

**Research article**

# The Use of Conjunction on "Art and Culture" Articles in Bali Travel News

Dewa Ayu Mahadewi<sup>1\*</sup>, Made Susini<sup>2</sup>, I Nyoman Sujaya<sup>3</sup>, Mirsa Umiyati<sup>4</sup>

Universitas Warmadewa

**ORCID**

Mirsa Umiyati: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8335-4220>

**Abstract.**

This paper aimed to classify and describe the types of conjunction that used on the text, the meaning expressed by the conjunctions in linking the sentence including the expression which are used. The data was taken from 'Art and Culture articles in Bali Travel News'. The article was chosen as the Data Source after considering that there were many conjunctions found in it. The main theory used to analyse the conjunction was the theory of Cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan. The method used was qualitative descriptive method. There were several steps in presenting the data analysis. Numbers were given to the sentence containing conjunctions. Then the next step was presenting the conjunctions occurring on the texts based on the type conjunctions, completed with the explanations of its meaning on the texts. From the findings the articles were full conjunction. Based on the analysis it can be identified that the four types of conjunction proposed by Halliday and Hasan occur on the texts. Every conjunction has its own meaning on the texts. The additive type expresses the additional information of what stated in the previous sentence, the adversative type expressed the contrastive meaning between sentence, causal relation expresses the causal and result, and temporal relation expresses that the sentences are related in time. Additionally, from the texts most of Conjunctions occurred in the beginning of the sentence. Meanwhile some of them occurred in the middle of sentence.

**Keywords:** grammatical cohesion, conjunction, art and culture

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In communication, there is a transfer of information whether it is spoken or written. However, when we read a passage or the text, we sometimes think. This fact explains that the reader still face many about what difficulties in interpreting the meaning of word or a group of words in a piece a text. For example, what the words refers to in preceding or following part of the text and how to describe the cohesiveness of a text. Thus, if we find the problem as such, our interpretation seems to be clumsy and different from the context of sentence as well. The text is regarded as a semantic unit, so it must have meaning inside, which is expressed through sentence by using cohesion devices properly. It means that it emerges as the meaning of a text, inevitably effort that the sentence should be interrelated to each other.

Corresponding Author: Dewa Ayu Mahadewi; email: [madesusini@yahoo.com](mailto:madesusini@yahoo.com)

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Grammatical is the system of a language. People sometimes describe grammar as the rules of a language, but in fact there is no language without rules. In grammar there is a list of parts of speech. They are verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection. A verb is used to show an action or a state of being; a noun functions as a subject or object of a word can be modified by an adjective; adjectives are used to describe or specify a noun or pronoun; an adverb is used to modify a verb, adjective and other adverbs; a pronoun is used in the place of a noun or phrase; prepositions are used before nouns to form a phrase that shows where, when, how and why; conjunctions join clauses or sentences or words; interjections are used to show surprise or emotion. Grimes (1975:272) explains the term cohesion as a system that has to do with the way information mentioned in speech relates to information that is already available, he relates the system to means of introducing new information and on of keeping track of old information. Grammatical cohesion includes references, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. According to Halliday and Hasan, in the book *Cohesion in English* (1976), the concept of cohesion account for the essential semantic relation whereby any passage or writing is enabled function as text. In this research focus to analysis one aspects of cohesion that is conjunction.

There are many types of conjunction markers within a text, that is Halliday and Hasan state that there are four types of conjunction, including additive, adversative, causal and temporal. Based on Halliday and Hasan (1976:226) 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. Conjunction is not definable in such clear cut terms. In describing conjunction as a cohesive device, it emphasizes on the function these elements have of relating to each other linguistic elements that occur in succession, not emphasizes on the semantic relation. And According to Nunan in his book *Introducing Discourse Analysis* (1993:26), Conjunction differ from reference, substitution and ellipsis in that it is not a device for reminding the reader of previously mentioned entities, actions and states of affairs. In other words, it is not what linguists call an anaphoric relation. However, it a cohesive device because it signals relationship that can only be fully understood through reference to other parts of the text

The existence of conjunction can be found in various sources such as novel, magazine, newspaper, literature book, etc. For example in magazine, conjunction is very important aspect in writing because as the explanation above, conjunction is words or phrases that help carry a thought from one sentence to another, from one idea to another, or from one paragraph to another. The observing the use of conjunction on

Art and Culture articles in Bali Travel News because there are many conjunctions has been found in this article and it's one of the famous magazines in Bali. This magazine contains the tourism guide for the tourist who was interest to travelling in Bali. Some of information in magazine is written in the form of article.

