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## **Analysis of Conjunctions in the Newspaper of “Bali Travel News”**

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<b>ARTICLE INFO</b>	<b>ABSTRACT</b>
Received: 26 December 2023	This article focused on analyzing the types of conjunctions found in the newspaper Bali Travel News edition May 6-19th, 2022. The data were taken from the Bali Travel News edition of May 6-19th, 2022. This research used an observation approach in the process of collecting the data, first reading the article in the newspaper, then underlining the conjunctions that were found in the article and classifying the conjunctions based on the types of conjunction. This research used the qualitative method to analyze the data. It was started by analyzing the types of conjunctions based on the theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976). The result shows the total of conjunctions found in the article of newspaper 357 data, consist of additive relation with 229 or 64,1% data, adversative relation 10 or 2,8% data, causal relation 106 or 29,7% data, and temporal relation 12 or 3,4% data. The most common conjunctions found in the newspaper of Bali Travel News are additive relations because this type of additional information and correlative conjunctions are really needed when writing an article in the newspaper.
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### **1. Introduction**

Conjunctions are the words that are used to connect words by words, phrases by phrases, and clauses by clauses that are used in a sentence and are important because it has a relation between ideas such as cause or effect, contrast, and time sequence (Sutasoma et al., 2022; Shetter, 1977; Worsley & Friston, 2000). According to Steffensen and McClure, conjunctions serve as indicators that bring attention to and clarify the logical relationship between prepositions (McClure & Steffensen, 1985). Conjunctions may construe the preposition it connects as completely unrelated or related in ways the

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author did not intend. Conjunctions connect the elements in the sentences or text to show how the text or sentences relate to each other. It means a correlation between sentences or paragraphs and using conjunctions to make a good sentence so the reader can understand the meaning of the sentence. Besides that, conjunctions have types and functions of conjunctions. According to Rozakis, there are three kinds of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions (Rozakis, 2014).

Conjunctions are used to connect sentences, and besides that, conjunction has a type of conjunction. According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), there are four types of conjunctions such as types of additive, adversative, causal, and temporal, and these types of conjunctions have a function of each type. The types of conjunctions are followed by their conjunctions, such as additive followed by words *and*, *or* adversative by words *but*, *yet*, or *while* causal has a *so* and *for*, and temporal has a conjunctions *since* and *when*. Conjunctions can be found in novels, writing, short stories, and newspapers. Conjunctions are considered in the item of grammar; they are used to link words, clauses, phrases, and sentences to have a connection with each other. According to Dewhurst (1991), conjunctions are words which link two or more clauses in a sentence (Dewhurst, 1991). Besides that, there are some definitions of conjunction proposed by Harris (2009), that conjunctions are used to join together elements of thought: words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs (Harris, 2009). A conjunction is divided into three types, namely coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction, and correlative conjunction.

Bali Travel News is one of the media that provides information about the Bali island. Bali Travel News is a tourist newspaper produced by Post Media Group on December 4th, 1998, which used the print media as a newspaper. In the new era, print media also has electronic media to give information on the homepage of Bali-travelnews.com to relate the previous information about Bali island. The information that they give to the reader comes from the community economic sector, the tourist sector, the educational sector, and each other. Bali Travel News presents information like Balinese life, readers' letters, food and drink or culinary, cover stories, and also shows the Balinese culture, which is unique. This study aims to determine the types of conjunctions used in the newspaper Bali Travel News.

## 2. Literature Review

Studies on the analysis of conjunctions have been an interesting topic for many years, especially in language and linguistic sciences. Some previous research has been discussed. First, a research conducted by Purba et al. (2017) about comparative study of types of conjunction used in the results and discussion sections' Ras and Teflin Jas in this study they analyze the types of conjunctions to compare the result of student Ras and Teflin Jas journals article in term of conjunctions, and the previous study the writer analyzes the types of conjunctions found in Bali Travel News provide the theory by Halliday and Hassan (1976) which is four types of conjunctions that will be used such as

additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. Start by determining the types of conjunction such as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

Other research about error analysis of conjunction usage in students' written recount text (Melyane & Kurniasih, 2014). This research focuses on examining the error coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction. The findings show that most found in the student-written are coordinating conjunction "and" then conjunction "but" while subordinating conjunction found is "because". The difference with the previous research is that it focuses on analyzing the error conjunction in coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction found in students' written recount text. The present research focuses on analyzing the types of conjunction found in Bali Travel News edition May 6-19, 2022, using the theory from (Halliday & Hasan, 1975).

