# AN ANALYSIS OF CONJUCTIONS 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 Postnewspaper. 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 Postnewspaper 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 particulary 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. Conjunction is the word that connects words, phrases, sentences and other, not for other purposes (Kuswoyo, 2016; Kuswoyo et al., 2020; Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019). Thus, conjunction is the only term that makes sentence integrates each other. 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 (Ayu et al., 2021; Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). Newspaper is one of mass media that contains much information in the form of text (Suryono et al., 2021). We can find many kinds of conjunctions in newspaper that is used to link every sentence. It is used to make the sequence of event can be understood easily by readers. In addition, the sentence that is integrated with another sentence can be categorized as a text that has a good cohesion.

Cohesion refers to the relation of the meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021b, 2021a). It means that the sentence in the text should be correlated between one sentence to another sentence in order to create a meaning. Besides, cohesion is linking phrases together so that whole text is clear and readable (A. Afrianto, 2017; Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). Thus, cohesion in text gives influence toward the clearness of the text; so it will be easier to be understood. Then, it can be divided into two, they are grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion refers to the linguistic structure. There are four categories in grammatical cohesion; they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. While, lexical cohesion refers to the cohesive effect that is achieved by the selection of vocabulary (Aminatun, 2016; Puspita, n.d.; Tanenhaus et al., 2000). It can be divided into two categories; they are reiteration and collocation (Afrianto et al., 2021; Kuswoyo & Susardi, 2016).

Further, cohesion is part of discourse analysis discussion. The word discourse usually defines as language beyond the sentence, so the analysis of discourse is typically concerned with the study of language in text and conversation (Gulö, 2014; Naconha, 2021; Suprayogi et al., 2021). As the result, we can use any kind of scripts as the object for this discussion as long as it is still in the form of text. Moreover, in discourse analysis the data are text whether it is written or spoken text (Chavez, 2000; Evayani & Rido, 2019).

Based on the issue illustrated above, the writer 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. 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 writer 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 . 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 writer can see how they use conjunctions and what their functions are in their writing. Regarding to the background of the study above, the writer formulates the problem as follow: What are the types and functions of conjunctions which appears in The Jakarta Post on November 2016 edition?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a study that deals with the analysis of language in its various forms it can be a written or spoken as long as it still in a form of text (Amelia, 2021). And it presents different views for different individuals in different environment or societies. Within linguistics, discourse analysis has taken at least two different paths: one is the extension of grammatical analysis to include functional objectives and the other is the study of institutionalized language use within specific cultural settings (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020; Pranoto, 2021).

2. Cohesion

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(Apriyanti et al., 2014). 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 (Ayu & Zuraida, 2020; Mulyasari & Putri, 2020) .

Cohesion is analyzed in the form of sentence. It is because "a sentence is the highest grammatical structure and tends to determine how cohesion is expressed (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021; Hornberger & Hult, 2006). Cohesion is easily found in a sentence because it is always used as the link of one sentence to another sentence and that a sentence or a text will be jumped rough without it (L. M. I. Afrianto & Seomantri, 2014; Chavez, 2000;

Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). Next, cohesion can be divided into two which are grammatical and lexical. Grammatical cohesion includes reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction, while lexical one includes repetition and collocation (Aminatun et al., 2021; Istiani & Puspita, 2020). Since, the writer only deals with conjunction therefore the writer will explain more about conjunction.

3. 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 (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021). 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 (Putri & Aminatun, 2021; Sari & Putri, 2019).

It means conjunction is different from the three types of cohesion discussed previously which are reference, substitution and ellipsis because conjunction stresses in the correlation of sentences. The previous and the next sentences should correlate to each other. There are four types of conjunction. They are additive, adversative, temporal and causal (Muliyah et al., 2020; Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021).

**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 (Febrian & Fadly, 2021; Suryono & Subriadi, 2016). 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. 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 (Mertania & Amelia, 2020; Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021).

The data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. 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 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 several grammatical cohesive devices as a total occurance.

### a. Additive Conjunction

**Article 2**

**Datum 1**

*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 clasifyed 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.

**Datum 2**

*Yet, the challenge of regaining the growth rates of previous years remains very real. Indonesia's third quarter growth came in at 4.7 percent, despite continued monetary easing over the first half of the year. **This is** below the 5.8 percent average for the last decade, and lower than expectation of 5 percent or more. Despite this, the government is boldly predicting economic growth to exceed 6 percent in 2018.*

In this paragraph, the writer used conjunction *this is* in his writing . *This is* is categorized as additive conjunction, especially additive in the expository sense. In addition may occasionally be found between two sentences. And the function of this word is used to give an apposition such as *Indonesia's third quarter growth came in at 4.7 percent* then, *this is below the 5.8 percent average for the last decade, and lower than expectation of 5 percent or more*.

### b. 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.

**Datum 10**

*American Muslims recognize the danger, **but** their population is small, little more than 3 million, **and** their vulnerability is great.*

In datum 10, the writer often used two conjunctions such as *but* and *and*. However, these conjunctions are united become one. In which, in adversative part the word *but* can contain the element *and* as one of its meaning component, and these conjunctions are categorized as adversative conjunction which is the situation represent a contradiction. The first sentence *is American Muslims recognize the danger*, it shows positive meaning, but the following sentence represents a contradiction which is negative from the first one.

### c. 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.

## CONCLUSION

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. 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. 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 an appropriate conjunction in our writing. Since, the uses of an appropriate conjunction is really 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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