CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents of the research findings of data analysis and the discussion which correlates with the analysis.

4.1 Findings

The findings of this research were taken from data sources. The data were obtained from "#88 LOVE LIFE" book written by Diana Rikasari which has 88 pages. In this research, the researcher analyzed cohesive devices focuses on conjunction used theory which was proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The researcher wrote findings of this research based on problems of the study above. The first is types of conjunction which are used in "#88 LOVE LIFE" book. Then, the researcher described the functions of conjunction which are found in "#88 LOVE LIFE" book and the last is the researcher found the type of conjunction which is mostly used in the book.

4.1.1 Types and Functions of Conjunction

To easy understand findings in this research, the researcher writes them systematically. The answer of first problem in this research is written in the first paragraph in every point below. Then the second paragraph in every point below contains descriptions of function conjunction which are found in the book.

Meanwhile the last problem in this research about type of conjunction which is mostly used in the book explains in different point with the first and second problem.

Based on the theory, Halliday and Hasan (1976) divided types of conjunction into four parts; they are additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction. The researcher wrote the findings of this research in the table below.

TYPES OF CONJUNCTION		FREQUENCY OF CONJUNCTION	
1. Additive	1.1 Simple Additive Relations	48	
Conjunction	Conjunction		
	1.2 Complex Additive Relations	5	
	(emphatic)		82
	1.3 Complex Additive Relations (de-	-	3_
_	emphatic)		
	1.4 Comparative Relations	9	
	1.5 Appositive Relations	20	
2. Adversative	2.1 Adversative Relations (Proper)	4	
Conjunction	2.2 Contrastive Relations	13	17
	2.3 Corrective Relations	-	17
	2.4 Dismissive Relations	1	
3. Causal	3.1 General causal Relations	3	
Conjunction	3.2 Specific Causal Relations		
	3.3 Reserved Causal Relations	6	13
	3.4 Conditional Relations	4	
	3.5 Respective Relations	-	
4 Temporal	4.1 Simple Temporal Relations	5	
Conjunction	4.2 Complex Temporal Relations	7	
	4.3 Conclusive Relations	2	14
	4.4 Correlative Relations	-	17
	4.5 'Here and Now'	-	
	4.6 Summary Relations	-	
Total			126

Table 4.1 The Types and Frequency of Conjunction.

The table above showed that the researcher found 126 conjunctions. They consist of additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction. The most frequent type of conjunction appears in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari is additive conjunction with 82 times. The next point is adversative conjunction appears 17 times. Then, causal conjunction appears 13 while temporal conjunction appears 14 times. After knew the frequency of types of conjunction in this research, the researcher presented the rank of frequency in each type of conjunction and the function of them. Those will be discussed further below.

4.1.1.1 Additive Conjunction

Based on theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976), additive conjunction is divided into five parts; namely simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations. But in this research, the researcher only found four kinds of additive conjunction. They are simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations. Complex additive relation (de-emphatic) is not found in this research because the function of it is to combine the sense of additive with by afterthought and it rather unsuitable with the data which analyzed in this research, those are motivation words. The finding of this research in the type of additive conjunction will be explained below.

4.1.1.1.1 Simple Additive Relations Conjunction

The research finding of simple additive relations from the motivation words in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book written by Diana Rikasari are displayed below. As the research finding which is showed in the table 4.1 before, there are 48 simple additive relations conjunction which are found. They are expressed by the words *and* appears 43 times in data 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, and 41; *or* appears 2 times in data 1 and 22; and *nor* appears 3 times in data 2, 27, and 30. In this case, the researcher provides the example of each conjunction below:

- a. The key to stay sane, positive and calm, is to set your expectations just right. (Datum 6)
- b. Don't live to prove or make a point. ... (Datum 1)
- c. You don't need to know everything, *nor* do you need to be everything. Just be the best of yourself, ... (Datum 30)

