



According to Halliday and Hasan, the elements of cohesion in discourse can be differentiated into two types. They are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion consists of reiteration and collocation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 6).

The research of cohesion device has been done by many researchers. Setyowati (2008) entitled “A Study of Cohesive Devices Found In The main Character’s Utterances of Drama *MACBETH* by William Shakespeare”. The researcher examined kinds of cohesive devices in that movie and got the conclusion that the most widely used is reference. Then, in the second position is followed by conjunction, the kinds of substitution, and the last is ellipsis.

Khoirunnisa (2011) also examined cohesion devices on editor’s note in U.S. news and world report magazine which are taken from three editions. The result of her research showed the differences in using grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion devices, and degree of cohesiveness in each text. She concluded that text one is fewer cohesive than text three, and text three is fewer cohesive than text two. So, all of the text is the fewest cohesive and text two is the most cohesive all of the text.

While in the journal, Rira (2013) tried to investigate the conjunction which is used in opinion columns of Singgalang newspaper. She found the coordinating conjunction appeared 50,98%, the subordinating conjunction appeared 31,37%, and the correlative conjunction appeared 17,64%. It can be concluded that the

coordinating conjunction appeared more frequently than coordinating and correlative conjunction.

Sunarto (2014) examined cohesive devices in some articles in *Newsweek Magazine*. He analyzed the types of cohesive devices and the function used in *Newsweek Magazine*. The researcher found cohesive devices used are grammatical and lexical cohesion and reference is the type of cohesive devices which is most used in the article.

Sukowati (2015) analyzed cohesion of crime news texts in New York Daily News and The Village Voice. She analyzed kinds of cohesion devices used in two texts and found there are 43 items of grammatical cohesion devices in article from New York Daily News and 78 items in article from The Village Voice. In lexical Cohesion devices, she found there are 20 items in article from New York Daily News and 44 Items in article from The Village Voice the cohesion devices created the cohesive text.

The analysis of grammatical cohesion has been examined by Ardian and Rofi'ah (2015). They have same point in grammatical cohesion but different in subject and the first problem. In the second problem, they analyzed the function of grammatical cohesion in their subject. Moreover, the first problem Ardian analyzed kinds of grammatical cohesion in short story entitled A New England Nun by Marry E. Wilkins Freeman, while Rofi'ah analyzed the frequency of each type of grammatical conjunction in The Miracle Worker movie.

The other research which still analyzes grammatical cohesion was Maulidah (2015) but she focused on the part of reference in grammatical cohesion

which appropriated with the context. She analyzed the grammatical cohesion of references in J. K. Rowling's speech and found the personal reference, the demonstrative reference, and the comparative reference in her research.

Based on the studies before, most of researchers have examined cohesion devices in some articles especially in newspaper. While in this research, the researcher conducts to examine the different case from the previous researches. However, the researcher used data which are never used by other researchers before and focused at investigating one type of grammatical cohesion that is conjunction and its types. Moreover, this research focuses at investigating the articles categorized as one of written discourse that is illustration book entitled “#88 LOVE LIFE” is written by Diana Rikasari. The book has simple sentences among the motivation books and it belongs to famous and best seller book. It was indicated by the printing of the second volume entitled “88 LOVE LIFE Vol. 02”. The researcher discovered grammatical cohesion especially conjunctions in that book because the researcher wants to complete the previous studies which have never been discussed by researchers before about conjunction and its types. Furthermore, in “#88 LOVE LIFE” book the author wrote the contents of the book in good diction and it makes the readers easy to understand the author's message. In Diana Rikasari's book, “#88 LOVE LIFE”, many kinds of conjunction are used by the author and it is interesting to be analyzed.

The researcher examines types of conjunction in “#88 LOVE LIFE” book because the conjunction has an important role in the book and the author almost always used conjunction to connect every sentence in whole of her book. It means







