

Conjunction Analysis of Gramatical Cohesion on Christine Lindop's Bridge and Other Love Stories

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Abstract. *This study aims to describe the forms of grammatical cohesion conjunctions in a short story book entitled The Bridge and Other Love Stories by Christine Lindop. This study focused on the forms of conjunctions, meanings, and grammatical cohesion functions by using Halliday's theory to analyze the data. The approach used in this study was descriptive qualitative to analyze every word contained in the short story entitled The Bridge and other love stories by Christine Lindop. The results of this study indicate that the forms of grammatical cohesion conjunctions contained in the short story book with that title are Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal conjunctions. The meaning and function of each cohesion are 1) meaningful as a sequential connecting time, 2) shows the cause of something, 3) shows the event that contrasts with the situation, 4) shows a choice. This research can be a reference for academics for further research in the same field with different objects in the future.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication between humans and other humans in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech organs. Wardhaugh (2006:3) a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. That is, language is an arbitrary system of vowel symbols used by humans as a form of communication. Language is a communication tool because it is an expression of the human mind, using words, symbols or other expressions that can be communicated through words, mouth and body. Humans use language to build relationships with each other. Language is based on phonemes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentence forms (Ruruk, 2015: 825). Sentence acquisition begins with language acquisition with

regard to the first language in a language utterance. In addition, the acquisition of sentences in a language is also found in a written text. Through writing, humans are able to express all the ideas they have, and put them into a story, one of which is a short story.

A short story is a piece of prose fiction that can usually be read in one sitting and focuses on a standalone incident or a series of related incidents, with the intention of generating a single effect or mood. That is, a short story or short story is a fictional prose that tells about an event experienced by the main character.

In a short story, the storyline is structured in a clear systematic way so that the text can be well understood by a reader. Like a book with the title the Bridge and

other love stories. It is a collection of short stories. *"The Bridge And Other Love Stories"*. This short story consists of some dialogues uttered that are expressed in the sentence types. The story mainly tells about a bridge where the love story of three couples took place. The first chapter talks about *Plan for Love* roled by Luke and Gemma. The second chapter talks about *The Maker of Cake*, in this section the love story is roled by Lucy and Sam. The third is *Bridge* that has the love story between Nina and Dragan. This short story tells different characters with their own different love stories. Luke is a good-looking young man, but he is not very clever with words meanwhile Gemma is clever with words. Lucy and Becky are good friends, then Sam; a young man who makes wonderful cakes unfortunately he makes a mistake. Nina and Dragan are in love, so deeply in love but they live in a wrong place and at the wrong time. All the love stories that took place in the bridge as well as other love stories showed the moments of misunderstanding, pain, happiness, laughter, and sometimes great sadness. After all, love can nearly always find a way.

Based on the short stories book above, there are many dialogues and there are many words that are strung together into complete sentence units that are interconnected with one another. The connectedness is part of coherence. According to linguistics, it is a combination of lingual units in text or utterances. Coherence also means a semantic relationship between sentences or between parts of a discourse, whose existence serves to create cohesion between parts of the text. The connecting device is categorized as a form of cohesion.

Cohesion is a connecting tool between sentences in a text due to external factors, so that the linkages between sentences become a complete text unit and can be clearly understood by readers (Hodairiyah, et al, 2022: 338). It is a very vital thing to create a whole story in a text, especially conjunctions. Conjunction is an important part of cohesion. It has a very strong role in the readability of a story text. Conjunctions are categories that function to expand other units in a hypotactic construction, and always connect two or more other units in a construction. Conjunctions connect parts of speech that are equal or not equal (Kridalaksana, 2014:102). In addition, Finoza (2013: 103) says that a conjunction is a function word that connects two words or sentences. Given this, it can be said that conjunctions are connecting words, or conjunctions known as conjunctions. In line with this term, Alwi, Soenjono D., Hans L. (2014:301) defines a conjunction which is also a conjunction, an assignment word that connects two equal units of language: a word for a word, a phrase for a phrase, a clause for a clause. Meanwhile, according to Baiti (2020) defines that conjunctions, conjunctions, or conjunctions are a particle or unit of syntax which functions to connect words with words, clauses with clauses, sentences with sentences to form coherent paragraphs.

From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that conjunctions are lingua language units that have the function of connecting lingua language units in the form of words with words, phrases with phrases, or sentences with sentences so as to form a unified paragraph or text that aims to be understood clearly. and continuous between paragraphs. This,

in line with the theory above, Halliday (1976) classifies grammatical cohesion, especially conjunctions, into four parts, namely additive, adversative, causal, temporal. These conjunctions serve as connecting devices in Christine Lindop's short stories which are the object of the researcher's study. Each conjunction has its own function and meaning in each narrative text to convey a complete message to the reader. However, every reader will not know what is the meaning and function of each conjunction listed as a liaison between sentences in the text because they have been entertained and absorbed by the storyline created by the author. They do not think to know in detail why these sentences can be interconnected with one another. Thus, the researcher is interested in analyzing the meaning of conjunctions in these short stories, although several studies on cohesion have been carried out, but research on short stories by Christine Lindop is a new object that has never been studied.

