

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Discourse analysis is an approach in linguistic studies that focuses on the way language is used in social and situational contexts. According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), discourse analysis is the study of how texts have function as cohesive and coherent within a particular social context. It goes beyond simple grammatical or syntactical analysis, examining the interaction between language, meaning, and the context in which communication occurs. In an increasingly complex world, an understanding of verbal and non-verbal interactions is becoming increasingly important, especially in social, political, and cultural context. Understanding how meaning is created and interpreted in a text or conversation is one of the main goals of discourse analysis.

This study examines grammatical analysis, also known as simple analysis, by analyzing the interaction between language, grammar, and the context in which communication occurs. Language not only functions as a means of communication but also as a reflection of social structures, ideologies, and relationships. Conjunctions are also necessary when using language as a means of communication to explain the information to be given or received.

Conjunctions are important elements in language structure that serve to connect words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. Conjunction is a grammatical

cohesion tool that functions to connect parts of the text and show semantic relationships in these part Halliday and Hassan's (1976: 227). In linguistics, conjunctions play a key role in creating coherence and cohesiveness of discourse, allowing information to be conveyed in a clear and structured manner. By using conjunctions, writers or speakers can bring ideas together, show relationships between parts of a sentence, and help readers or listeners understand a more complex train of thought. Proper use of conjunctions can improve the quality of communication, both in writing and orally, by helping to organize information logically. Information can be obtained anywhere such as examples in mass media such as television, radio, and also in E-news articles contained in social media that we can access anytime using only a cell phone.

E-news items are available on social media platforms including Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok, and even WhatsApp by following news channels such as BBC news, or CNN news and others. E-News articles are a form of writing that conveys the latest information about events, issues, or facts that occur in society. As one of the main products of the mass media, E-news articles function to provide accurate, objective and relevant information to the public. In an increasingly connected world, the role of news articles is crucial in shaping public opinion, educating and facilitating discussion on social, political, economic and cultural issues.

The E-news articles used in this study were obtained at the *Bali Sun*. The *Bali Sun* is one of the websites that provides English local news about *Bali* such as tourism, development, and culture. This information outlet can help foreign tourists

who want to know more about Bali because it written English. It also can be accessed anytime using only a cell phone. Besides being easily accessible, this article provides interesting news every day to read. The purpose of this study is to examine the kinds of conjunctions that frequently occur in news articles published by the *Bali Sun*, as well as their meanings and purposes within the discourse framework. Therefore, it is hoped that this research would increase understanding of language use in social media, particularly on *Bali Sun* E-news, and contribute to linguistic studies and discourse analysis.

1.2 Problems of the Study

This study focuses on two types of problems that will be discussed below:

1. What types of conjunctions are found in the *Bali Sun* E-news articles?
2. What functions of conjunctions are found in the *Bali Sun* E-news articles?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are formulated as follow:

1. To identify the types of conjunction that found in the *Bali Sun* E-news articles.
2. To explain the functions of conjunction that found in the *Bali Sun* E-news articles.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on analyzing the types and functions of conjunctions in selected texts based on Halliday and Hasan's (1976) framework. The analysis is restricted to written discourse on the *Bali Sun* E-news website. This study only examines conjunctions in E-news articles and does not cover other genres such as

fiction or informal writing. Due to time constraints, the research is conducted on a limited number of samples, which may affect the generalizability of the findings.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is written based on two purpose, namely theoretical and practical significances that contribute to linguistics, especially in discourse analysis. This study is used E-news articles as the data source that found in the *Bali Sun* E-news article.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study used discourse analysis to examine the use of conjunctions in the articles published by *Bali Sun* E-news website. This study also employs Halliday and Hassan (1976) theory and analyzed how conjunctions function in a clear journalistic context. This study can also serve as a guide for future linguistic research, particularly in the field of media analysis and media discourse.

1.5.2 Practical of Significance

The practical of this study is beneficial for journalists and writers to understand how the use of conjunctions can help to clarify the readability in media language to create coherent of news articles, and effective communication that can be used to write an article or can be used in real-life communication. It is also provide insight into the characteristics of language use in media like E-news articles.

