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Conjunctions Found in Short Story “Mr. and Mrs. Elliot”

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: 21 September 2022 Accepted: 15 December 2022 Published: 20 December 2022	A conjunction is a word used to link or connect sentences or clauses to another to make the words readable and easy to understand. This study aims to determine how many types of conjunction appeared in a short story entitled “ <i>Mr. and Mrs. Elliot</i> .” The qualitative method was applied to collect and analyze the data source. The researchers used the theory from Halliday and Hassan (1976) to analyze types of a conjunction such as Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal. In collecting the data, researchers used the observation method. Several steps were used, such as reading, collecting, and classifying the data based on the types of conjunction. As a result, the researchers found there are 27 or (57,4%) data of Additive Relation expressed by a conjunction <i>and</i> , <i>or</i> , 6 data or (12,7%) of Adversative Relation expressed by conjunction <i>but</i> 1 data or (2,1%) of Causal Relation expressed by conjunction <i>so</i> , and 13 data or (27,6%) Temporal Relation expressed by conjunction <i>after</i> , <i>before</i> , and <i>when</i> .
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1. Introduction

One of the English language’s components of speech, conjunctions, serve as linkers to connect several clauses in a sentence. Without conjunctions, expressing complicated thoughts would look awkward since you’ll have to employ terse phrases that can annoy readers. Conjunction act as a tie to connect one word to another word. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014), a conjunction is a word or group that either link (paratactic) or binds (hypotactic) the clause in which it occurs structurally to another clause (p. 107). Carnie (2010) said that conjunction is typically restricted to constituents of the same general kind and results in a complex constituent of the same type as its conjuncts. Thus, conjunctions in a sentence can make ideas in a sentence or paragraph become coherent and cohesive (see Afrianto, 2017; Büschken & Allenby, 2020; Priyatmojo, 2021). According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), cohesion is part of building

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up sentences in any given textual content. It connects different components of textual content to each other to offer a structure to a text. It allows for putting sentences together in a logical way, for having a legitimate meaning. Cohesion is of central importance in the current study as it is usually considered one of the most important defining properties of writing quality (Bahaziq, 2016). There are four types of conjunctions: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

A conjunction is a grammatical word to refer to an item or a process whose primary function is to connect words or other constructions (Baker & Hengeveld, 2012; Crystal, 2008). A conjunction is mostly found in several literary works, such as novels and short stories. The short story is a brief literary work that basically is fiction that came from the author's imagination and is usually written. The short story can be narrative because some of the short stories were narrated by the parents to make their children sleep at night. Several types of short stories are popular worldwide, such as Afnan Bahaziq mythic tales, fairy tales, legends, tall tales, and so on. In this study, researchers used a short story entitled "*Mr. and Mrs. Elliot*" as primary data. This story is about the relationship between Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, who just married and got a big problem from their past. Thus, they have to stick together to fix the problem that happened. The researchers used the theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) to find the types of conjunction. Therefore, based on the background above, this study is addressed to find out the types of the conjunction

2. Literature Review

The following are some previous studies that examine the topic of conjunctions, such as Suprpto (2014), which analyzes the types and meanings of conjunction that appeared in the American Photo Magazine edition (2012-2013). The researcher used the qualitative method to describe and analyze the data source. As a result, the researcher found 65 elements of additive, 32 elements of adversative, 25 elements of casual, and 52 elements of temporal. Then, research was conducted by Sariah and Nurwahdah (2019), finding out the types of conjunction that appeared in two Jakarta post newspapers entitled "Five Instagram Accounts Art Lovers Should Follow" and "Go-food Leads Indonesia's Online food Delivery Service Industry." The main theory used is Rozakis (2003). As a result, nine coordinate conjunction and three subordinate conjunctions are found in the first data source; meanwhile, the second data source has 28 coordinate conjunction and 15 subordinate conjunctions.

Furthermore, an analysis of the conjunction in Barack Obama's speech in his first victory election on 4th November 2008, at Grant Park in Chicago (Aji, 2022). This study employed the theory of Wren and Martin (2017) in analyzing the data. It was found that 113 elements of coordinating conjunctions. Meanwhile, the functions are divided into three parts: conjunctions joining words, conjunctions joining groups of a word, and the last conjunctions joining parts of a compound sentence. The data source and the theory differ between the previous studies and this current study. This current study used the main source of data from a short story entitled "*Mr. and Mrs. Elliot*" and the main theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976). In addition to the research above, other studies discuss conjunctions in several aspects, for example, conjunctions in the thesis' abstract (Kurniati, 2019), texts speech (Odeh Al-Khalidy, 2018; Sulistyarningsih & Slamet, 2018), students' writing (Aidinlou & Reshadi, 2014; Nugraheni, 2016; Purba et al., 2017) and so on.