The related study is Himmatr Rofi'ah 2017 from State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya, This study attempts to analyze of the use of grammatical cohesion in "The Miracle Worker" movie script, and the different between this research is the object but have the same theory. Rohmawati Yuli, 2014. Discourse Analysis on Cohesive Devices Found in the Female's Fashion Blog. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang, this research focuses on the types and function of cohesive devices which are used in fashion blog and the different between this research is the object but have the same theory. Prastiti Ramadhani, 2020. This research used a qualitative content analysis where the researcher tried to find out the conjunction from the sentences in the —Twilight Movie Script. In this research the writer used all of words that are attached conjunction as the data and the different between this research is the object but have the same theory.

Discussing a scientific study, in this case the analysis of English conjunction use of course needs time and advance knowledge as well as extra energy to go. Therefore, problem focused in this study are as follows: What types of conjunctions are used on "Art and Culture" articles in Bali Travel News and what are the meanings expressed by the conjunctions on "Art and Culture" articles in Bali Travel News?

The object purpose of every study is to give explanation and information about the subject concern. So that after being observed, this scientific paper to make to fulfil some aims. Here are three aims in the study, the general aim, specific aim, and academic aim. The general aim of this study is to practice my knowledge and ability in writing a scientific paper and also to get description about conjunction in English. Academically, the aim is to fulfil one of the requirements needed in university in order get my S1 degree in the English Department, Faculty of Letters Universitas Warmadewa. This is also academically valuable for next generation students who are going to finish their study.

## 2. METHODS

This writing would be considered invalid and unreliable. The method of this research applied in determining the data source, data collection, and data analysis. The method has used to analyze the data in this research is qualitative descriptive method. According

to Moleong (1995, p:2) states that descriptive qualitative research is defined as the qualitative research, a type of research which does not include any calculation or enumerating, where descriptive qualitative research seeks to provide this picture or the sentence using data in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. qualitative refers to the method in which the data is analyzed in an ordinary and natural way without any manipulation. However in descriptive method, the data is analyzed to elucidate it in words or sentences. The data in this study was analyzed based on Halliday and Hasan theory of conjunction in their book *Cohesion in English* and also it was supported by the other theories. The data analysis is presented descriptively related to the theory. There are several steps in presenting the data analysis. Numbers are given to the sentence containing conjunctions. Then the next step is presenting the conjunctions occurring on the texts based on the type conjunctions, completed with the explanations of its meaning on the texts. The first analysis is about Additive, adversative, causal and the last is about temporal. In this presentation, every single example completed with the explanation of its meaning on the texts.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 1. Type of Conjunction

##### (a) Additive

##### i. Simple Additive

“*Mebat* is not just for food consumption, but **also** for the ceremony and completing the ceremony. There are also people doing *mebat* spontaneously for meals or parties. They all can form harmony, togetherness and familial atmosphere. That’s really a picture in our lives. We present the harmony to *Ida Bhatara* or God so that we will also turn harmonious,” he concluded”. (2 - 44)

The expression **also** in this example can be interpreted that there is yet another point “for the ceremony and completing the ceremony.” to be taken in conjunction with the previous one “*Mebat* is not just for food consumption” which is already stated before.

##### 1. (a) i. Complex Additive Emphatic

Complex Additive Emphatic relation is presented by the expression **In addition**.

“Local communities, especially the Hindus, strongly believe the holy water can cure some ailments they are suffering from. For married women having not got children for long time, they often invoke holy water here in the hope of getting their descendants.

Drinking the holy water is believed to be blessed with offspring. **In addition**, many people also pray and beg for safety and happiness of their life. “Armed with confidence and based on a clean and sincere heart, it is said that all their hopes will be blessed,” convinced Warni”. (5 - 11)

The expression **in addition** shows the emphatic and internal sense of additive relation in complex form. It indicates that besides the fact “Local communities, especially the Hindus, it is strongly believed that the holy water can cure some ailments they are suffering from. For married women who have not got children for long time, they often invoke holy water here in the hope of getting their descendants. Drinking the holy water is believed to be blessed with offspring

1. (a) i. **Comparative**

Comparative relation is presented by the expression **similarly**.