After explained type of conjunction in part of simple additive relations conjunction above, in this case the researcher describes function of conjunctions which had been mentioned. First is the word *and*. Based on the theory which is proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), the word *and* used to add more information; such as fact or idea. The example above (part a) is 6th datum of the book. The word *and* takes an important role in the sentence above to connect and add more information in order to make the sentence above cohesive. So, the sentence above can be taken the conclusion that the sentence inform to readers that set our expectations in the good way is the key to get three things; they are to

stay sane, positive, and calm. Second, the function of word *or*, Halliday and Hasan (1976) explain that the word *or* used to indicate an alternative form. From the sentence above shows that the word *or* used to connect between two selections, they are between 'prove' and 'make a point'. Then, the last is simple additive relations conjunction expressed by *nor*. Based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) this conjunction is used to indicate negative form.

4.1.1.1.2 Complex Additive Relations (emphatic)

The data displayed below are complex additive relations (emphatic) found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. In this case, the researcher found five sentences which show type of conjunction in complex additive relations (emphatic); they are *again* appears 2 times in data 17 and 27; and *even* appears 3 times in data 16, 27, and 43. The sentence below is the example which is expressed by *again* and *even*. It is displayed below:

a. You can hate someone so so bad, you can loathe, you can **even** swear to never speak **again**. ... (Datum 27)

The sentence above is 27th datum of the "#88 LOVE LFE" which shows an emphatic role. The word *again* above means to complete the sentence before that almost of the sentences before has the same meaning which is in the negative and in the last sentence the word *again* used to complete and give the emphatic of the sentences before. And it also has similar function with *even* which is used to give the emphatic meaning of the sentence before.

4.1.1.1.3 Comparative Relations

All the data below categorized as comparative relations found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. In this case, the researcher found 9 comparative relations. They are expressed by the words *than* appears 4 times in data 5, 10, 15, and 34; *rather* only appears 1 time in datum 36; *as smooth as* appears also only 1 time in datum 18; and *like* appears 3 times in 28 and 29. Comparative relations contain of similarity and dissimilarity. The similarity is a related pattern which shows a comparison of what is being said with what has gone before. Meanwhile, dissimilarity relation shows negative comparison where the meaning is in contradiction. Based on the words which are expressed before, the finding of type of conjunction in comparative relations is in the part of similarity. Furthermore, to understand more about using *than*, *rather*, *as smooth as*, and *like* in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book, the researcher display below:

- a. Words can be the sweetest thing to hear, but they can hurt us worse than a knife. ... (Datum 15)
- b. ... So **rather than** having bad assumptions about people and question why they treat you unpleasantly, question yourself first. (Datum 36)
- c. ... humans get tired. We feel upset because things aren't **as smooth as** we've expected. (Datum 18)
- d. Life is **like** the art of taking photos. ... (Datum 29)

The words which have been mentioned above have same function in comparison especially in the part of similarity. The word *than* in the example above is used to show the same effect. It has meaning that sometimes words also can hurt our heart more than when our body pained because of knife. Beside *than*,

the other word which expresses in the same way as *than* is *rather*. The conjunction *rather* has the same function as *than* and sometimes they are combined together in one sentence. It has function to indicate the same relevance of the presupposition. Then, comparative relations expressed by *as smooth as*. It shows that the author of the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book delivers the message about the comparison between the things in our life which are not always same with our expectation by the word *as smooth as*. The last is expressed by *like*. There are two sentences which use word *like*, but in one of them the word *like* appears two times. From the sentence above (part d) explains that the word *like* is used to compare between life and the art.

4.1.1.4 Appositive Relations

According to figure 4.1 before, there are 20 appositive relations found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. They are expressed by the word that appears 13 times in data 4, 9, 12, 16, 17, 22, 23, 25, 32, 35, and 40; as appears 2 times in data 10 and 33; what also appears 2 times in data 2; and who appears 3 times in data 2 and 3. Based on theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976), appositive relations divided into two types; they are exposition and exemplification. The examples of appositive relations can be seen as the followings:

a. Learn to compliment others when deserved. Not only, does it make other people happy, it shows **that** we are happy for other people's happiness. (Datum 4)

- b. Don't use passion **as** an excuse to miss out on other things life has to offer. ... (Datum 33)
- c. ... So be comfortable with our choice of shade, **as** dark green is not always better than lime green. (Datum 10)
- d. Let us be comfortable with **who** we are, **what** we have and **what** we are capable of.

