example, and thus*) (Halliday and Hasan 1976:250).

2.3.2.2 Adversative

The meaning of Adversative relation is 'contrary to expectation'. The expectation may be derived from content of what is being said, or from the communication process, the speaker-hearer situation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:250). The function of Adversative conjunction itself is that conjunction can be used to show the contrastive and show factual thing.

There are four types of adversative relation (proper) (*yet, though, only, but, however, nevertheless, despite this, and all the same*), contrastive relations (*but, however, on the other hand at the same time, as against that, in fact, as a matter of fact, to tell the truth, actually, and in point of fact*), corrective relations (*instead, rather, on the contrary, I mean, and at least*), and dismissive relations (*in any/either case, at any rate, any/either way, at any case, whichever, anyhow, and any time*) (Halliday and Hasan 1976:255).

2.3.2.3 Causal

In general, the causal relation indicates the relation between sentence that express what follows is the result of as consequences of the previous. The simple form of causal relation is expressed by *so, thus hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly*, and a number of expressions *like as a result (of that), in consequence*

(*of that*), *because of that*. The function of causal conjunction is that it can be used as a sign of the causal sentence or used to indicate reason of cause-effect.

Under the heading of causal relation are included the specific ones of 'result', 'reason', and 'purpose'. These are not distinguished in the simplest form of expression; so for example, means 'as a result of this', 'for this reason', and 'for this purpose. In causal, there are five relations under this type namely general causal relation (*so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, because of this, and accordingly*), specific causal relations (*for this reason, on account of this, it follows (from this), on this basis, as a result (of this), in consequence (of this), arising out of this, for this purpose, with this intention, to this end*), reversed causal relations (*because and for*), conditional relations (*then, in that case, that being case, that being the case, in such an event, under those circumstance*), respective relations (*in this respect, in this connection, with regard to this; here, otherwise, in the other respect; aside/apart from this*) (Halliday and Hasan 1976:261)

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2.3.2.4 Temporal

The relation between the theses of two successive sentence - that is, their relations in external terms, as content – may be simply one of sequence in time: in the following sentence.

There six relations under this type namely: simple temporal relation (*and then, then, next, afterwards, after that, subsequently, just then, at the same time, simultaneously, earlier, before then/that, previously*), complex temporal relations

(*at once, thereupon, on which, just before, soon, presently, later, after a time; sometime earlier, formerly, next time, on other occasions; the last time, on the previous occasion, next day, five minutes later, five minutes earlier, meanwhile, all this time, by this time; up till the time, until then next movement; the previous moment*), conclusive relations (*finally, at least, in the end, and eventually*), correlative relations (*first...then, first...next, first....second..., at first...finaly, at first....in the end, to begin with..., ... finaly,to conclude with*), here and now relations (*up to now, up to this point, hitherto, heretofore, at this point, here, from now on, henceforward*), summery relations (*to sum up, in short, to resume, to get back to the point, anyway and briefly*) (Halliday and Hasan 1976:267).

2.3.3 Functions of conjunction

Based on description above, in analysing the functions of conjunction based on the theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The total there are twenty function of conjunction, and the explanation are below.

2.3.3.1 Simple Additive Relations

Simple additive relations include additive, negative and alternative form. *And, and also, and not* (additive form). *Or and or else* (alternative form). *Nor, neither; and... not, and not... either* (negative form). Here are several examples of simple additive relation.

- a. I always wearing blue jeans, *and* use white shoes.

- b. You better go to the office now. *Or* else you are going to be late because the office will be closed soon.

Base on the sentences above the simple additive relations using “and” that sentence shows about something more to be spoken. While, in the second sentence “or” relations show related to be done.

2.3.3.2 Complex Additive Relations (Emphatic)

There are a lot of conjunction expressions which have this meaning (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:246), i.e: *further, furthermore. Moreover, additionally, besides that, add to this, in addition, and other thing, and alternatively*. For example:

- a. The campus provides Wi-Fi access. *In addition*, it makes student easier to access internet.

