

Datum 1

The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him. “ No,” the old man said. “you’re with a lucky boat. Stay with them.” “but remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then we caught big ones everyday for three weeks.” “I remember.” The old man said. “I know you did not leave me *because* you doubted.” (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:8)

The sentence above shows that *because* here gives new information to what has already been given in terms of causes. The new information is doubted of the old man knows did not leave him. Another example of conjunction can be found in excerpt.

Datum 2

He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish the boy’s parents had told him that the old man was now definitely and finally *salao*, which is the worst form of unlucky, and the boy had gone at their orders in another boat which

Likewise, conjunction also appears in the novel into order to join sentence elements such as words, phrases, or clauses, or even sentences.

The present study shares one important finding with the previous study by Maharlika, (2010) "An Analysis of Formal Links Used in the English Translation of Shahih Bukhari" that is referring expression as the most dominant formal link used. Referring expression is mostly used in every hadith, since the content in that hadith is pronouns that refer to someone or something. Sahih Bukhari is a collection of sayings and deeds of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), the reports of the Prophet's sayings and deeds are called ahadith. In Maharlika, she chooses Shahih Bukhari because there is very rich of formal links. It is indicated by using a kind of formal links, for example the use of referring expression "he" that refers to Prophet Muhammad because the hadiths are from the Prophet that narrated by others.

This present study has a difference with the previous study by Kulsum, (2008) "Study of Formal Links used in English Reading Texts of National Examination of Senior High School (2007 edition)". It has a different finding that repetition as the most dominant formal link used. Repetition is mostly used in every passage. In this research, repetition is the most dominant because there is a passage that tells about the making of chocolate that the word "chocolate" and "beans" are repeated many times rather than refers to a pronoun. English reading texts of national examination of senior high school need to be comprehended well, that is why many repetitions are used in every passage.

