AN ANALYSIS OF CONJUNCTIONS AS COHESIVE DEVICES IN THE OPINION PAGE OF THE JAKARTA POST

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Abstract

This thesis discusses about grammatical cohesion particulary conjunction in the opinion page of *The Jakarta Post*newspaper. The aim of this analysis is to find out the types and functions of each conjunction that appeard in that page. Morover, there are five articles inside of the page. Qualitative method was also applied in this study because the data were mostly expressed in the form of words rather than on number. The writer collected the data from the *The Jakarta Post*newspaper November edition as the data source. The data were analyzed based on the Theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976). Then, the writer focus on the Grammatical cohesion discussion particularly conjunction. In their theory, there are four types of conjunction such as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunction. The result of this analysis showed that additive conjunction appeared to be the most frequent types among all types of conjunction. There were 92 additive conjunction appeared as the total of the occurance from five articles found by the writer. Eventhough, additive become the most frequent used by the writer of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper but the message still can be delivered and accepted by the readers. Therefore, it can be used as a good examples or references for the student in using a good conjunction in their writing.

Key words: conjunction, grammatical cohesion, newspaper.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, to make one sentence connected to another sentence, we use conjunctions. A conjunction refers to a link that has function to make words, phrases, or sentences connect each other and create a meaning (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Indrayani, et al., 2020), (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Rido, et al., 2020), (Suryono, 2021). Conjunction is the word that connects words, phrases, sentences and other, not for other purposes (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021), (Robertson, 2020). Thus, conjunction is the only term that makes sentence integrates each other (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021). It gives big contribution for the sentence and there is no other function beside what is mention above. Moreover, conjunction helps to create better sentences.

Conjunction can be found in various types of writings, one of them is in the newspaper (Journal & Kiranamita, 2021), (Aminatun, 2021). Newspaper is one of mass media that contains much information in the form of text (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). We can find many kinds of conjunctions in newspaper that is used to link every sentence (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). It is used to make the sequence of event can be understood easily by readers (Finance, 2019), (Yanuarsyah et al., 2021). In addition, the sentence that is integrated with another sentence can be categorized as a text that has a good cohesion (Suryono, 2021),(Athaya et al., 2021).

Thus, cohesion in text gives influence toward the clearness of the text; so it will be easier to be understood (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020), (Huang & Fitri, 2019), (Novita & Husna, 2020), (Gulö, 2014). Then, it can be divided into two, they are grammatical and lexical cohesion (Widianingsih & Gulö, 2016), (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021), (Afrianto, 2017). Grammatical cohesion refers to the linguistic structure. There are four categories in grammatical cohesion; they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction (B. N. Sari & Gulö, 2019). While, lexical cohesion refers to the cohesive effect that is achieved by the selection of vocabulary (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020), (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021), (F. M. Sari, n.d.). It can be divided into two categories; they are reiteration and collocation.

Based on the issue illustrated above, the researcher wants to conduct an analysis about conjunctions in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. This newspaper is the only one and famous newspaper in Indonesia that uses English (Eklesia & Rido, 2020), (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). Moreover, the news provided is coming from inside and outside of Indonesia. Thus, the writer chooses this newspaper as the object of the study. In this case, the writer is interested in doing the analysis on how conjunctions are used by the writer of *The Jakarta Post* to convey the message to readers which can be accepted by readers. This is because, conjunctions important factors that make sentences in paragraph run smoothly and can be understood by readers. Therefore, they should use appropriate conjunctions so readers can catch the message nicely. If they not use appropriate conjunctions, readers will be confused in interpreting the text.

Thus, the researcher uses *The Jakarta Post* to be analyzed to see the appropriate conjunction used. The articles in this newspaper have been edited several times. So, the result must be good. Then, in order to limit the discussion, the writer took the opinion page as the source. This page is a special page that is provided by the company to the society to give their inspiration, idea, sugestion and criticism of certain issues or topics. Usually, the issue discussed in this page is hot issue in the societies, such as political, social, economic and cultural (Kaid, 2004), (Nugraha et al., 2021), (Anuar et al., 2020). It is written in a subjective, logical and self explanatory way so it can influence the opinion of the readers. Moreover, readers can also assess how important the news is. Further, the news is written by the writers of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper in this page is mostly talking about political issues. Therefore, the writer is interested in using this page to be analyzed. Further, the researcher can see how they use conjunctions and what their functions are in their writing.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis examines patterns of language across texts and considers the relationship between language and the social and cultural contexts in which it is used (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). Discourse analysis also considers the ways that the use of language presents different views of the world and different understanding. It examines how the use of language is influenced by relationship between participants as well as the effects the use of language has upon social identities and relations. It also considers how views of the world and identities are constructed through the use of discourse both spoken and written texts."

