

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language and human life are two different things that cannot be separated. People use language to be able to socialize and communicate to each other. To be able to speak, people have developed media to facilitate them in exchanging information, ideas, and knowledge. As stated by Mayer (1994: 4), there are two kinds of media: electronic and printed media. Electronic media publishes its material through electronic equipment with visual and audio, such as television, radio, internet, etc. Meanwhile printed media is a media which publishes its material on paper or visual only, such as magazine, newspaper, article, etc.

Today's people tend to use electronic media, especially the internet to facilitate their exchange of information. The Internet has served their users by providing electronic magazines, articles, newspapers and each of them are equipped with images and videos that are more complete than printed media. Internet media also makes it easier for people to share their ideas or opinions about certain things through a reviews service. People are free to express their opinions. In writing a review, we need to focus on the meaning of each sentence and connect them in order to make it simpler for the reader to comprehend the text's material.

For this reason, the study focused in analyzing how people can convey the meaning of a text correctly. It is also essential for us to know for a better understanding of the purpose within a text.

The idea of cohesion, which is a semantic aspect of linguistic analysis, was employed in this study to address this issue. According to Halliday and Hasan's book 'Cohesion in English' (1976: 4), cohesion refers to the connections of meaning within a text, defining it as a cohesive whole. To ensure that the reader comprehends the text's contents easily, it is crucial to construct a coherent text with interconnected meaning between sentences. Additionally, they noted that grammatical and lexical cohesion are two distinct notions that have a cohesive relationship. Grammatical cohesion, which includes conjunctions, ellipses, references, and substitutions, is an element of this research since it describes how grammatical characteristics are connected to one another across sentence borders.

This research focuses on conjunction, which differs from other forms of cohesive relationships. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 320), convergence refers to the systematic connections between sentences within the linguistic system. This is very important for the writer and the reader to be studied further because of its use in writing a text. The conjunction is important in connecting each sentence so it can well receive the meaning conveyed. In terms of its nature, conjunction differs from other cohesive connections like reference, substitution, and ellipsis. It is not solely an anaphoric relationship (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 227).

Conjunctions can also usually be found in reviews. Reviewers can improve the efficacy of their communication when expressing ideas and assessments by knowing the function of conjunctions. Selecting effective connecting words helps bolster arguments and facilitate readers' comprehension of the writer's points of view. In writing, conjunctions are crucial for achieving coherence and clarity. Writing that is properly formatted and uses the right conjunctions usually makes for a more engaging and educational reading experience for readers of review platforms such as *TripAdvisor*. Where reviews written by tourists use many conjunctions to explain their reviews of the places they visited while on holiday, conjunctions play a role in *TripAdvisor* reviews. Moreover, *TripAdvisor* is a well-known review platform that many tourists use to express their comments about the places they visit. Therefore, *TripAdvisor* has become a review platform that attracts attention.

The source of this research was chosen by *TripAdvisor* reviews of *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel*. *TripAdvisor* is a company that originates from the United States and operates a website dedicated to restaurants and travel. The website provides various travel-related content, including reviews of hotels and restaurants, and the ability to book accommodations. Additionally, it includes an interactive forum for travel-related discussions (TripAdvisor, 2019). The author will choose this data source because of the differences in the way of writing. Compared to newspapers, magazines or other media, the difference lies in the authors themselves. Newspaper or magazine writers are people who are experienced or knowledgeable about the use of language and how to structure text

correctly. Meanwhile, reviews on *TripAdvisor* was written by people who was not necessarily experienced in writing and have very significant differences in writing styles. This is what underlies the writer to analyze the reviews on *TripAdvisor* as a further study to learn more about how people use conjunctions in their way. Many tourists from foreign countries use *TripAdvisor* when they want to go on holiday because *TripAdvisor* has a vast market share. In addition, it has a more extensive user base due to its longer presence in the travel industry compared to other platforms.