The statement use emphatic of “in addition” to complete previous element which connected and mention before.

2.3.3.3 Complex Additive Relation (De-emphatic)

The forms of complex additive relations show a kind of de-emphatic. They are *incidentally, by the way*. Those forms have function to reduce the weight accorded to the presupposing sentence and to its connection with that went before (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:249) for example:

- a. My kitchen is mess up. *By the way*, I decided to clean it soon

2.3.3.4 Comparative Relations

Comparative relation contains of two types there are similarity and dissimilarity (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:247). The similarity from such as *similarly, likewise, in the same way* and *in (just) this way*. The similarity shows a comparison of what is being said with what has gone before. The second is dissimilarity relation shows negative comparison where the meaning is 'contradistinction'. It can be expressed by the phrase such as *on the other hand, by contrast, and conversely*. The example of comparative relation as below:

- a. My croissant is hot. *In the same way* with my coffee.
- b. I went to supermarket but. *On the other hand*, I should go to my friend party

2.3.3.5 Appositive Relations

There are two types of relation which can be through of as sub-categories of the appositive relation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:248). The first is exposition that usually expressed by the phrase such as *I mean, that is, in other word, to put in other way*. And the second one is exemplification which expressed by *for instance, for example, thus*. For example:

- a. It's difficult to find. *I mean* it is a money
- b. You can mix the flavour. *for example*, BBQ and Black Paper.

2.3.3.6 Adversative Relations (Proper)

Adversative Relations expressed by the form *yet, though, only, but, however, nevertheless, despite this, and all the same* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:250). This is the simple form of adversative relation. This relation makes the contrary expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said. For example:

- a. There was no happy ending in life. *Yet* life was passing

In the example above, that is a simple example form of adversative relation. The word 'yet' in the second sentence used to give contrary expectation from the sentence which being said before and also means as 'in spite of the fact'.

2.3.3.7 Contrastive Relation

In contrastive relation, it has *but* and *however* also occurs in contrastive relation. Besides that, this relation is also expressed by other word such as *on the other hand, at the same time, as against that, in fact, as a matter of fact, to tell the truth, actually, and in point of fact* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:252). The example as below:

- a. Yesterday I was so busy doing homework. *But* today I have a free time

The meaning of the 'but' is an opposite sentence from last sentence with first sentence. In this relation the word 'but' doesn't have meaning as 'despite' like in adversative relation (proper) but as 'against' between sentence.

2.3.3.8 Corrective Relation

The forms that used for this relation are *instead, rather, on the contrary* (correction of meaning), *I mean, rather and at least* (correction of wording). The contrast in corrective relation may be between two alternative phenomena or between two different formulations of the phenomena (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:254). For example:

- a. I don't think she mind the cold. It's the damp she objects to *rather*.
- b. At least, she corrected herself on second thoughts, a beautiful cravat, I should have said-no, a belt, *I mean*.

In the example a, the sentence belongs to correction by meaning because those sentences seem against each other with what you might think. On the other hand, the example b, the sentence related with correction by meaning because considered the sentence, there function of the word 'I means' is used to definite as against what you have been told.

2.3.3.9 Dismissive Relations

These relations include; *in any/either case way, at any case, whichever, anyhow, and any time*. This presupposes that some circumstance has been referred to which are then dismissed as irrelevant- either because it does or matter whether they obtain or not, or because it does not matter which of given set of circumstance obtains (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:255). Here is the example of

dismissive relation: we may go to London tomorrow, I'm not sure. Either way, just make yourself ready.

2.3.3.10 General Causal Relation

This relation is expressed by *so, thus, therefore, consequently, as a result, because of this, accordingly*. These all used to imply reasoning or argument from premise (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:256). Here the example: I know you must be tired. *So* I let you take a rest.

2.3.3.11 Specific Causal Relations

There are three from of expressions of this relation; as a reason (for this reason, on account of this, it follows (from this), and on the basis), as a result (as a result (of this), in consequence (of this), and arising out of this) and as a purpose (for this purpose, with this mind/view, with these intentions and to this end). (Halliday and Hasan,1976:257).