“According the story of Gus Aji Bawa, a puppeteer, since the number of people increased, ultimately the King f Gianyar called the workers and the royal spiritual advisor to ask for inputs and advice. At that time, the king who had moved the kingdom from Bengkel forest to Gianyar (Griya Anyar—new Brahmin’s house) ordered to make a Dalem Temple. After that, there were two temples namely the Dalem Menak and Dalem Jaba. **“Similarly**, the date and year when exactly this development occurred are not known,” said Gus Aji Bawa. (4 - 32)

The expression **similarly** is used to assert that a point is being reinforced or a new one is added to the same effect; the relevance of the presupposing sentence is its similarity of import to the presupposed one. On the example above the presupposing sentence still relates with presupposed sentence. Both of sentences refer to the same subject. The expression **“similarly”** in this example can be interpreted that there is yet another point “the date and year when exactly this development occurred are not known”.

1. (a) i. **Appositive Relation**

This type is presented by the expression for example.

“Another unique thing from the Nyepi Desa ritual at the Busungbiu customary village is that near the entrance it is obligatory to make a sanggah cucuk (bamboo shrine platform) by suspending replica of sharp weapons made of wood. For example, there are knives, seisuke knife, kris or swords”. (1 - 33)

The expression for example on the example above shows that the presupposing sentence contains an example of the term that occurs in the presupposed sentence. The first sentence explains about some term “another unique thing from the Nyepi

Desa ritual at the Busungbiu customary village is that near the entrance it is obligatory to make a *sanggah cucuk* (bamboo shrine platform) by suspending replica of sharp weapons made of wood” it is linked by the expression “there are knives, *seisuke* knife, *kris* or swords

### 1. (a) **Adversative**

#### i. **Adversative Relation `Proper'**

This types is presented by expression **although, but**.

“Lately, there is an official becoming a *sanggahing*. It is okay provided that it has undergone the initiation rite for the profession. Otherwise, it can only watch the procession because the ritual must be accompanied with mantra to be chanted. Without mantra, the procession will be the same as filing teeth at beauty salon or dental clinic. “**Although** the people are not high priests, they can also become a *sanggahing* as long as they have taken the initiation rite for the profession first,” he said.” (3 - 19)

On the example above the expression **although** shows that the meaning of the sentence above is still contrary to expectation in specific sense ‘in spite of’

### 1. (a) i. **Contrastive Relation `against'**

This adversative type is presented by expression **however**.

“To some people, this method seems rather ridiculous to believe in such a myth. **However**, it does not matter if you entertain yourself by trying it to get what you expect. As evidence, many local communities invoke for recovery of their family members. Some tourists also take it by putting the holy water into a bottle. “Maybe it’s made into a gift for their children, relatives or friends,” said Jero Niti, Promotion Section Officer of Tanah Lot Attraction”. (5 - 17)

For this example, the word **however** indicates the sense contrast ‘as against’. The meaning of the presupposed sentence is contrary with the presupposing sentence. The presumption sentence shows that “For some people, this method seems rather silly to believe such myths” but in the sentence assumption shows that “it does not matter if you entertain yourself by trying to get what you expect.

## **1.3 Casual**

### **1.3.1. Casual Relation (General)**

This type is presented by expression **so**.

This expression implies some kind of reasoning or argument from a premise. It also indicates the semantic relation of ‘because...so “This professor of IHDN Denpasar gave

an example in details that if chili is dominant the menu will taste spicy. Similarly, if the salt is dominant it will be salty. If garlic is dominant it tastes pungent and heated, so the menu becomes unpleasant. “Well, if the spices synergize, mix harmoniously, it will produce tasty lawar. **So**, it does not taste salty, pungent and spicy, but rather appropriate and tastes good,” he said”. (2 - 22)

The expression **so** on the example above has function to express a result of what is stated before. **So** in this example is categorized causal general relation. The presupposed sentence expresses the cause while the presupposing sentence expresses the result. It means that because this professor of IHDN Denpasar gave an example in details about lawar ingredients, it made the taste not salty, pungent or spicy, but rather appropriate and tastes good.

### 1.3.2. Reserved Casual

This type is presented by the expression **as, because**.