In this case, the researcher described function of conjunctions from conjunctions which have explained above. The first example is one of the data which shows the type of appositive relations using the word *that*. In this case, the word *that* used to indicate the exposition. The position of it is used to explain the sentence before and the reason why we should to learn to compliment others. The other word which expresses appositive relations is *as*. This conjunction is used to indicate a manner. The datum can be seen in the example above (part b). Besides, the researcher also found appositive relation which expressed by *as* but in the different function. If in the example above (part b) the position of *as* is used to indicate a manner, while in the example (part c) *as* has a function to indicate an exemplification. The last sentence (part d) is the example of appositive relation which expressed by *who* and *what*. Those conjunctions have same function with *that* which is used to indicate the exposition the sentence before. Besides that, this conjunction also used to connect main clause and sub clause in sentence.

4.1.1.2 Adversative Conjunction

Adversative conjunction is basically used to express relation that has meaning 'contrary to the expectation'. There are four relations under this type namely adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, correction relations, and dismissive relations. But in this research, the researcher found only two kinds of adversative conjunction. They are adversative relations (proper) and contrastive relations. Each finding of this research in the type of adversative conjunction will be discussed further below:

4.1.1.2.1 Adversative Relations (Proper)

According to table 4.1 before, there are 4 adversative relations (proper) found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. Adversative relations (proper) which is found in that book is expressed by *but* appears 2 times in data 24 and 34; *yet* only appears 1 time in datum 12; and *although* also appears 1 time in datum 17. The examples of adversative relations (proper) as follow:

- a. The world may be moving faster than us, **but** it doesn't always mean you gotta rush to catch up. (Datum 34)
- b. Real happiness is when you can accept that life isn't always that happy and **yet** you still choose to smile and move on. (Datum 12)
- c. **Although** people might fail you over and over again, just make sure that you don't fail yourself. (Datum 17)

The sentences above are several examples of adversative relations (proper) are expressed by *but*, *yet*, *although*. Based on theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) the word *but* in adversative relations (proper) has content element 'and' as one of its meaning components and it always located within sentence. Besides, adversative relations (proper) expressed by *yet* (part b). The word *yet* occurs initially in the sentence and usually find in the sentence beginning. This

conjunction is used to indicate opposition. The other type of conjunction in adversative relations (proper) which is also used to indicate opposition expressed by *although*.

4.1.1.2.2 Contrastive Relations

According to the result of analysis there are 13 data that categorized as contrastive relations found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. They only expressed by *but* appear 13 times in data 3, 9, 10, 15, 18, 21, 27, 28, 38, 40, 41 and 43. Contrastive relations is a relation of adversative conjunction which express of 'as against' and the word *but* also occurs in this type. The contrastive relations expressed by *but* displayed below:

a. ...Love understands. It never force, **but** compromises. (Datum 21)

The datum above is one of the examples of contrastive relations expressed by *but* which is found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book. The word *but* above is used to express the contradiction. It is as against for the sentence before.

4.1.1.3 Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction explains about a reason or purpose. There are five types of causal relations namely general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations, conditional relations, and respective relations. But in this research only three kinds of causal conjunction are found; they are general causal conjunction, reversed causal relations, and conditional relations. These will be discussed further below:

4.1.1.3.1 General Causal Relations

The data below are categorized as general causal relations. There are 3 data; they are in data 10, 28, and 36, which are found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. They expressed by *so*. One of them will be displayed bellow:

a. We often hurt the joy of life by saying, "The grass is greener on the on the other side". But green comes in many shades, to accommodate each of our likings and suitability. So be comfortable with our choice of shade, as dark green is not always better than lime green. (Datum 10)

The sentence above is one of the finding in data which expressed by so.

The word so is used to imply reasoning. The example above showed that the author wrote some arguments, then the word so appears to imply reasoning.