The data review for the *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel* on *TripAdvisor* was chosen as the data source because it presents data in the form of conjunctions. Another reason is that the Sanur area is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Bali and the *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel* is one of the largest hotels in Sanur. Providing 428 rooms bordered by a sandy beach and set in 7.8 hectares of lush tropical gardens with spectacular ocean views. The target market for *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel* is Italian, Indonesian, Asian and international tourists. Apart from that, *Prama Sanur* is a five-star hotel and has complete facilities. This hotel was founded in 1990 as Sanur Beach Hotel and since 2015 this hotel has changed its name to *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel*. Many of its guests have shared their experiences while staying at this hotel via the *TripAdvisor* website.

1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the background information provided above, there are two issues that are examined in this study about the subject of conjunction. Those problems are described as below:

1. What types of conjunction are found in *TripAdvisor* reviews of *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel* website?
2. What are the functions of conjunction that found in *TripAdvisor* reviews of *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel* website?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study is aimed to answer the question described in the problems of study which has been given above.

1. To analyze the types of conjunction that found in *TripAdvisor* reviews of *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel*.
2. To analyze the functions of conjunction that found in *TripAdvisor* reviews of *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel* website.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

To avoid a broad discussion, this study only focused on the conjunction that was found in *TripAdvisor* reviews of *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel* website. As

outlined in the study's problem statement and objectives, the writer's scope is limited to describing the types and functions of conjunction based on Halliday and Hasan's book 'Cohesion in English' (1976). The study covers four types of conjunctive relationships: additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction. The data source is limited only on *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel TripAdvisor* reviews from January 2018 until December 2019. The reviews that taken are reviews written in English only based on the date of when the user publish their reviews.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The relevance of this work may be divided into theoretical significance and practical significance, which are both explained below.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the results of this study can be used as a reference or it might be used as a comparison in developing the study of types and function of conjunction in *TripAdvisor* reviews of *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel* website.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the findings from this study can be used to provide information about conjunction especially for the reader who are interested in learning about how to form a cohesive text, knowing the various types and function of

conjunction found in *TripAdvisor* reviews *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel* website.

Thus, this study can give a good benefit for further study.



CHAPTER II

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURES, CONCEPTS, AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

This part of study is presented the reviews of related literature, concepts, and theories. Reviews of related literature contain two different thesis and three articles that are used in order to get compared data for this study. Concept discussed the definition of some terms that used this study. And theories focused on the explanation about the theory that was used in this study.

2.1 Reviews of Related Literatures

Reviews of related literature cover some earlier researches, such as analyses or theses, as well as publications that are relevant to this topic and are utilized as a benchmark. Regarding to this discussion, there are two theses and three journals that reviewed in order to support this study.

The first is thesis entitled ‘An Analysis of Conjunction in Script of *Avenger Endgame* Movie’ that was written by Yestha (2020). In his study, he described the types of conjunction that are used by the script writer to make their script cohesive, and the function of conjunction. This study used the main theory by Halliday and Hasan in their book *Cohesion in English* (1976). For data source he

used the script of the *Avenger Endgame* movie. Yestha had mentioned there are four types of conjunction based on the theory such as, additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. And also, there were ten functions of conjunction that are used by the script writer to make their script cohesive. The data were analyzed by two methods, quantitative and qualitative methods. Compared to this study, previous research focused on types and functions conjunction, it is the same as the latest research. Meanwhile, the type text in both data sources is different. Where previous research used film scripts while the latest research used reviews from *TripAdvisor*. In their book, *Cohesion in English*, Halliday and Hassan (1976) presented their major theory on the parallels between earlier study and more recent research. The difference between these two studies is in the source of the data. In the previous research, the source of data was taken from the *Avenger Endgame* movie script. While the latest studies taken from *TripAdvisor* reviews of *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel*.