Research about the use of conjunction also studied in many different ways, among of them in the compositions of secondary education students (Martínez, 2015), among L1 Luganda speakers of English (Mirembe & Isingoma, 2022), in advanced L2 speech (Jaroszek, 2011), in public transport (Böcker et al., 2020), in electronic mails vs. paper-based letters (Aidinlou & Reshadi, 2014), in argumentative essay by ESL undergraduates (Mohamed, 2016), and in the Speeches (Debaisieux, 2016; Odeh Al-Khalidy, 2018).

### **3. Method**

The data of this study were taken from the Bali Travel News edition May 6-19th, 2022. The methods used in this research are qualitative and quantitative. The qualitative method the writer used to analyze the data of conjunctions found in the newspaper Bali Travel News, and the quantitative method shows the number of occurrences by using the table. This research used an observation approach in the process of collecting the data, first reading each of the articles in a newspaper, Bali Travel News, then underlining the conjunction, and then classifying the data to analyze the types of conjunctions. The analysis will start by determining the types of conjunction, such as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

### **4. Results and Discussion**

#### ***4.1 Types of conjunctions found in Newspaper of Bali Travel News***

In this study, there are four types of conjunctions with a total number of occurrences of 357 data found in the newspaper Bali Travel News. In addition, this article presented the data in a table. The table shows the types of conjunctions to present the number of types of conjunctions found in the article by Bali Travel News. Then, the table showed the number of occurrences to show variations of the occurrences of different types of conjunctions. The data for all types of conjunctions, such as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal relations, will be shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Types of Conjunction Found in Newspaper of Bali Travel News

No	Conjunction	Data	Occurrences	Percentage
1	Additive	and	208	58,3%
		Or	21	5,9%
2	Adversative	But	10	2,8%
3	Causal	so	32	9,0%
		for	74	20,7%
4	Temporal	When	7	2,0%
		since	5	1,4%
Total			357	100%

Table 1 above shows the number of occurrences with a total of 357 conjunctions found in the article of *Bali Travel News*. To analyze the data, the writer used the qualitative method provided by the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1976) to analyze the types of conjunctions found in the Bali Travel News edition on April 9-22, 2021.

### A. Additive

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), additives are the types of conjunctions used to combine sentences or connect sentences that express relations in a sentence. It's a part of cohesion and combined coordination form.

#### 1. Conjunction *and*

##### Data 1

Each room has a touch of traditional Balinese ornament *and* is equipped with various high-end facilities such as a flat-screen TV, safe deposit box and high-speed Wi-Fi internet access. (PHMHOTELS opens the 101 Bali Oasis Sanur: sentences 5 paragraph 2 page 2).

Conjunction *and* in the middle of the sentence, it is categorized as the simple additive relations. It is used to connect between the first clause and the second clause. For the example of data above, the first clause mentioned, "Each room has a touch of traditional Balinese ornament", whereas the conjunction *and* adding information in the second clause, which is "equipped with various high-end facilities such as a flat-screen TV, safe deposit box and high-speed Wi-Fi internet access."

#### 2. Conjunction *or*

##### Data 2

It was followed with a house tour to several hotel rooms, especially the tatami room *or* the Japanese style room. (gathering 2022 at the 101 Bali Fontana Seminyak: sentences 2 paragraph 4 page 11).

The conjunction "or" connects two clauses and refers to alternative options. For example, in the data above, the conjunction in the first clause is "It was followed with a house tour to several hotel rooms, especially the tatami room," adding the information in the second clause, "the Japanese style room," which means the hotel room used the Japanese style.

## B. Adversative

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), adversative conjunction expresses the contrasting meaning between two clauses or statements of their meaning in a communication process about the speaker-hearer situation to find cohesion in sentences of external and internal fields. Conjunctions express adversative conjunctions but, still, yet, while, nevertheless, etc. The example of adversative relation will be explained in the data below found in the I Travel News edition April 6-19th, 2022.

### 3. Conjunction *but*

#### Data 3

So, initially 90 people confirmed to take part in the clean-up activities, *but* now there are more than 300 people involved. (UHA welcomes foreign tourists with action to clean up plastic waste: sentences 5 paragraph 3 page 3).

The conjunction “but” in the middle of the sentence connects the first and second clauses. From the example of the data above, conjunction *but* showed the first clause, “So, initially 90 people confirmed to take part in the clean-up activities,” and the second clause gives another information, “now there are more than 300 people involved”, it means conjunction *but* can be categorized as coordinating conjunction and has the contrast meaning between two main clauses.

#### Data 4

Cooking is actually a women’s job, *but* in fact, almost all over the world the profession of a chef is even mostly held by man (Ida Ayu Puspaari, a creative female chef who creates fusion food; sentence 1 paragraph 1 page 12).

The data example showed the conjunction *but* connected two main clauses with contrasting meanings. The first clause, “Cooking is actually a woman’s job,” gives a contrasting meaning with the second clause, “In fact, almost all over the world, the profession of a chef is even mostly held by men.” This explains the conjunction *but* gives the contrasting meaning between two clauses and still connects them.