4.1.1.3.2 Reversed Causal Relations

The result of analysis showed that there are 6 reversed causal relations found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. They are expressed by the words *because* appears 6 times in data 5, 15, 18, 23, 36, and 37. One of reversed causal relation which is expressed by *because* in the data as the followings:

a. Doing the right thing is always more difficult than doing the wrong thing. That's why good people are great, **because** they overcome that difficulty. (Datum 5)

The function of word *because* is used to indicate cause and effect relationship. It means that from the example above the word *because* is used to explain 'this is why', the reason of why good people are good.

4.1.1.3.3 Conditional Relations

The data which are displayed below are conditional relations found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. There are 4 conditional relations that are found in the data and they expressed by *if*, they are in data 13, 28, and 32. One of them is displayed bellow:

a. If there is a will, there's a way and if it's for the good, the universe is with us. (Datum 13)

The example above showed the word if appears 2 times and they had same function. Halliday and Hasan (1967) explain that the conditional means 'possibly a; if so, then b'. Then the function of *if* above is used to indicate conditional relationship.

4.1.1.4 Temporal Conjunction

The basic function of temporal conjunction is to show time order or sequence in time that one is subsequent to the other. There are six relations under this type namely simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, 'here and now' relations, and summary relations. But in this research only three kinds of temporal conjunction are found; they are simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, and conclusive relations. Each type of them will be discussed further below:

4.1.1.4.1 Simple Temporal Relations

Simple temporal relations from the motivation words in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari are displayed below. There are 5 simple temporal relations which are found. They expressed by *before* appears 4 times in data 7 and 15 with each datum appears the word *before* two times; and *as long as* only appears 1 time in datum 34. The examples of simple temporal relations as follow:

- a. Feel **before** thinking. Think **before** speaking. (Datum 7)
- b. **As long as** we're rotating in the same direction, enjoy life in our own speed. (Datum 34)

From the example above shows that the word *before* appears two times. These conjunctions are used to indicate time order especially in sense of previous. So, the example above (part a) explained that we should feel first than thinking and think first than speaking. The other conjunction which showed type of conjunction in simple temporal relations is *as long as*. The conjunction has a different function with the word *before*. It is used to indicate simultaneous. Although it has different function between *before*, but they still in same scope that is used to indicate time.

4.1.1.4.2 Complex Temporal Relations

According to the results of analysis, there are 7 complex temporal relations found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. They are expressed by the words *when* appears 7 times in data 4, 12, 20, 28, 31, 38, and 43. One of the data can be seen in the followings:

a. ... Believe in kindness. Spread kindness. Always remember, when they hate you, love them back. (Datum 43)

The function of word *when* above is used to indicate time especially in the sense of simultaneous. But in this case the sense of simultaneous is also accompanied by other component. From the example above explains that simultaneous of someone hate us and we should to love them back.

4.1.1.4.3 Conclusive Relations

The data which are displayed below are conclusive relations found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. There are 2 conclusive relations that are found in the data and they expressed by *at the end of the day* appears 2 times; they are in data 15 and 27. One of them will be displayed bellow:

a. Words can be the sweetest thing to hear, but they can hurt us worse than a knife. Feel before we think, think before we speak. **At the end of the day**, no words can actually heal a broken heart. We heal because we're just supposed to. (Datum 15)

The function of word *at the end of the day* is used to indicate conclusion. It marks the end of some process before and from the example above showed the conclusion of some arguments before.

4.1.2 Frequency of Conjunction

After the researcher explained the types and functions of conjunction above, in this case the researcher described the frequency of conjunction which is used in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari. From the table 4.1 the frequency of conjunction in type of additive conjunction appears 82 times, adversative conjunction appears 17 times, causal conjunction appears 13 times, and the last is temporal conjunction appears 14 times. Then the total frequency of conjunction which is used in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari is 126 conjunctions.

The result of the analysis showed that simple additive relations conjunctions is the biggest type of conjunction which is found in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book Vol. 1 by Diana Rikasari. It is because in simple additive relations conjunctions indicate negative and alternative form (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). Furthermore the simple additive relations conjunctions are expressed by the words and (43 times), nor (3 times), and or (2 times). The simple additive relations conjunction expressed by and is the mostly used in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book. It is because the word and used to add more information; such as fact or idea.