3. Method

In this research, researchers applied a descriptive qualitative method to describe the types of conjunction found in the short story. The data source was from a short story, “*Mr. And Mrs. Elliot.*” The method of collecting the data was the observation method. The researcher used the following steps; first, reading the short story; second, underlining the words containing the conjunction; and last, classifying the conjunction based on the types found in the data source (Gay et al., 2012; Miles et al., 2014). After collecting the data, the researcher continued to analyze the result of the data source that had been classified. The researcher used the theory of Halliday & Hasan (1976) to analyze and describe the types of conjunction. Four types of conjunction will be examined: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. Based on the aim of the study, the researchers tend to analyze, describe, and classify each conjunction found in the data source.

4. Results and Discussion

After all the data had been collected and classified, afterward the researcher analyzed all the data. It was found 47 data of conjunctions. The types of conjunction that have been analyzed such as additive relation, adversative relation, causal relation, and temporal relation. The data will present in the table below. The table shows the number of types of conjunction found in the data source and the percentage of the conjunction in the data source.

4.1 The type of conjunction found in short story “*Mr. and Mrs. Elliot*”

In this section, all type of conjunction used in Mr. and Mrs. Elliot short story were described into the Table 1.

Table 1. Types of conjunction found in Short Story entitled “*Mr. and Mrs. Elliot*”

No	Types of Conjunction	Frequently	Percentage	
1	Additive	And	25	53,1 %
		Or	2	4,2 %
2	Adversative	But	6	12,7 %
3	Causal	So	1	2,1 %
4	Temporal	After	4	8,5 %
		Before	3	6,3 %
		When	6	12,7 %
	Total		47	100%

Based on Table 1 above shows the number of types of conjunction found in the data source. There are 27 or (57,4%) data of Additive Relation expressed by the conjunction *and*, *or*, 6 data or (12,7%) of Adversative Relation expressed by conjunction *but*, 1 data or (2,1%) of Causal Relation expressed by conjunction *so*, and 13 data or (27,6%) Temporal Relation expressed by conjunction *after*, *before*, and *when*

Furthermore, all types of conjunctions will be described in the following. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there are four types of conjunction found in this data: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. There are seven selected data used as a sample that will explain below.

a. Additive

Additive is the conjunction that tends to add information and tie one clause or sentence to another (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). It also stated that the additive relation adding the beginning of the sentence and give alternative or possibility of opinion, place, etc. In this research, two additive conjunction appeared such as *and*, *or*. In this research used two data as sample to be analyze

1) Conjunction *and*

He was delighted with his experiment *and* they developed it as far as possible. (Paragraph 6, sentence 2).

The example of the data (1) above showed the conjunction *and* can be classified as Additive relation. This relation ties or links the previous clause to another clause and shares the same information based on the first clause. In this data, the first clause mentioned, "He was delighted with his experiment." While the conjunction *and* linked the next clause and shared the same information, which is "they developed it as far as possible."

2) Conjunction *or*

Many of them would have preferred to go to Languedoc, Montpellier *or* Perpignan if there are universities there. (Paragraph 2, sentence 3)

The example of the data (2) above consists of Additive relation, which is expressed by conjunction *or*. It appeared in the middle of the clause linked to the previous clause to another. This conjunction also shares or adds alternative information based on the previous clause. In this data, the previous clause mentioned that "Many of them would have preferred to go to Languedoc, Montpellier." Which the conjunction *or* gives a piece of alternative information to the second clause, "*or* Perpignan if there are universities there."

b. Adversative

Adversative conjunction is opposite to expectation. The expectation may be inferred from the content of what is being said (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). It showed that the adversative conjunction breaks the expectation expected in the previous clause or sentence. In this research, a conjunction "*but*" appeared in this data source. One data is used as a sample will explain below.