The second is thesis entitled 'Analysis of Conjunctions in *Time* Magazine' that was written by Wuni (2019). This research focused on the types and functions of conjunctions found in *Time* magazine, he stated that there were three articles taken from the June 18 2018 edition of *Time* magazine as data sources. There are sports articles, movies and music. This research theory was taken from Halliday and Hasan in their book *Cohesion in English* (1976). Wuni (2019) mentioned that there are 152 conjunctions found in *Time* Magazine. Data were classified into their respective types and functions of conjunctions. Data were collected by classifying the types of conjunctions and analyzed qualitatively. Compared to the

present study, the objectives of his study were the same with this study. Both sought to understand the many sorts and purposes of conjunctions. Both also used the same theory from Halliday and Hasan in their book *Cohesion in English* (1976). The types of text that were used in both data sources are descriptive text. The difference between both studies is in the data source. The study from Wuni (2019) took the data source from three different articles such as sport, movie, and music in *Time* magazine edition of June 18th, 2018. Meanwhile, the data in this study were taken from *TripAdvisor* reviews of *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel*.

The third source is an article journal entitled 'Use of Conjunctions in the Compositions of the Secondary Education System' written by Martinez (2015). The paper's goal was to shed light on the connection between conjunction density and writing quality. Furthermore, investigated whether there are variances in the frequency of conjunction usage in participants' compositions. 399 secondary school pupils who were enrolled in seven different Asturian public schools and had all started their English lessons at the age of five were surveyed using writing tasks. This paper was conducted using theory from the book *Cohesion in English* by Halliday and Hassan (1976). In this study, the results showed that participants experienced difficulties in using adversative and adversative conjunctions. Martinez (2015) used qualitative analysis to find out the categories of conjunctions in writing activities. There are significant differences compared to this study. Martinez (2015) article analyzed the use of conjunction based on the writing activity of pupils attending seven separate Asturian public schools. Meanwhile, The data of this study were taken from reviews of *TripAdvisor* in

Prama Sanur Beach Hotel. As explained above, Martínez (2015) article aim is not to find out the types and function of conjunction. However, both studies used the same theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976).

The fourth is taken from an article journal entitled ‘Use of Conjunctions in the Article *Art and Culture* in Bali Travel News’ written by Mahadewi et.al (2022). The objective of this article was to categorize and explain the types of conjunctions used in the text, as well as the meanings conveyed by these conjunctions when connecting sentences, including the phrases used. The data used in this study was taken from an *Art and Culture* article published in *Bali Travel News*. The primary theoretical framework employed to analyze conjunctions is the Cohesion theory, as proposed by Halliday and Hasan. Comparing this research with Mahadewi et.al (2022), research that analyzed the usage of conjunctions in art and culture articles in *Bali Travel News*. The data of this research were taken from *TripAdvisor* reviews on *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel*. As explained above, however, the two studies used the same theory from Halliday and Hasan (1976).

Lastly, the study pertaining to this research is titled ‘Analysis of the Use of Conjunctions in Essays Written Descriptions of Class VII/A MTSN 1 Maros Baru Students’ by Baharudin (2020). In a descriptive essay written by students in grade VII/A MTSN 1 Maros New, Baharudin looked at the usage of conjunctions. The methods employed in this study are known as Miles and Huberman approaches (Sugiyono, 2018: 132), and they include three primary qualitative data analysis activities: data minimization, data modelling (data presentation), and conclusion

or verification descriptions. Observation and documentation strategies were employed in the research's data collection methodologies. Data analysis methods were based on the Miles & Huberman model of qualitative data analysis, which also covered data minimization, data visualization, and conclusion/verification. Comparing this research with Baharudin's research (2020) analyzed the use of conjunctions in descriptive essays for VIVA class MTSN 1 Maros Baru students. The data of this research were taken from a *TripAdvisor* review on *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel*. In contrast to prior research that employed the Miles and Huberman Technique (Sugiyono, 2018: 132), this study utilized the theory posited by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

2.1 Concepts

This section contains definitions of key terms related to this research. There are four concepts described in this research, namely conjunction, *TripAdvisor* Reviews and *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel*.