Several previous researchers have conducted studies on cohesion, including Hodairiyah, et al (2022) with the article entitled Conjunctions of Grammatical Cohesion in the Novel *Woman at Point Zero* by Nawal El-Sadawi. In her article it was stated that the research only describes the use of grammatical cohesion conjunctions contained in a novel entitled *woman at point zero* by Nawal El-Sadawi. Masithoh and Fadlilah (2017) with the title of the article *Grammatical Cohesion Found in Recount Texts Of "Pathway to English" X Grade Curriculum 2013 General Program* by Erlangga. Ahmed, Rahman's *Reference As A Cohesive Device* (2008). In his article, he stated that Reference is a relationship by means of which one detects the meaning of

an item by referring to another previous item that stands for it. It is a semantic relationship that is employed for effectiveness purposes to avoid repetition and redundancy. The third, Sudani. Meri, et. al. (2017): *The Grammatical Cohesion with Reference to Short Stories Entitled "The Twelve Dancing Princesses" by Brothers Grimm and "The Whale Sound" by Roger Dean Kiser*. In their article based on the results of the analyses, four types of grammatical cohesion were found in the first story such as: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. There were two cohesive grammatical types found in the second story namely: reference and conjunction. Among all the grammatical cohesions found in both stories, the most widely used type of grammatical cohesion was reference.

From some of the previous studies above, it can be said that there are similarities in the theory used by researchers to analyze the data found. There are similarities between previous research and current research, namely both using cohesion theory but different aspects. The aspects that will be used in this study are more focused on the conjunction aspect as an analytical tool in short stories entitled *The Bridge and Other Love Stories*. In this research, the researcher will focus on the meaning and function of the conjunction itself. In addition to describing the forms of conjunction findings, the researcher will also discuss the meaning and function of each aspect of conjunctions in grammatical cohesion. Thus, the researcher raised the research title *Conjunction Analysis of Grammatical Cohesion on Christine Lindop's bridge and other love stories* as the research object to be studied in terms of

the form, meaning and function of each conjunction.

METHOD

This research applied qualitative descriptive design on grammatical cohesion that focused on conjunction theory. This study is categorized as descriptive because the data of this study are explained descriptively. Qualitative study is research which is analyzed qualitatively, because the truth can be expressed with some ways without number. In addition, Bogdan and Biklen (1998:77) stated that in qualitative research, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing data. Therefore, the researcher used descriptive qualitative because this method is suitable to analyze the types of reference applied in a short story book entitled "The Bridge and Other Love Stories". This method is also simple and easy to be applied for some reasons such as in the method of collecting data and data analysis.

The data source used in this research was a short story book consisting of three stories with the dialogues among the characters. The data derived from the story book in this research were words that

were expressed on texts or dialogues of the short stories.

In this research, the data collection was carried through reading the whole short story, then the researcher underlined words that were in accordance with the theory of conjunction and made classification based on the types of conjunction. The next, the researcher described the types of conjunctions as well as its meaning and function which were corresponding with the theory used about conjunction.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Conjunctions of Grammatical Cohesion on Christine Lindop's *Bridge And Other Love Stories*

1. Additive

Researchers found one data containing additive conjunctions. This data is categorized as an additive conjunction because an additive conjunction is a coordination that is placed in front of a new additive sentence. Conjunctions that include the type of additive are; and, and also, or, nor, furthermore, by the way, in other words, thus, likewise, on the other hand, else, etc. As for the additive conjunction data are as follows:

Gemma was hungry. Time for lunch, she thought. She went down to the hospital canteen, got some sandwiches and a cup of coffee, and looked for a table. **But** it was one o'clock and the canteen was very busy. There were no free tables. **Then**, at the long table by window, she saw a tall man with fair hair. It was her friend Luke, and there was a seat next to him. She walked across to him.

'Hi Luke. Can I sit here?' said Gemma.

Luke did not look up, and did not speak.
Perhaps he didn't hear her.
Gemma tried again. 'Luke? Er, can I sit here? **Or** are you waiting for someone?'
'Oh, hi Gemma. No, no, I'm not waiting for anyone. Come and sit down.' (Page 01)

The text above is a text that contains data in the form of additive conjunctions. It can be seen from the datum above with the words underlined and in bold. These words are additive conjunctions because they are at the front of the sentence. As the definition of an additive conjunction is a connecting word that is located at the beginning of a sentence. Conjunctions or connectors that are at the beginning of sentences in text and dialogue in the form:

a. **But.**

It has a meaning but which functions to provide a statement that contradicts the previous condition.

b. **Then,**

It has a later meaning which functions to provide a continuation statement to explain a situation or thing that happened when Gemma was looking for a seat. He saw a man near the window as a fragment of his sentence

"Then, at the long table by window, she saw a tall man with fair hair".

c. **Perhaps**

It also has a meaning perhaps which also serves to provide assumptions about something.

d. **Or**

it has the meaning or. This conjunction serves to give a choice of something that becomes a reference.

e. **Adversative**

In this data, the researcher found an adversative conjunction of grammatical cohesion type. Adversative is a relationship that distances previous perceptions. And the conjunction that is included in the adversative is; yet, but, though, only, however, actually, on the contrary, instead, at least, anyhow, etc. The researcher presents two data examples to be analyzed. It is explained below.