3) Conjunction *but*

Mrs. Elliot was learning the touch system on the typewriter, *but* she found that while it increased the speed it made more mistakes. (Paragraph 14, sentence 3).

Based on the data (3) above, it showed the conjunction *but* can be classified as Adversative relation. This conjunction acts as opposite the previous clause and gives different information from the previous clause. In this example of the data, the previous clause says, "Mrs. Elliot was learning the touch system on the typewriter." Thus, the conjunction "*but*" acts to give opposite information from the previous clause: "she found that while it increased the speed it made more mistakes."

c. Causal

Causal is the type of conjunction that shows the reason for the clause or sentence followed by the previous sentence. As stated by Halliday and Hassan (1976), causal is the type of conjunction that is expressed by *so*, *thus*, *therefore*, *accordingly*, and *consequently*. Those conjunctions have the same potential for development as those with the opposite meaning. In this research, only the conjunction "*so*" appeared in the data source. There are selected data used as a sample which will be explained below.

4) Conjunction *so*

He wanted to keep himself pure *so* that he could bring to his wife the same purity of mind and body that he expected of her. He called it to himself living straight. (Paragraph 3, sentence 4).

The example of the data (4) above showed the conjunction "*so*" can be classified as Causal relation. This conjunction can be classified as Causal because it appeared in the middle of the clause to link and give the reason for the second clause. From the example of the data, the previous clause mentioned, "He wanted to keep himself pure." Meanwhile, the conjunction "*so*" gives the reason for the last clause: "that he could bring to his wife the same purity of mind and body that he expected of her."

d. Temporal

The temporal types of conjunction showed the terms of time used in the clause or sentence to explain the situation (Halliday & Hassan, 1976). Those conjunctions include *after*, *when*, *since*, *after that*, and *before*. These conjunctions usually come along with the previous conjunction, such as *and*, *so*, *thus*, etc. In this research, only three conjunctions appeared in the data source, such as *after*, *before*, and *when*. There are three selected data used as a sample that will explain below.

5) Conjunction *after*

They tried in Boston *after* they were married and they tried coming over on the boat. (Paragraph 1, sentence 3).

The data (5) mentioned above showed the example of Temporal relation, which is expressed by conjunction *after*. This conjunction appeared in the middle of the sentence. This conjunction is defined by time because it acts as a term of time used to explain the situation. The first clause of this data mentions, "They tried in Boston," while the conjunction *after* gives the term of time: "they were married and they tried coming over on the boat."

6) Conjunction *before*

She cried a good deal and they tried several times to have a baby *before* they left Dijon (Paragraph 9, sentence 10).

The conjunction *before* can be classified as Temporal relation because it acts to give the term of time in the clause or sentence. This data showed the conjunction *before*, given the time term in the clause. This conjunction also acts as tying the previous clause to another. The first clause mentioned, "She cried a good deal and they tried several times

to have a baby.” Thus, the conjunction *before* gives the term of time, “*before* they left Dijon.”

7) Conjunction *when*

He could never remember *when* it was decided that they were to be married. (Paragraph 7, sentence 4).

The example of data (7) above showed the conjunction *that* can be classified as Temporal relation. This conjunction appeared in the middle of the clause to tie between two clauses. This conjunction gives the term of time in the clause or sentence. For example, in this data, the previous clause mentions, “He could never remember.” Meanwhile, the conjunction *gives* the term of time, “*when* it was decided that they were to be married.”

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the total of conjunction found in this novel entitled “Mr. And Mrs. Elliot” is 47 data divided into four types: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. For the additive, the researcher found 25 conjunctions “*and*” and two conjunctions “*or*” for the adversative, the researcher found six conjunctions. Still, for the causal, which was expressed by the conjunction “*so*,” the researcher found one data. The last for the temporal the researcher found four conjunctions “*after*,” 3 conjunctions *before*, and six conjunctions *when*. The existence of conjunction is linked to show extra information about what has been mentioned within the previous clause or sentence (see also Mel’čuk, 2017; Partee & Rooth, 2002; Purba et al., 2017; Unubi, 2016; Weiler & Schuele, 2014). In this research, the researcher also conducted several journals and a thesis that studied the types of conjunction found in the novel. This research hoped to develop valuable references for further study and improve understanding of the types of conjunction in words, clauses, phrases, and sentences.

Conflict of interest

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

Authors’ contribution

The 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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