2.2.1 Conjunction

Conjunction, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 227), is a cohesive relation that describes how what will come next will be systematically tied to what has come before. By using the conjunction it's, the previous sentence's content is linked to the subsequent sentence. Conjunction is not just an anaphoric

relation; It has a distinct nature in comparison to other forms of cohesive relations, such as references, substitution, and ellipsis.

2.2.2 TripAdvisor

TripAdvisor, the largest travel website in the world, helps 463 million visitors each month book the finest vacations conceivable. Travelers from all over the world access more than 859 million reviews and comments about 8.6 million hotels, restaurants, attractions, airlines, and cruises through the *TripAdvisor* website and app. *TripAdvisor* is used by tourists for both planning and booking purposes to find the best deals on lodging, airfare, cruises, tour guides, and popular activities, as well as to reserve tables at dancing restaurants. Your finest travel companion, TripAdvisor, is accessible in 49 markets and has 28 searchable languages. (TripAdvisor.mediaroom.com).

2.2.3 Reviews

A review text is a sort of English writing that incorporates reviews, evaluations, reviews, or product evaluations, according to Husnunnisa (2022). In this context, the term 'product' can refer to a wide variety of items, including publications in the form of books, movies, music, and videos. (English-academy.id).

The review contains advantages and disadvantages as well as information. The target audience for this review is the general public. Reviews contain opinions or comments about something that has been done before. In addition, the review aims to present the author's views and thoughts.

2.2.4 Prama Sanur Beach Hotel

Prama Sanur Beach Hotel is one of 5-star hotels in Bali which is situated in Mertasari Beach, one of Bali's most well-known tourist sites in Sanur. Providing 428 rooms bordered by a sandy beach and set in 7.8 hectares of lush tropical gardens with spectacular ocean views. The markets of the hotel are Italian, Indonesian, Asian and other international guest segments. *Prama Sanur Beach Bali* provides quick access to a must-see location in the city and is connected by a new toll road that crosses Benoa Bay, Ngurah Rai International Airport in Bali is about 20 kilometres away, while the city core is only 5 kilometres away.

At the first time, the hotel was founded as Sanur Beach Hotel in 1990. Since 2015 this hotel has changed its name to *Prama Sanur Beach Hotel* and many of its guests have shared their experiences while staying at this hotel through the *TripAdvisor* website.

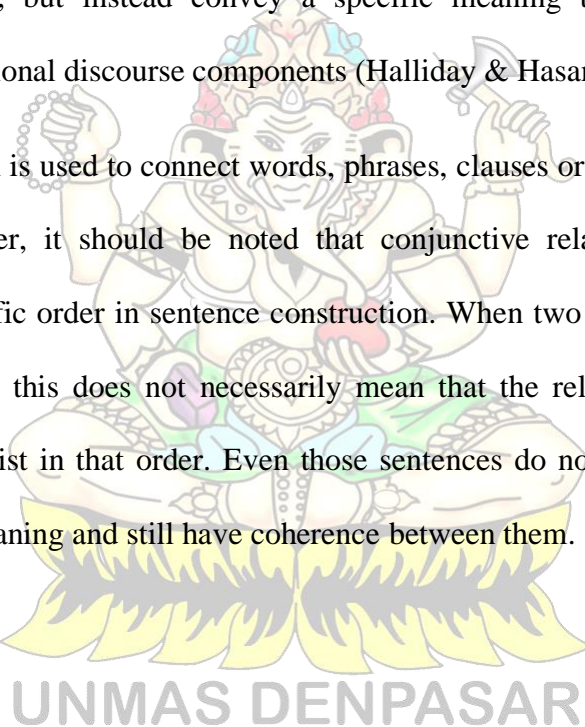
2.3 Theories

The basic theory of this analysis was proposed by Halliday and Hasan in their book *Cohesion in English* (1976). This theory was chosen to solve problems in conducting more in-depth research types and functions of conjunctions.