## C. Causal

Causal conjunctions express the purpose, cause, and reason that happened. Causal conjunction relation is a type of conjunction that uses the conjunction *so*, *for*, etc. Causal also expresses the prepositional phrases in the sentences to express or indicate cause and effect (Halliday & Hassan, 1976).

### 4. Conjunction *for*

#### Data 5:

To increase guests’ satisfaction when traveling on the Island of Bali, the beach club facility, which can be accessed from the hotel with a 10-minute walk or using the shuttle service, is available as the right choice *for* sunbathing and

enjoying the day on Sanur beach. (PHMHOTELS OPENS THE 101 Bali Oasis Sanur : sentences 3 paragraph 3 page 2).

The conjunction “for” is used to connect between two main clauses in the sentences. Based on the example of the data above, the conjunction “for” adds the purpose of the information in the first clause: “To increase guests’ satisfaction when travelling on the Island of Bali, the beach club facility, which can be accessed from the hotel with a 10-minute walk or using the shuttle service, is available as the right choice” and the second clause “sunbathing and enjoying the day on Sanur beach”, it means the conjunction for giving the information about the right place when the guests travelling in Island of Bali, especially in the beach club, it can be visited in Sanur beach to doing the sunbathing and enjoying the day on Sanur beach.

#### 5. Conjunction *so*

##### **Data 6:**

All of her production menus have been accepted by tourist, *so* she is always creative to make new menus or at least modify the existing ones. (Ida Ayu Puspaari, a creative female chef who creates fusion food: sentences 7 paragraph 2 page 12).

The conjunction “so” in the middle of the sentence connects two main clauses to express the reasons for something. The second clause is categorized as a coordinating conjunction. Based on the example of the data conjunction “so” in the first clause “, All of her production menus have been accepted by tourists”, giving the reason which is “she is always creative to make new menus or at least modify the existing ones”. The first clause is why Ida Ayu Puspaari is always creative when making new menus.

#### **D. Temporal**

Halliday and Hassan (1976) pointed out that temporal conjunctions connect two phrases or clauses in sentences, and temporal conjunctions have a relation between two successive sentences. These types of conjunctions use the conjunction since, when, etc., to give the adverb of the time. The conjunction will be shown in the following ways.

#### 6. Conjunction *since*

##### **Data 7:**

This is our way of welcoming the rise of tourism in Bali. Honestly, *since* the opening of the international border and the start of the movement of foreign airlines landing at Ngurah Rai Airport, hotel occupancy has started to grow, so that in May and July the occupancy may reach 60 percent. (UHA welcomes foreign tourists with action to clean up plastic waste: sentences 3 paragraph 4 page 3).

The conjunction “since” is used to connect the first clause and the second clause. From the example of the data above, the first clause, “This is our way of welcoming the

rise of tourism in Bali”, adds term of time as a subordinate clause in the second clause “, the opening of the international border and the start of the movement of foreign airlines landing at Ngurah Rai Airport, hotel occupancy has started to grow, so that in May and July the occupancy may reach 60 per cent”, which is the second clause explain the time of foreign airlines landing and hotel occupancy.

#### 8. Conjunction *when*

##### **Data 8 :**

At the time, Meyrick was in Beijing *when* he met a simple and wise Chinese woman who started cooking at the age of 6 before China opened up to the outside world. (Mama San Bali Pampers Your Tongue; sentences 1 paragraph 5 page 1).

The conjunction “when” is used to express the time that happened in the past, and the conjunction “when” connects the first and second clauses. The example of the data showed the first clause, “At the time, Meyrick was in Beijing”, adding the term of time as a subordinate clause in the second clause “, he met a simple and wise Chinese woman who started cooking at the age of 6 before China opened up to the outside world”, it means the conjunction “when” giving the information of the adverb of time that has happened.

#### **5. Conclusion**

Based on the findings, it found that the types of conjunctions most used in a newspaper of Bali Travel News conjunction “and” as an additive relation, with 208 data then, followed by the conjunction “for” with 74 data and conjunction “so” 32 data as a type of causal relation. The types of conjunctions are divided into four types such as additive expressed by the conjunction “and” and “or,” adversative expressed with the conjunction “but,” causal by conjunctions “so” and “for” and temporal express the conjunctions “since” and “when,” (Halliday and Hassan, 1976) that are types of conjunction found in the newspaper of Bali Travel News edition May 6-19th, 2022. It is very important to use conjunctions when writing an article or newspaper to connect one sentence and another sentence to give the information to a reader. Use the conjunction in the article to link or connect the sentences, phrases, and clauses.

#### **Conflict of interest**

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

#### **Authors’ contribution**

Author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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