Futhermore, for educators and English language learners, the discovery of conjunctions in this research can act as a useful example to explain how to use and function in a network. In addition, it can be used to help students to understand how media language operates to develop better writing skills and comprehension in journalistic context.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIS

In this chapter, the writer discussed about the ideas and theorists that employed to support and reinforce the study, as well as relevant material, including articles and theses. Those will be explained below.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Regarding to this subject, a number of scholars have studied conjunctions in previous studies that are referenced. On this issue, reviews of articles and theses have been published. In this study, the writers describe both the similarities and the differences between the current study and previous studies.

There are several studies that have been conducted related to this research. The first is an article written by Mahadewi et all (2022) entitled *The Use of Conjunction on Art and Culture Article in Bali Travel News*. The previous research discussed the types and explanation of the own meaning of conjunction that used in the *Bali Travel News*, by using the theory of Halliday and Hasan's (1976). The result of this article is four types of conjunction such as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. The additive type expresses the additional information of a sentence, the adversative type expresses the contrastive meaning between sentences, the causal type expresses the relation between the cause and result, and the temporal express that the sentences are related in time. The study's similarities include the fact that both authors examined conjunction analysis, used Halliday and

Hassan's (1976) theory, and that the only subject to be examined was the different kinds of conjunctions. The data source for the current study is the *Bali Sun* E-news, which is where it differs from the earlier study. The current study focused on finding out the types and the function of the conjunction that found in *Bali Sun* E-news articles that the topic mostly focuses on tourism, meanwhile the previous study focuses on art and culture articles in *Bali Travel News*.

The second research is an article written by Wifda and Norma Ita (2021) entitled *Analysis of Conjunction Found in The Novel Around the World in Eighty Days by Jules Verne*. The previous research is focused on finding out the types and functions of conjunction that found in the novel *Around the World in Eighty Days*. By using the theory of Halliday and Hassan's (1976) within the novel *Around the World in Eighty Days* as the data source. The result of this article is that the types of conjunctions in the novel *Around the World in Eighty Days* by Jules Verne are 7 additive conjunctions, 18 adversative conjunctions, 13 causal conjunctions, and 11 temporal conjunctions. The function of conjunctions found in the novel *Around the World in Eighty Days* by Jules Verne includes addition, equal, similarity, contrast, alternative choices, reason, result, time, condition, and comparison. The similarities of this article are the use of the same theory by Halliday and Hassan's (1976) and also the topic to find out the function and the types of conjunction. The differences between this previous study and the current study are the data source; the current study will use *Bali Sun* E-News, while this previous study used the novel *Around the World in Eighty Days* by Jules Verne as the data source.

The third reference is an article written by Siti and Khristianto (2023) entitled *Conjunction Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion on Christine Lindop's Bride and Other Love Stories*. The previous research focused on finding out the form of the conjunction, the meaning, and the grammatical cohesion. By using the theory of Halliday and Hassan's (1976) with *Christine Lindop's Bride and Other Love stories* book as the data source. The result of this article indicates that the form of grammatical cohesion conjunction that refers to the short story book includes those types of conjunction Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal Conjunction. The meaning and function of each cohesion is also founded on the meaning as a sequential connecting time, shows the cause of something, and shows the event that contrasts with the situation. The similarities of this previous study with this current one are that both of writer study conjunction, used the same theory by Halliday and Hassan (1976), and the same topic that focused on the types and functions of the conjunction. The differences between this previous study and this current study is data source, where the current study is from a *Bali Sun* E-news. However, the previous study used *Christine Lindop's Bride and Other Love stories* book as the data source.

The next references are thesis written by Sutasoma (2022) and is titled *An Analysis of Conjunction Found in A Spenser Novel Entitled Pale Kings and Princes by Robert B. Parker*. This previous study analyzed the types and function of conjunction that used in the Spenser novel *Pale Kings and Princes*, following Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory, with the novel as the data source. The result showed a total of 437 data points: 424 for types of conjunctions and 13 related to

their functions. Both the previous and the current studies analyze conjunction, cover the types and functions of conjunction, and apply Halliday and Hassan's (1976) theory. However, the present study uses data from *Bali Sun E-news*, while the earlier study used data from *Robert B. Parker's* novel.

The last is thesis reference written by Sanju (2022), entitled *An Analysis of Conjunction in the Newspaper of Bali Travel News*. The previous study discussed the types and functions of conjunctions that used in *Bali Travel News* by using the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1976 and 1985) and used *Bali Travel News* as the data source. The result of the previous study is showed the total data found in the newspaper are 232 data of conjunction, categorized into additive 141, adversative 14, causal 64, and temporal 13. The similarities of the previous study with the current study are that both writers studied the analysis of conjunction, discussed the same topic about the types and functions of conjunction, and used the same theory by Halliday and Hassan (1976). The subject covered is where the current study differs from the earlier one. While the prior study focused on business and leisure in *Bali Travel News*, this study primarily examines tourism in articles from the *Bali Sun* website.