2.3.1 Conjunction

Conjunctions differ to some extent from other forms of cohesive relations, as they presuppose the existence of systematic relationships between sentences in the linguistic system, (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 320). These cohesive devices do not create a direct link between sentences, but rather indirectly through their specific meaning. They are not primarily utilized to reference preceding or subsequent parts of the text, but instead convey a specific meaning that presumes the existence of additional discourse components (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 226).

Conjunction is used to connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences in unity meaning. However, it should be noted that conjunctive relationships are not limited to a specific order in sentence construction. When two clauses are joined by a conjunction, this does not necessarily mean that the relationship between them can only exist in that order. Even those sentences do not use conjunction, they still have meaning and still have coherence between them.



2.3.2 Types of Conjunction

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 238) suggest that there are different criteria according to which different phenomena belonging to the conjunction category can be classified. There is no single definitive list of types of subjunctive relations; different classifications can be made, each emphasizing different aspects

of the phenomenon. Adjunctive, adverbial, causative, and temporal conjunctions are four different types of conjunctions. Here is an illustration of each:

- a. *And* in all this time he meets no one. (additive)
- b. *Yet* he was hardly aware of being tired (adversative)
- c. *So*, by night time the valley was far below him. (causal)
- d. Then, as dusk fell, he sat down to rest. (temporal)

(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 238)

The four basic forms of broad subjunctive conjunctions can be represented by the words ‘and’, ‘yet’, ‘so’ and ‘then’. The difference between those types of conjunction is the purpose of using in connecting words, phrases, clauses or sentences. And those types of conjunction have their function such as to indicate additional fact or idea, show a contrary expectation, to show reason of cause-effect, and indicate a time sequence. Additionally, it was proposed that the cohesive relationship conveyed by the conjunction *and* at the start of a new sentence should be considered since it is incorporated in the form of coordination. For further explanation about each type of conjunction are described as below.

2.3.2.1 Additive

Although they may undoubtedly be drawn from self-coordination, additive interactions are quite distinct from it. Coordination is a manifestation of additive conjunction. The contrast between cohesive relationships, which hold between sentences, and structural relationships, which exist inside sentences, is the most crucial fundamental. The words *and*, *or*, and *nor* are all categorized as additives

even if they are not all employed cohesively as conjunctions. This occurs because in some higher structures, a pair of coordinates serves as a single unit and may thus be broken down into individual components. A cohesive pair, however, is not a pair at all but rather a series of two separate parts that appear secondarily connected to one another (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 244-245).

Contrary to what is intended by coordinates, the term ‘additive’ is defined by something looser and less structured (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 234) functions in the interaction between sentences to offer text cohesiveness or, more accurately, to produce text by bringing together related sentences.

There are five different forms of additive conjunctions, including basic additive connections, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976) (*And, and Also, and...also, or, or else, nor, neither, not...either, and none*), complex additive relations (*emphasis on*) (*further, moreover, in addition, in addition, in addition, in addition to something else and substitute*), complex additive relations (de-emphctic) (*by the way*), comparative relations (*similarly, in the same way, such that, exactly, on the other hand, the opposite, and vice versa*) and appositional relations (*that is, I mean, in other words: for example, for example, etc.*) (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 250).

2.3.2.2 Adversative

‘Contrary to expectations’ is a defining characteristic of an antagonistic relationship. The meaning of the text as presented, the communication method, or the speaker-listener scenario could all be to blame (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:

250). Adversative Conjunction has the ability to be used to show contrast and realism as its primary function.

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, a cause-and-effect relationship illustrates the connection between phrases that explain what occurs as a result of the preceding one. *Thus hence, so, consequently, accordingly, and many terms like as a consequence (of that), as a result (of that), in consequence (of that), because of that.* The cause-and-effect conjunction serves as a marker for cause-and-effect sentences and can also be used to explain why a certain event or series of events occurred.

The precise causal relations of ‘result,’ ‘reason,’ and ‘purpose’ are covered under the topic of causal relations. The simplest form of expression does not discriminate between these; for instance, ‘as a result of this,’ ‘for this reason,’ and ‘to serve this purpose’ signify the same thing.