2.3.3.12 Reversed Causal Relations

The reversed form of the causal relation, in which the presupposing sentences express the cause, is less usual as a form of cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:257). The reserved form of causal relation is expressed by *because*, and *for*. In addition, the conjunction 'because' means 'this is why for what was

being said'. While 'for' means 'this is the reason for what was just said'. The example as below:

- a. I always thought if that was why my mother and my father split up.
Because of my mother was have different lifestyle and social circle.
- b. Nisa and Anna have waited at the bus station. *For* 3 hours.

2.3.3.13 Conditional Relations

Conditional relations considered under the general heading of causal relation type. The items of causal relations are *if, unless, in that case, that being the case, un such an event, under the circumstances, and otherwise* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 258). Moreover, the negative form of conditional is expressed cohesively by *otherwise*. This conjunction switches the polarity, either from positive to negative or negative to positive.

2.3.3.14 Respective Relations

The conjunction link in the relation represented by the expressions there are *in the respect, with regard to this, here, otherwise, in other respect; aside/apart from this*. This relation has a meaning "we now pass on next point" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 260).

2.3.3.15 Simple Temporal Relations

The simplest form of temporal relation is expressed by *then*. In addition, there are also a number of other expressions in the sequential, simultaneous or

even previous sense. First of all, the sequential sense which is expressed by *then, next, afterwards, after that, subsequently, and a number of other expressions*. Second, the conjunctive links which used in the sense simultaneous. This sense expressed by the words such as *just then, at the same time, simultaneously*. The last in the expression which used in the sense of previously, with and again (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 261-262)

2.3.3.16 Complex Temporal Relations

This relation divided into sequential, simultaneous, and previous sense. Temporal relation in the sequential sense may be made more specific by the presence of an additional component in the meaning as well as that of succession in time (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 262). For example: ‘then + immediately’ (*at a time*); ‘then + repetition’ (*next time, on another occasion*); ‘then + specific time interval’ (*next day, five minutes later*).

In addition, the conjunctive links that used in the sense of simultaneous are also accompanied by other component such as ‘then + in the interval’ (*meanwhile, all this time*), ‘then + repetition’ (*On this occasion, this time*), ‘then + moment of the time’ (*at this moment*), ‘then + termination’ (*by, the time, when, while, at the time*).

Moreover, expressions in the sense of previous also have possibility of combination with other meanings or components such as ‘before + specific time interval’ (*nine minutes later*), ‘before + immediately’ (*just before*), ‘before +

termination' (*up till that time, until then*), 'before + repetition' (*on previous occasion*).

2.3.3.17 Conclusive Relations

The presupposing sentence may be temporally cohesive not because it stands some particular time relations to the presupposed sentence but because it marks the end of some process or series of process. That is conclusive relations. Conclusive sense is expressed by items such as *finally, at the last, in the end, eventually* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 263).

2.3.3.18 Correlative Relations

In one respect temporal conjunction differs from all other types, namely that it does occur in conclusive form, with an anaphoric time expression in one sentence anticipating the anaphoric one that is follow. The typical temporal is *first, at first, first of all, and to begin with*. After given any one of these items, the expectation is that the item such as *then, next, secondly, second, or finally* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:263).

2.3.3.19 Here and Now' Relations

One important type of temporal conjunction which is linked to the one just discussed is the relating of what is being said to the particular stage which the communication process has reached is here and now relation. This may take a past, present, or future form (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 264). The items that used

in this expression are: *up to now*, *up to this point* (past form), *at this point*, *here* (present form), *from now on*, *henceforward*, *now that and hereunder* (future form).

2.3.3.20 Summary Relations

This relation expressed by conjunctive link such as *to sum up*, *in short*, *briefly*. These all expressions have culminated sense. Another sense of this relation is presumptive sense. This sense expressed by *to resume*, *to get back to the point*, *anyway* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 265)