2.2 Concepts

Concepts are topics that underlie a certain phenomenon, event, or situation. Concepts have a function to help us categorize information in reading. Such as the concepts used in this analysis are conjunction as the main topic to be discussed, and E-news articles as the source of data to be analyzed.

2.2.1 Conjunction

A conjunction is a grammatical cohesion tool that functions to connect parts of the text and show semantic relationships in these parts (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 227). Conjunctions are essential elements in language structure that connect words, phrases, or clauses within a sentence. In linguistics, conjunctions play a crucial role in creating cohesion and coherence within discourse, enabling information to be conveyed in a clear and structured manner. By using conjunctions, writers or speakers can bring ideas together, show relationships between parts of a sentence, and help readers or listeners understand a more complex train of thought. Proper use of conjunctions can enhance the quality of communication, both in writing and orally, by helping to organize information in a logical manner. Information can be obtained from various sources, such as examples in mass media, including television and radio, as well as in E-news articles contained in social media, which can be accessed at any time using only a cell phone.

2.2.2 E- News Article

E-news is news in the form of digital journalism that utilizes internet technology, which has characteristics such as immediacy (speed), interactivity, and multimedia elements (Deuze, 2003). We can find E-news articles on social media, such as on Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, YouTube, and even on WhatsApp, by following news channels such as BBC News, CNN News, and others. E-News articles are a form of writing that conveys the latest information about events, issues, or facts that occur in society. As one of the main products of the mass media,

E-news articles function to provide accurate, objective, and relevant information to the public. In an increasingly connected world, the role of news articles is crucial in shaping public opinion, educating, and facilitating discussion on social, political, economic, and cultural issues.

2.3 Theories

Theory is one of the frameworks needed in analysis. The purpose of theory is to understand and explain the concept used in the analysis. This study used Halliday and Hassan's (1976) theory of *Cohesion in English* to explain the types and functions of conjunctions.

2.3.1 Types of Conjunction

Halliday and Hasan (1976) identified four categories of conjunctions: temporal, adversative, additive, and causal. Below is an explanation of those.

2.3.1.1 Additive

In the linguistic context of adding information, the right conjunction is needed. Following to Halliday and Hassan (1976) framework, the additive conjunction functions to add new information or ideas in an existing context. The additive conjunction shows that the previous idea and the newly added idea have parallel sentences. Additive conjunction both of two types *and* types and *or* types both have the same function to add information or ideas, but have different contexts. The *and* context aims to add information that has a parallel relationship. While *or* functions to add choice information.

For example:

- a. ... *I was very nearly opening the window, and putting you out into the snow! **And** you'd have deserved it...* (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 245)
- b. *Shall we try another figure of the Lobster Quadrill?', the Gryphon went on. 'Or would you like the Mock Turtle to sing you a song?'* (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 246)

2.3.1.2 Adversative

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), adversative conjunction is a type of conjunction that has a function to express contrast, opposition, or unfulfilled expectations between two parts of the text. The types of words that often appear in the adversative are *but*, *however*, and *yet*. The word *however* often appears at the beginning of a sentence, but it is still expressed as a form of opposition.

For example:

- a. *He's not exactly good-looking. **But** he's got brains.* (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 252)
- b. *She failed. **However**, she's tried her best.* (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 252)
- c. *The total came out wrong. **Yet** all the figures were correct; they'd been checked.* (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 252)

2.3.1.3 Causal

According to the theory developed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), the relational causal conjunction in writing serves to convey the sentence's cause and effect. This conjunction indicates that one sentence is the cause and the other one is the effect. Where the two ideas are connected. The types of causal conjunction are expressed by *so*, *thus*, *hence*, and *therefore*.