In Causal, there are five relations under this type namely general causal relations (*so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, because of this and accordingly*),

specific causal relation (*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 other respect; aside/apart from this*) (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:261).

2.3.2.4 Temporal

The connection of two consecutive theses—that is 15, their relation in terms of their external meanings as content—may be as simple as one of chronological sequence: one comes after the other. The time signal in the next phrase uses the function.

There six relations under this type namely: simple temporal relations (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 another occasion; this time, on this occasion; the last time, on a previous occasion, next day, five minutes later, Jive minutes earlier, meanwhile, all this time, by this time,; up till that time, until then next movement; the previous moment*), conclusive relations (*finally, at last, in the end, and eventually*), Correlative relations (*first...then, first...next, first second.., at first...finally, at first...in the end, to begin with.., .finally, .. conclude with*), ‘here

and now' relations (*up to now, up to this point, hitherto, heretofore, at this point, here, from now on, henceforward*), summary 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

The writer used the idea put forward by Halliday and Hasan (1976) to analyze the functions of conjunctions based on the description above.

2.3.3.1 Simple Additive Relations

The additive form, the negative form, and the alternative form are examples of simple additive relations. In the examples below, the use of 'and' in the basic addition relation shows that there is much more to be said, while the relation 'or' in the second phrase shows the alternative taken in the last sentence 'not...neither' shows the negative form of the additive relation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 245)

a. Additive Form: *And, and also, and and... too.*

Example: I almost opened the window and put you in the snow

b. Alternative Form: *Or and Or else.*

Example: Perhaps she missed her train. *Or* else she's changed her mind and isn't coming.

c. Negative Form: *Nor, neither, and... not, and not.... either.*

Example: Since two of the horses are needed for the game, I was unable to deliver them all. And I have *not* sent the two messengers *either*.

2.3.3.2 Complex Additive Relations (Emphatic)

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 246), there are more conjunction expressions with just this meaning, such as *furthermore*, *further*, *besides that*, *additionally*, *moreover*, *alternatively*, *and another thing*, and *add to this*.

For example: My client claims he does not know the witness. He further claims that he has never seen or spoken to her.

In this sentence the emphatic use of 'further' presupposes the presence of elements that completes the previous element, and also the word 'further' gives a definite rhetorical flavour.

2.3.3.3 Complex Additive Relations (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 sentences and to its connection with what went before (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 249). For example:

a. Her pencil is broken. *By the way*, the shop is not far from her.

2.3.3.4 Comparative Relations

Similarity and dissimilarity are the two types of relationships that comparative relationships contain (Halliday and Hassan, 1976: 247). Similarity

expressions include *similarly, likewise, in a similar manner, and in (just) this way*. The similarity shows how what is being said is being compared to what has come before. The second dissimilarity link uses the word ‘in contradistinction’ as its meaning to demonstrate a negative contrast. It may be said using words like in comparison, on the other hand, and conversely. Below is an illustration of a comparative relations:

- a. When individuals are treated as responsible members of society, they tend to exhibit positive behaviour and conduct themselves accordingly. *Conversely*, if they are treated as criminals, they have a higher propensity to commit crimes.
- b. *While* our garden performed poorly this year, the orchard is thriving *in comparison*.

2.3.3.5 Appositive Relations

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

- a. It seems that you are sceptical and require sufficient evidence to support the statement I made. *In other words*, you doubt the validity of my claim.
- b. In the Railway Station Index, the names of many trains are followed by small digits. This number is a timetable number that indicates the table

where a particular station is represented in the train presentation. *For example*, Danbury, CT, N.Y. New Hav.

In the first example, the word ‘in other word’ is used to show exposition, while in the second example is used to show exemplification (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 248-249).

2.3.3.6 Adversative Relations (Proper)

Adversative Relations expressed by the form *though, yet, but, only, despite this, nevertheless, however*, 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: Despite checking that all the figures were correct, the total still turned out to be incorrect.

The above example illustrates an essential adversative relation. The use of ‘despite’ in the second sentence contradicts the first sentence’s information and indicates ‘yet’.