“More than fifty people gathered on Griya Santrian Sanur Beach to participate on the baby sea turtles release to the ocean on Wednesday 26 June. Most of them were tourists staying at the resort for their holiday or passer-by. They were invited to join this event and enjoy that wonderful moment **as** these baby turtles splash their way into the waters of the Indian Ocean. The resort management released for 67 turtles. (9 - 4)

The expression **as** on this example also belongs to the reserved causal relation. Here the presupposed sentence expresses the reason why there is an event in the presupposing sentence. The presupposing sentence is “they were invited to join this event and enjoy that wonderful moment” and the presupposed sentence is “these baby turtles splash their way into the waters of the Indian ocean”

### 1.3.3. Respective Relation

This type is presented by the expression **Otherwise**.

“It is different from the case of tooth filing for dead people. The *sangging* will be assigned to its biological mother. This provision is carried in the Proktah palm-leaf manuscript. The tool used to file the teeth is rice knife commonly used in earlier times. **Otherwise**, it can be replaced with lotus flower as the rice knife seems to be difficult to find. “Sangging having not undergone the initiation rite is believed to bring in an effect on the next descent,” he explained. (3 - 25)

The expression **otherwise** on this example belongs to the respectivecausal relations. The presupposing sentence on the example above has internal relation with the presupposed sentence, both of them refers to the same subject (rice knife).

### 1.4. Temporal

### 1.4.1. Simple Temporal

This type is presented by the expression **after that, then**.

“When hunting deer, people do not take a long time. Prior to departing, they say prayers to ask for blessing and safety at Puseh Temple of Padangan customary village as well as at the temple of Subak Abian Batu Cepaka, Padangan village. **After that**, dozens of Padangan villagers do hunting. Having got trapped, the deer is carried by residents. As an expression of enjoyment, the caught deer is welcomed with gamelan music. Moreover, when female villagers are preparing rituals at Puseh Temple, the deer carried by male villagers is welcomed with a dance”. (7 - 20)

The expression **after that** on the example above connects the events which are related in time. The event which comes before and after the conjunction. The event which comes before the conjunctions is “When hunting deer, people do not take a long time. Prior to departing, they say prayers to ask for blessing and safety at Puseh Temple of Padangan customary village as well as at the temple of Subak Abian Batu Cepaka, Padangan village”. And the event which comes after the conjunction is “; dozens of Padangan villagers do hunting. Having got trapped, the deer is carried by residents. As an expression of enjoyment, the caught deer is welcomed with gamelan music.”

### 1.4.2. Complex Temporal Relation

This type is presented by the expression **later, meanwhile in a later envelopment and while**. The data implies complex temporal relations which occur in the ginning or in the middle of the sentence

“Another objective is also to get reunited with their father and mother having been in sacred realm, to avoid punishment in hell **later** on imposed by Lord Yama in the formof biting lower end of *petung* bamboo as stated in the Atma Prasangsa palm-leaf manuscript and parents can meet their obligations to their children so as to be genuine human”. (3 - 48)

The word **later** in this example connects two events, the first event “Another objective is also to get reunited with their father and mother having been in sacred realm, to avoid punishment in hell” and the second event “on imposed by Lord Yama in the formof biting lower end of *petung* bamboo as stated in the Atma Prasangsa palm-leaf manuscript and parents can meet their obligations to their children so as to be genuine human”. The events are related each other in term of time.

### 1.4.3. Summary Relation

This type is presented by the expression **in short**. This expression occurs in the beginning of the sentence.



“The priest added that due to his failure, he tried to return to Nusa Penida through the eastern part of the island. When trying to tether the boat, apparently it was not completely under control. Even, it passed to the beach and split the rock mound in the eastern part of the island. **In short**, the ruin of I Renggan’s boat was made a place of worship currently known as the Batu Medawu Temple”. (8 - 32)

The expression **in short** on this example means that the writer wants to resume the main purpose of what has been explained in the previous paragraph. The sentence “the ruin of I Renggan’s boat was made a place of worship currently known as the Batu Medawu Temple.”, is the summary of the explanation on the previous sentences.

## 4. CONCLUSSION

Four types of Conjunction occur on the texts. Those types are Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal. There are four types of Additive forms which occur on the texts, those are; Simple Additive, Complex Additive (emphatic), Comparative and Appositive. There are only two types of Adversative form which occur on the texts; Adversative ‘proper’ and Contrastive relations as ‘against’. The Causal relations occur in three types on the texts, those are; General causal relation, Reserved causal relations and Respective relations. There are three types of Temporal Relations which occur on the texts, those are; Simple temporal relations, Complex temporal relations and Summary relations.

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