For example:

- a. *...she felt that there was no time to be lost, as she was shrinking rapidly; **so** she got to work at once to eat some of other bit.* (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 256)
- b. *when the breakfast allowed blood sugar to be low during the morning, the increase after lunch rose to the level of cheerfulness and efficiency for only a few minutes; then it fell to a low level which lasted throughout the afternoon. Your selection of food at breakfast, **therefore**, can prevent or produce fatigue through-out the day.* (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 257)

2.3.1.4 Temporal

With the addition of meaning, and the right timing, the temporal relationship will be more specific. One sentence will parallel the external temporal relationship, but the second sentence shows a slower event. Additional expression of temporal connection includes *next, after that, subsequently, following, later, and since, in addition to then and finish then* (Halliday and Hassan, 1976). Temporal relationships can also become clearer with the addition of components, as well as time sequences.

For example:

- a. *But that must happen very often,' Alice remarked thoughtfully. 'It always happens,' said the Gnat. **After this**, Alice was silent for a minute or two pondering.* (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 261)
- b. *... she heard a little shriek and a fall, and a carsh of broken glass, from which she concluded that it was just possible it had fallen into a cucumber-frame, or something of the sort. **Next** came an angry voice and she had never heard before,* (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 261)

2.3.2 The Function of Conjunction

Based on the problem of the study, this study also analyzes the functions of conjunctions found in the data. In general, the function of conjunctions is to connect

parts of text to create cohesion and enable to clearly understand the context. These functions have been categorized based on the meaning conveyed. According to Halliday and Hassan (1985: 303), conjunctions are parts of words that connect two words, such as sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. Several functions of conjunctions explained below.

2.3.2.1 Simple Additive

The connection additive that is simply represented as *and* is called a simple additive. The function of simple additive relation as a simple connector with no other meaning. There are several more expressions that have a similar meaning to the statement are simple additives. Simple additive includes additive form: *And, also, and... too*, alternative form: *or* and *or less*, and negative form: *nor, neither, and... not, and not...either*. Simple additive relation form corresponds structures using the same words *and, or* and *nor*, as well as their correlative pairs *both...and*, etc. For example; *'To be able to see Nobody! **And** at that distance, too!* (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 245-246).

2.3.2.2 Complex Additive Relation (emphatic)

Complex additive relation (emphatic) relationships are only occurring in an internal sense. Complex additive relation (emphatic) has the function of connecting sentences to make them more complex, not only adding information but also providing additional relationships such as sentence emphasis. Complex additive relation has grouped under the heading of additive have no equivalent as structural relations within the sentences. Using these types of conjunctions, there are points to consider with the previous point. There are more conjunctions that can be

expressions that only have this meaning, e.g., *further, furthermore, moreover, additionally, besides that, add to this, in addition, and another thing, and alternatively*. This is give rhetorical flavour as in sentence. For example; *My client says he does not know this witness. **Further**, he denies ever having seen her or spoken to her* (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 246).

2.3.2.3 Comparative Relation

Similarity and dissimilarity are the two categories of comparative connections. To achieve the same result, similarity is either emphasized or a new one is added. The term "opposite" is used to convey the negative contrast of the dissimilarity. Similarity can be expressed using the conjunctive words *likewise, similarly, in the same, and in (just) this way*. Conversely, on the other hand, and by contrast can be used to convey the difference (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 247).

2.3.2.4 Appositive Relation

Two types of relations may be found in this function of conjunctions: positive relations and structural markers inside sentences. It can also occasionally be used to connect two phrases (Halliday and Hassan, 1976). The first is exposition, which is an often-used phrase; *that is, I mean, in other words, to put in another way*. The second is exemplificatory is usually used phrase; *for instance, for example, and thus*.

2.3.2.5 Adversative Relation

In order to convince readers by presenting the opposing viewpoint, this usage is crucial in writing. It describes how conjunctions serve to highlight the

differences, contrasts, or rejections between two concepts, sentences, or claims. Express something like, *actually, in fact, or really* that the signal that what we saying now might to against what been assumed, but it is still grounded in truth (Halliday and Hassan, 1976).

2.3.2.6 Contrastive Relation

The adversative relation of conjunction includes the contrastive relation. *However*, and *but* are contrastive relations that typically occur in the middle of sentences to convey a contrasting meaning. There are some examples:

'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)

2.3.2.7 Corrective Relation

Although the adversative relationship is against expectations, the general meaning of the corrective relationship remains the same. The cohesive in an internal albeit is the corrective relation. This relationship is characterized by the use of the phrases *instead (of that), rather, on the contrary, at least, I mean*. Two such phenomena could be contrasted (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 254).

2.3.2.8 Dismissive Relation

Dismissive relation expressed in *any/either, case/event, any/either way, whichever happens, whether ... or not*. Dismissive relation refers to an interpropositional relationship that indicate the irrelevance of certain proposition to other (Halliday and Hassan 1976: 254). It serves to communicates that some information is not pertinent to the context.