2.3.3.7 Contrastive Relations

In contrastive relations, it has *but* and *however* it also occurs in a contrastive relation. Besides that, this relation is also expressed by another word such as *at the same time, on the other hand, in fact, as against that, to tell the truth, as a matter of fact, actually, and in point of fact* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 255). The example below: He’s not exactly good-looking. *But* he’s got a brain.

The word 'but' is used to denote a sentence that contradicts the previous one. The word 'but' in this context has the meaning 'despite' between sentences rather than 'despite' as it does in adversative relations (proper).

2.3.3.8 Corrective Relation

The types of language structures used to express corrective relationships include words like *instead*, *rather*, *on the contrary* (to correct meaning), *I mean*, *rather*, and *at least* (to correct wording). Corrective relations can be used to contrast two alternative phenomena or two different formulations of the same phenomenon (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 254) An example of a corrective relation is:

- a. I don't think she minds 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*

Because both sentences appear to be at odds with one another in Example A, the sentence should be corrected by meaning. In contrast, example B contains a language that needs to be corrected in terms of meaning because the term 'I mean' is used to express a corrective relation, indicating a contrast with what has previously been said or taught.

2.3.3.9 Dismissive Relations

This relation includes; *any/either way*, *in any/either case*, *whichever*, *at any case*, *anyhow*, and *any time*. This presupposes that some circumstances have been

referred to which are then dismissed as irrelevant - either because it does not matter whether they obtain or not, or because it does not matter which of the given set of circumstances obtains (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 255). Here is the example of dismissive relations: We may go tonight, I'm not sure *Either way*, just make yourself at home.

2.3.3.10 General Causal Relations

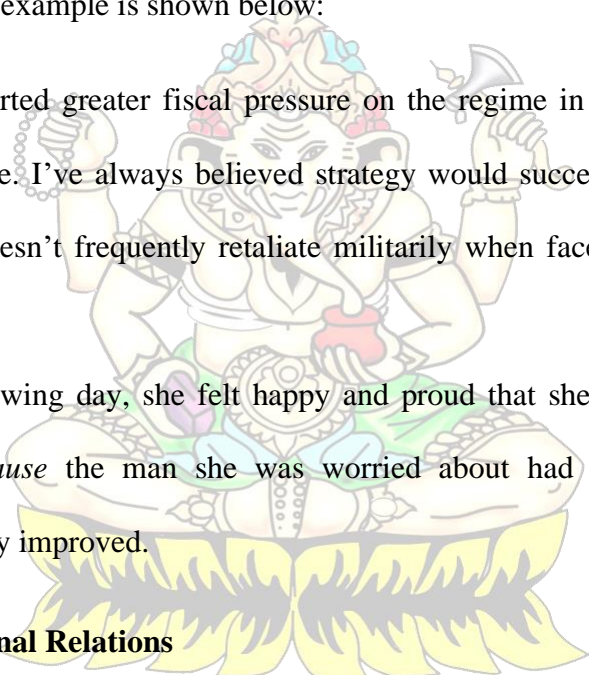
This relation is expressed by *thus, so, consequently, therefore, because of this, as a result*, and *accordingly*. These all used to imply reasoning or argument from a premise (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 256). Here the example: she felt that there was no time to be lost, as she was shrinking rapidly; so she got to work at once to eat some of other bit.

2.3.3.11 Specific Causal Relations

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there are three ways to express this relation. The first is as a reason, which can be done using phrases like '*for this reason*', '*on account of this*', '*it follows from this*', and '*on this basis*'. The second is as a result, which can be done using phrases like '*as a result of this*', '*in consequence of this*', and '*arising out of this*'. The third is as a purpose, which can be done using phrases like '*for this purpose*', '*with this in mind/view*', '*with this intention*', and '*to this end*'.