Gemma smiled again. 'Good. Ok, let's go.'
She spoke in different voice. 'Hi Charlotte. My name's Luke, and I am on the social committee. We want to plan some days and nights out for people from the hospital. What do you like doing? Is it OK to ask you some question?'
'Yes, of course,' said Luke
'Ok-first, what kind of music do you like?'
'That's easy. I like Black Phoenix, and the Tree Rats-do you know the Tree Rats? They are really good.'

'No, I don't,' said Gemma, '**but** I saw Black Phoenix last month. They're great! OK-what do you like doing at the weekend?'
'I like running, and swimming,' said Luke.
'And I like going out on my bike....'
'You see?' said Gemma. 'It's easy really. You just need the question.' (Page, Plan For Love: 04-05)

For the text above, it can be seen from the underlined words, namely conjunctions **but** which is found by the researcher. Conjunctions included in adversative conjunctions are only the conjunction 'but'. It can be shown on sentence 'No, I don't,' said Gemma, '**but** I saw Black Phoenix last month. They're great! OK-what do you like doing at the weekend? Based on that sentence, the conjunction "but" emphasizes that nothing is known by the first person who knew or saw the Black Phoenix last month. The meaning of the conjunction but is to

describe a controversial form in a statement. So that this conjunction functions as a statement to give a synchronous statement to emphasize a clearer statement.

f. Causal

Researchers found data containing causal conjunctions. This data is classified as a causal conjunction because a causal conjunction consists of; so, therefore, for, because, in that case, otherwise, under the circumstance, etc. Data Causal of conjunctions are explained below.

Lucy's boyfriend Sam was always busy on the 13th February, **because** the 14th was Valentine's Day. Sam made cakes, and had a cake shop and café called the sunflower Café. Everybody in the town loved Sam's Wonderful Valentine cakes. On the 14th February every year, the window of the Sunflower Café was full of them. (Page, The maker of Cake: 14)

This data includes causal conjunctions because several sentences are included in causal conjunctions. The researcher found the conjunction: because, which is in the sentence Lucy's boyfriend Sam was always busy on the 13th February, because the 14th was Valentine's Day. The meaning of the conjunction because in the text above is cause. It serves to provide a

statement or description of something or event. As this sentence means that Sam as a guy Lucy is very busy on the 13th because she makes cakes to celebrate Valentine's Day on February 14th.

g. Temporal

In the fourth data, the researcher found a temporal conjunction of

grammatical cohesion type. The researcher presents three temporal conjunction data based on short stories entitled The bridge and other love stories by Christine Lindop. This data is included in the temporal conjunction because it explains the

correlation related to the time sequence. The temporal conjunction consists of; then, 'next, soon, at once, in the end, henceforth, just then, etc. The data analysis is as follows.

A moment later Lucy arrived at the door of the shop. She wanted to see Sam before she went dancing with Becky. She looked in, and saw Becky-Becky and Sam, heads together, talking and laughing. Lucy stopped at the door. 'so it's true,' she thought. 'there they are, together.' She could not hear their words, **but** they looked happy, so happy. **Then** Becky suddenly kissed Sam on the cheek, and Sam kissed Becky back. (Page, The Maker of cake:35)

In this data, the researcher finds conjunctions that are included in temporal conjunctions. We can see the conjunction of the underlined words "then". The underlined word 'then', is also called an additive conjunction, because it appears at the front of the sentence and also includes temporal conjunctions. The conjunction

"then", is based on the sentence "Then Becky suddenly kissed Sam on the cheek, and Sam kissed Becky back". It is called a temporal conjunction because based on the context of the data it explains the correlation related to the time sequence. Other data is explained in the data below.

I went to Nina's room. **Next** to her bed, there was a photo of her and Dragan. She told me **at once**. 'I can't live without him'. And it was true, but now they are together-for ever.

So, we waited. Those were terrible days. Nobody said very much, and my mother cried a lot. In my room at night, I cried too. And then, one on beautiful spring day, we went to a hill above the town. It was sunny all day. Nina loved the sun, I remembered. And there we buried them together-my sister Nina, and her Dragan.

In the data above, there are two temporal conjunctions found, namely *Next* and *at once*. The word *next* as a temporal liaison meaning signifies the continuity of successive times, it has a position as an additive conjunction as well because it is at the beginning of the sentence. In addition, there is an *at once* conjunction in a temporal conjunction. It means as a form of emphasis statement in conversation.

CONCLUSION

Conjunctions are connecting words that connect words, phrases and sentences. In this study, there were four grammatical cohesive conjunctions found, namely additive conjunctions, temporal conjunctions, causal conjunctions, and adversative conjunctions. These conjunctions have the function of connecting two words that are the same, combining sentences that have similar contexts, and being able to correlate several sentences in a paragraph so that they become a unified whole and can be understood.

SUGGESTION

Researchers suggest readers to analyse other objects more deeply on other objects such as poetry, songs, drama or advertisements. Future research can also make this research an object to describe and compare research problems with other theories.

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