Cohesion

According to Yule (1985: 105), "cohesion or the ties and connections exist within texts. Then, the concept of cohesion is a semantic one. It refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text." It means in a text one sentence should be connected to another sentence so it has appropriate meaning. Therefore, it will define as a text itself. Further, "cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the other, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it.

Conjunction

Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relations, from both reference, on the one hand, and substitution and ellipsis on the other. it is not simply an anaphoric relation. Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly, by virtue of their specific meanings; they are not primarily devices for reaching out into the preceding (or following) text, but they express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse.

Additive

Additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 244)." Moreover, in the additive relation usually the words expressed by using *and, or furthermore, in other word, similarly, in addition* it can be seen in the table below.

External/Internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Additive, simple: **Additive:** and, and also. **Negative:** nor, and...not. **Alternative:** or, or else.	**Complex, emphatic:** **Additive:** furthermore, in addition, besides **Alternative:** alternatively **Complex, de emphatic:** **Afterthought:** incidentally, by the way	**Apposition:** **Expository:** this is, I mean, in other word **Exemplificatoty:** for instance, thus.	**Comparison:** **Similar:** likewise, similarity, in the same way **Dissimilar:** on the other hand, by contrast

(Halliday and Hasan,1976: 242)

Adversative

Adversative relation is contrary to expectation that may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from communication process, the speaker-hearer situation (Oktavia

& Suprayogi, 2021). Then, adversative relation is usually the words expressed by using of word *but, however, on the other hand, nevertheless*. It can be seen on the table below:

External/Internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Adversative 'proper': **Simple:** yet, though, only. **Containing 'and':** but **Emphatic:** however, nevertheless, despite this.	**Contrastive: Avowal:** In fact, actually, as a mater of fact **Contrastive (external): Simple:** but, and **Emphatic:** however, on the other hand, at the same time	**Correction Of meaning:** instead, rather, on the contrary **Of wording**: at least, rather, I mean .	**Dismissal: Closed:** in any case, in either case, which ever way it is **Open-ended:** in any case. anyhow, at any rate, however it is.

(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 242)

Causal

Under the heading of causal relation is included the specific one of result, reason, and purpose (Shi et al., 2021). The words expressed of causal relation can be seen in the table below:

External/Internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Causal, general: **Simple:** So, then, hence therefore **Emphatic:** Consequently, because of this **Causal, specific:** **Reason:** For this reason, on account of this **Result:** As a result, in consequence **Purpose:** For this purpose with this mind	**Reversed causal:** **Simple:** For, because **Causal, specific:** **Reason:** It follows, on this basis **Result:** Raising out of this **Purpose**: To this end	**Conditional (also external) Simple:** Then **Emphatic:** In that case, in such an event, that being so **Generalized:** Under the circumstance **Reversed polarity:** Otherwise, under other circumstances	**Respective : Direct:** In this respect, in this regard, with reference to this **Reversed polarity:** Otherwise, in other respects, aside from this.

(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 243)

Temporal

Temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by *then, and then, next, afterwards, after that, subsequently, etc.* (Fitri et al., 2021), (Schrape, 2018).
The word expressed of temporal relation can be seen in the table below:

External/Internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Temporal, simple (external only): Sequential: Then, next, after that **Simultaneous:** Just then, at the same time **Preceding:** previously, before that **Conclusive forms:** **Sequential:** first....then **Conclusive:** At the first.....in the end	**Complex (external only:** **Immediate:** At once, thereupon **Interrupted:** soon, after a time **Repetitive:** Next time, on another occasion **Specific:** Next day, an hour later **Durative:** Meanwhile **Terminal:** Until then **Punctiliar:** At this moment.	**Internal temporal:** **Sequential:** Then, next, secondly **Conclusive:** Finally, in conclusion **Correlative forms:** **Sequential:** First.....next conclusive.... finally	**'Here and now':** **Past:** Up to know, hitherto **Present:** At this point, here **Future:** From now on, hence forward, **Summary:** **Summarizing:** To sum up, in short briefly **Resumptive:** to resume, to return to the point

(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 243)

METHOD

The method of this research is really necessary in order to help the writer in solving the research question through analysis. Research methodology is a way to find out the result of a given problem on a specific matter or problem that is also referred as research problem (Pahdi et al., 2020), (Khasanah et al., 2017), (Novian et al., 2019). This chapter, provides four component about method of research information. They are research design, data and data source, data collecting technique and data analyzing technique (Lazuardi & Sukoco, 2019).