2.3.3.12 Reversed Causal Relations

The opposite form of causal relation, where the presupposing sentences indicate the cause, is not commonly used for cohesion as per Halliday and Hasan (1976: 257). The reversed form of the causal relation is conveyed through conjunctions such as '*because*' and '*for*'. Furthermore, '*because*' implies 'this is why for what was being said', whereas '*for*' means 'this is the reason for what was just said'. An example is shown below:

- 
- a. They exerted greater fiscal pressure on the regime in 2017 than at any other time. I've always believed strategy would succeed *because* North Korea doesn't frequently retaliate militarily when faced with economic duress.
 - b. The following day, she felt happy and proud that she didn't give in to fear *because* the man she was worried about had miraculously and noticeably improved.

2.3.3.13 Conditional Relations

To express conditional relations, certain conjunctions are used which fall under the general type of causality. These conjunctions include '*if*,' '*unless*,' '*in that case*,' '*under the circumstances*,' '*otherwise*' and '*in such an event*,' as discussed by Halliday and Hasan (1976: 257). Moreover, the negative form of conditional is expressed cohesively by *otherwise*. Additionally, the negative form of the condition is expressed by using its opposite, which changes the polarity of the sentence, either from positive to negative or harmful to positive.

2.3.3.14 Respective Relations

The relation that involves the conjunction link is expressed through phrases such as '*in the respect*', '*with regard to this*', '*here*', '*otherwise*', '*in other respect*', and '*aside/apart from this*'. This relation means 'we now pass on next point' (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 260)

2.3.3.15 Simple Temporal Relations

Then it expresses the most straightforward kind of temporal relations. A variety of alternative idioms may be used to mean anything sequentially, simultaneously, or even before. First, there is the sequential sense, which is conveyed by several terms such as *then*, *after that*, *next*, and *subsequently*. Second, conjunctive links tenses that are synchronous. Words like *simultaneously*, *just then*, *at the same time*. The term used in the meaning of prior is the last. The terms *such as earlier*, *previously*, *before that*, *again*, *and*, *with* are examples of words reflecting this idea (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 261-262)

2.3.3.16 Complex Temporal Relations

Sequential, simultaneous, and prior definitions of this connection are distinguished. Can make time relationships in sequential meanings more precise by adding additional components of purpose and chronology (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 262) For example: 'then + immediately' (*at once*, *thereupon*, *on which*) ; then + after a while' (*soon*, *presently*, *later*, *after a time*); then + repeat (*next time*, *on another occasion*); 'then + specific time interval' (*next day*, *five minutes later*).

In addition, conjunctions used in the simultaneous sense have other components, 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, time, when, while, at that time*)’.

In addition, the expression in the previous sense also has the possibility of being combined with other meanings or constituents, such as ‘before + specific time interval’ (*nine minutes later*), before + immediately’ (*just before*), before + termination’ (*up till that time, until then*), ‘before + repeat’ (*on previous occasion*).

2.3.3.17 Conclusive Relations

The presupposing sentence may be temporally cohesive not because it stands some particular time relation to the presupposed sentence but because it marks the end of some process or series of processes. 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

One phrase’s anaphoric time expression foreshadows the next phrase’s anaphoric time expression, making temporal conjunctions unique from other conjunctions in that they do so in conclusive record. *First, at first, first of all, and to start* are common temporal expressions. The assumption is that, after receiving any of these things, the next item will be one *such as then, next, second, or finally* (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 263)

2.3.3.19 Here and Now' Relations

A significant type of temporal conjunctions related to the previous discussion is the connection between the statement and a specific stage in the communication process known as the 'here-now' relationship. This relationship can refer to the past, present or future (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 264). The expressions used for this relation include '*up to now, up to this point*' for the past, '*at this point*' and '*here*' for the present, and '*from now on,*' '*henceforward,*' '*now that,*' and '*hereunder*' for the future.

2.3.3.20 Summary Relations

This relationship is expressed by conjunctions such as *to sum up, in short,* and *briefly*. All these expressions have ultimate meaning. Another meaning of this relationship is the concept of speculation. This understanding is expressed by returning to the main problem (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 265)