4.2 Discussion

This discussion is taken from the data analysis that has been explained in the previous section. Based on theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) explain that cohesive device divided into two types; they are lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. Lexical cohesion divided into two types; they are reiteration and colocation. Meanwhile grammatical cohesion divided into four types; they are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. But, in this research only focuses on conjunction in "#88 LOVE LIFE" book Vol. 1 by Diana Rikasari.

This analysis was displayed following the classification proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976). In this research, the researcher analyzed type and function of conjunction in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book, then the mostly used conjunction in that book. Based on the findings, the results of this research showed that there are a lot of conjunctions used in the book.

There are 126 conjunctions used in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book are found. They consist of additive conjunction 82 times, adversative conjunction 17 times, causal conjunction 13 times, and temporal conjunction 14 times. In this research only found four parts of additive conjunction; they are simple additive relations conjunction 48 times, complex additive relations (emphatic) 5 times, comparative relations 9 times, and appositive relations 20 times. Two parts of adversative conjunction are found; they are adversative relations (proper) 4 times and contrastive relation 13 times. Then, in causal conjunction found three parts; they are general causal relations 3 times, reversed causal relations 6 times, and conditional relations 4 times. The last is in temporal conjunction found three

parts; they are simple temporal relations 5 times, complex temporal relations 7 times, and conclusive relations 2 times.

From the whole data (43 pages) of motivation words in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari, additive conjunction (82 times) is the mostly type of conjunction used in that book. Furthermore, the mostly type of simple additive relation is expressed by *and* (43 times).

The first type of conjunction is additive conjunction which expressed by and used to add more information, or used to indicate an alternative form, nor used to indicate negative form, again and even used to complete and give the emphatic of the sentences before, than used to add the same effect, rather used to indicate the same relevance of the presupposition, as smooth as and like used to indicate the comparison, that used to indicate the exposition, and as used to indicate a manner. The second type is adversative conjunction which expressed by but used to express the contradiction, yet and although used to indicate opposition. The third is causal conjunction which expressed by so used to imply reasoning, because used to indicate cause and effect relationship, and if used to indicate conditional relationship. The last is temporal conjunction which expressed by before used to indicate time order especially in sense of previous, as long as used to indicate simultaneous, when used to indicate time, and at the end of the day used to indicate conclusion.

Finally, it can be concluded that conjunction is an important role means in language to make cohesive relation in each word, phrase, sentence and even paragraph of the motivation words and link them together. It makes the

motivation words clearly and easy to be understood. It has been proved in this research, because the result showed that there are lot of conjunctions used in the "#88 LOVE LIFE" book by Diana Rikasari and it results a good cohesion.

This research showed us about the coherence and cohesive of the word, phrase, sentence or paragraph. It also has correlated with other scope which is in the scope of religion. It is called by *munasabah*. Based on etymology, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) online, *munasabah* is suitable, match, appropriate, similarity. Meanwhile in his book, Agus Salim, explains that *munasabah* is the compatibility between characteristic and command or prohibition that bring beneficial or reduce harmful for human. Then, based on etymology in book of Study Al-Quran *munasabah* is suitable or connection or relevancy, it means that connection/suitable between the first verse/letter and the next. So, this scope has similar discussion with this research that is about cohesive and coherence. To make easy understand, the researcher gives the example below:

"And Allah repelled those who disbelieved in their rage, not having obtained any good. And sufficient was Allah for the believers in battle. And ever is Allah Powerful and Exalted in Might." (Al-Ahzab: 25)

The verse above is one of the examples of *munasabah* which is between *fasilah* (separation) and content of the verse. One of the functions of *munasabah* is used to reinforce and give the addition. It is shown in the verse above that the

next sentence is used to add the information and reinforce the content meaning in the verse. One of the function of *munasabah* which is explained before has similarity with this research which is type of conjunction in additive conjunction especially in the part of simple additive relations conjunction. It means that grammatical cohesion especially in the part of conjunction is important to make the reader understand well the message of the author in order to avoid misunderstanding.