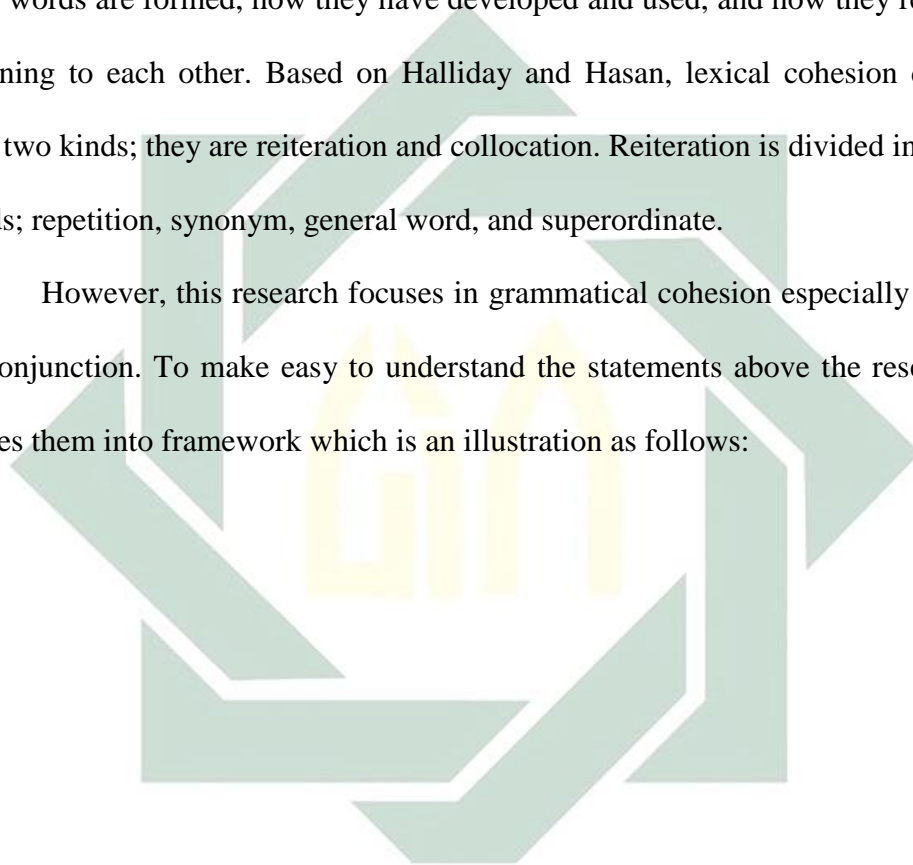


comparative. Substitution is divided into three kinds; nominal, verbal, clausal. Elipsis is divided into two kinds; verbal and clausal. The last is conjunction which is divided into four kinds; additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is study related with vocabulary of language; how words are formed, how they have developed and used, and how they relate in meaning to each other. Based on Halliday and Hasan, lexical cohesion divides into two kinds; they are reiteration and collocation. Reiteration is divided into four kinds; repetition, synonym, general word, and superordinate.

However, this research focuses in grammatical cohesion especially in part of conjunction. To make easy to understand the statements above the researcher writes them into framework which is an illustration as follows:



2.1 Grammatical Cohesion

Spoken and written discourses display grammatical connection between individual clauses and utterances (Brown and Yule, 1983:192). As explained before grammatical cohesion is classified under four broad types; they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Both of them will be explained bellow.

2.1.1 Reference

Reference occurs when the elements not only need to be interpretation systematically but also give reference to other something to be interpreted. The reference refers to the same thing. Halliday and Hasan state reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. They divide reference into two characteristics; they are exophoric reference which refers to situational reference and endhoporic which refers to textual reference, if endhoporic they may be anaphoric or cataphoric. Anaphoric refers to introduce the real same entities that turned by antecedent, while cataphoric is the referent which has not introduced before.

According Halliday and Hasan, there are three types of reference; they are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:37). Personal reference is the reference refers to individual in utterance situation, through the category of person; e.g. I, me, mine, my, you, yours, your, etc. Demonstrative reference is the reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity; e.g. this, these, that, those. Comparative reference used when

understood is used in the special sense of ‘going without saying (Halliday and Hasan, 1967:142).

Ellipsis has divided into three types; they are nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. Halliday and Hasan state that nominal ellipsis as the one which operates on the nominal group that consists of a head with optional modifier. Verbal ellipsis means ellipsis within the verbal group. Clausal ellipsis consists of two parts structure; they are modal and propositional.

2.1.4 Conjunction

The researcher uses theory of conjunction by Halliday and Hasan to analyze the data, especially to identify the types of conjunction. Conjunction is words which connects two clauses in the same sentence (Cory, 1996:20). Moreover, Halliday and Hasan (1976:303) define that conjunction is on the borderline of the grammatical and the lexical cohesion. They also divided conjunction into four categories; they are additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunction.

2.1.4.1 Additive Conjunction

To add additional sentence in the different sense we usually use word to make the sentence coherent and cohesive. Halliday and Hasan (1976:244) state that the cohesive relation expressed by *and* at the beginning of a new sentence and it is embodied in the form coordination and apposition. They also classify the words that used cohesively as conjunction which include in additive by several