2.3.2.9 General Causal Relation

Causal relation has two relations, namely internal and external. There are several words that can be expressed as a general causal relation including *so*, *thus*, *hence*, *therefore*, *consequently*, *accordingly*, *because of this*. All this regularly combine with initial *and*, and exist relation with adversative. The word can be occupied with various position of the sentence (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 256).

2.3.2.10 Specific Causal Relation

Reason, result, and purpose were all part of the specific causal relation. Simple phrases like *so*, *as a result of this*, *for this reason*, and *for this purpose* can be used to show a specific causal relation (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 257). These term help to clarify the relationship between the sentence, making it evident that one event or situation is the direct result of another.

2.3.2.11 Reversed Causal Relation

The reversed form of causal relation is presupposing sentence expresses the cause, is less usual as a form of cohesion (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 257). It can help to create a natural flow in the text, allowing us to identify the structural relationship between sentence. As sentence structured, they unfold one after another, which implies a logical order. This sequence reflects how to the effect of one statement can influence the following ones, creating a typical pattern in the progression of ideas.

2.3.2.12 Conditional Relation

The conditional relation and reversed relation is two types are closely related. A conditional relation describes how two statements are connected, with one statement relying on the other hand. Conditional relation expressed the words like *if, unless, or provided that* (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 258).

2.3.2.13 Respective Relation

The phrase *in that respect, here, with regard to this, in this connection, on the contrary, in other respect* is an example of a respectful type of conjunctive link (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 260). With this relationship means, *we now proceed to the next steps.*

2.3.2.14 Simple Temporal Relation

The relationship between these two consecutive sentences is known as a simple temporal relation. The simplest form of this relation was also given at that time. The inclusion of a new element to the concept of succession in time will make it more specific. Furthermore, this conjunction's function can be simultaneous or even earlier in time. *Thus, we have (just) then, at the same times, and simultaneously* in a simultaneous of the sense (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 262).

2.3.2.15 Complex Temporal Relation

The complex temporal relation is the function of conjunction that included seven types. First is immediate like; *at ones, thereupon, on which; just before.* Second is interrupted like; *soon, presently, later, after a time; some time earlier, formerly.* Third is repetitive is expressed like; *next time, on another occasion; this*

time, on this occasion; the last time, on a previous occasion. The fourth one is specific are expressed by: *next day, five minutes later, five minutes earlier.* The next is durative that can be expressed like; *meanwhile, all this time.* Next is terminal, it can be expressed by; *by this time; up till that time, until then.* The last is punctiliar it can be expressed by; *next moment; at this point/moment; the previous moment.* (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 266) This relation is more specific than the simple temporal relation.

2.3.2.16 Conclusive Relation

A type known as a conclusive temporal relation type denotes the conclusion of a process or sequence of processes. This usually means by phrases like; *as finally, at last, in the end, eventually.* For example:

All this time the Guard was looking at her, first through a telescope, then thought a microscope, and then thought an opera-glass. At last, he said 'You're travelling the wrong way.' And shut up the window and went away (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 263).

2.3.2.17 Correlative Relation

The type of correlative relation is the different types from the other. This type is expression in one sentence anticipating with use a cataphoric time. The typical cataphoric are expressed by; *first; also at first, first of all, to begin with.* The other expression such as; *as then, next, second or finally* (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 263).

2.3.2.18 'Here and Now' Relation

The one important type of internal temporal is 'Here and Now' relation its function is to link to the one of what is being said to the particular stage which the communication processes. These types may take a past, present or future form. The expression of this type is: past, *up to now, up to this point, hitherto, heretofore*; present, *at this point, here*; future, *from now on, henceforward, hereunder, etc* (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 264). This function of conjunction is cohesive because it does not have any equivalent form to expression.

2.3.2.19 Summary Relation

The function of summary relation can also serve to bring the conversation back to the main point. When speaker signals a return to the main point, it is a way of helping the listener understand and refocus on the core message of the conversation. This type of conjunction helps in summarizing or concluding what has been said, allowing both speaker and listener to make sense of the message and stay aligned. These expressions describe a culminative sense, they pull everything together and point back to the central meaning (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 265). It can be expressed by using words of: *to sum up, in short, briefly, to resume, to get back to the point, anyway*.