3.1 Research Design

In analyzing *the types and functions of conjunction which appears in The Jakarta Post on November 2016 edition*, the method of study used by the writer is descriptive qualitative method. It is because, this type of research is based on data expressed mostly in the form of words rather than on number(Fred, 2005: 88).

3.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs (Choirunnisa & Sari, 2021). And then, the writer took the data source from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper on November 23, 2016 edition.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings about the conjunction used by the writer of *The Jakarta Post* in the opinion page of *The Jakarta Post*. The writer analyzed the data based on Halliday and Hasan (1976) theory about the grammatical cohesion particularly conjunction, which is divided into four such as additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunction. The data put in this chapter are only the sample of the analysis, the rest data are put in the appendix.

Based on the result of analysis, it can be seen that all types of conjunction found in articles in the opinion page of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. Futher, the writer found 129 grammatical cohesive devices as a total occurance. The result of the occurence of the types of conjunction can be seen in the table below:

Article	Title of The Article	Additive	Adversative	Causal	Temporal
1	Trump Policy on Muslims Looks Like This	17	3	-	3
2	Sustainable Growth: Facing The Future with Confidence	14	2	2	1
3	Politics Over Market Economy Must End	16	4	3	7
4	World Coal Group Respond	18	1	-	1
5	Inclusive Growth Depends on Cities	27	3	2	5
Total		92	13	7	17

In order to simplify the analysis, the writer named the title of each articles into the article one to five as the tabel above. Then, the writer only put the explanation of word conjunction that mostly used by the writer of *The Jakarta post* newspaper as the representative of them in order to avoid the repetation from the datum. Because, in their article they mostly used the same conjunction and it has the same type and function.

Then, in analyzing the data, the writer divided them into their types such as additive, adversative, temporal and causal conjunction. Moreover, the data analyzed took randomly from 5 articles in the opinion page. Take a look to the data analysis and see the types and functions of conjunction which appears in the opinion page of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

4.1 Additive Conjunction
Article 2
Datum 5

*Like other insurance companies, we provide financial security. We are also able to invest people's savings into long-term investment opportunities in support of the country's economic growth: building new infrastructure to strengthen communities **and** promoting corporate development to create employment.*

In this paragraph, the writer used **and** conjunction. This word is clasified as simple additive. In which, the function of this word is to give additional information within the text such as the information that they provide insurance like other company then they are able to invest people's savings into long-term investment that supporting country's economi growth such as building infrastructure to strengten communities and promoting coporate development to create employment.

Adversative Conjunction
Article 1
Datum 3

*Thus, **instead of** being a "Muslim register", upon which American courth migh cast a suspicious eye, it was technically geography based, tergeting men from nations linked to terrorists.*
The word instead of in the paragraph above is categorized as adversative. This word has function to against the statement muslim register is not focus on the American court, but they refer to the geography location that nation linked to the terrorist.

Causal Conjunction
Article 3
Datum 3

*Under the analogue country method, investigators don't use the product price in the exporting country as a basic when determining whether to impose tariffs and instead use thirdcountry reference prices. **As the result**, more Chinese products are investigated, **and** in most cases they have to pay higher anti-dumping duties eventhough there are problematic issues related to price estimation in China.*

In this paragraph, the writer uses conjunctions *as the result* and *and*. Those words are categorized as causal relation regularly combines *as the result* with initial *and*. In other words, they give parallel sense within the sentence. those conjunction functions to give specific information about more Chinese products are investigated, and in most cases they have to pay higher anti-dumping duties eventhough there are problematic issues related to price estimation in China. In addition, the result are gotten from the previous events.

Temporal Conjunction
Article 1
Datum 2

*Specifically, Kobach told Reuters that he's promoting something like a Bush-era policy adopted **after** the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks: the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System, which registered Muslim Visitors to the US.*

In the paragraph above, the word *after* is categorized as temporal conjunction. It can be seen from this sentence, *specifically, Kobach told Reuters that he's promoting something like a Brush-era policy adopted after the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks: the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System, which registered Muslim Visitor to the Us.* The word **after** here is used not only to make the previous and next sentence parallel but it is also used to give specific explanation of time to the readers that Kobach is promoting a policy like a Bush-era policy that was adopted in the previous year in September 11, 2001 to observe Muslim visitors to the US through National Security Entry-Exit Registration System.

CONCLUSION

This research analyzed about cohesion particularly conjunction used by the writer of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The data are taken from the opinion page and there are five articles used by the writer as the data. They are Trump *Policy on Muslims Looks Like This, Sustainable Growth: Facing The Future With Confidence, Politics Over Market Economy Must End, World Coal Group Respond* and *Inclusive Growth Depends on Cities*. Futher, the writer applied Halliday and Hasan (1976) theory. In their theory, they explain deeply about the types of conjunctions, and there are four types of conjunction mentioned in their theory such as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunction. Based on the analysis, the result of the occurance of conjunctions appeared from those articles found 129 times with detail information as follow:

In the first article entitle *Trump Policy on Muslims Looks Like This,* the writer found 23 conjunctions, in which additive conjunction become the most frequently used of conjunction's type appeared among the other type of conjunctions. It appeared 17 times in this article, they are *and, thus* and *or*. Further, *and* conjunction became the highest appearance from this type. Beside, temporal conjunction appeared 3 times with the words *after* and *while* then adversative appeared 3 times with the words *instead of , but* and *however*.

Then, in the second article entitle *Sustainable Growth: Facing The Future With Confidence,* there are 19 conjunctions used by the writer in his article. In which, like in the first article, additive conjunction become the highest types of conjunction appeared among the other type of conjunctions with the total appeared 14 times with the words *and*, and *this is*. Further, *and* represents additive conjunction that become the highest occurance. Besides, temporal appeared 1 time, the word used by the writer is *while*. Causal conjunction appeared 2 times with the words *for* and *then* then adversative conjunction appeared 2 times with the words *yet* and *despite this*.

In the third article entitle *Politics Over Market Economy Must End,* the writer found 30 conjunctions with all types of conjunction. In this article, additive conjunction also becomes the most frequent number of occurances, it appeared 16 times with the words *and*, *this means that*, and *in addition*. Adversative appeared 4 times with the words *whether or not, but, and but the fact*. Causal appeared 3 times, the words used are *as the result, then,* and *so*. while temporal conjunction appeared 7 times with the words *first, second,* and *after*.

Meanwhile, in the fourth article entitle *World Coal Group Respond* the writer found 20 conjunctions. Further, the conjunction used in this article is mostly additive conjunction, it becomes the most frequently conjunction used by the writer with the total occurance 18

times with the words *and, and also,* and *this is*. Besides, adversative appeared 1 time with the word *but* and temporal appeared 1 time with the word *while at the same time*. In this article there is no causal conjunction found by the writer.

The last article entitled *Inclusive Growth Depends on Cities* the writer used 37 conjunctions. In this article, additive conjunction still becomes the highest type of conjunction appeared among the other type of conjunctions. for the result, *and* is used by the writer, it occurs 27 times, then adversative appeared 3 times with the words used by the writer is *however* and *but*, temporal appeard 5 times with the words *first, second, third, finally, and while*. And causal conjunction appeared 2 times the word used by the writer is *so that*.

Based on the finding above, it can be concluded that three of five articles have all types of conjunctions inside of their article, except for *World Coal Group Respond* and *Trump Policy on Muslim Looks Like This* article. Because, in those articles there is no causal conjunction found by the writer. Then, from all articles, the mostly types of conjunction used by the writers is additive conjunction with the word *and*. In which, *and* has function to give additional information from the previous sentence (Abidin, 2018). Further, the conjunctions used by the writers are appropriate, because it can be seen from all articles, there is no ambiguous conjunctions used that made the readers feel like confusing in understanding the text (Qodriani, 2021). Eventhough, the most frequently use of conjuction is *and* but the message still can be delivered and accepted by the readers well. Besides, how the way the writers used conjunction in their own article can be used as a good example or reference for us in using chanreally helpful and make the readers easier in catching the point. Because, conjunction is one of parts from the grammatical sides that give influece toward the clearness of the text.

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