

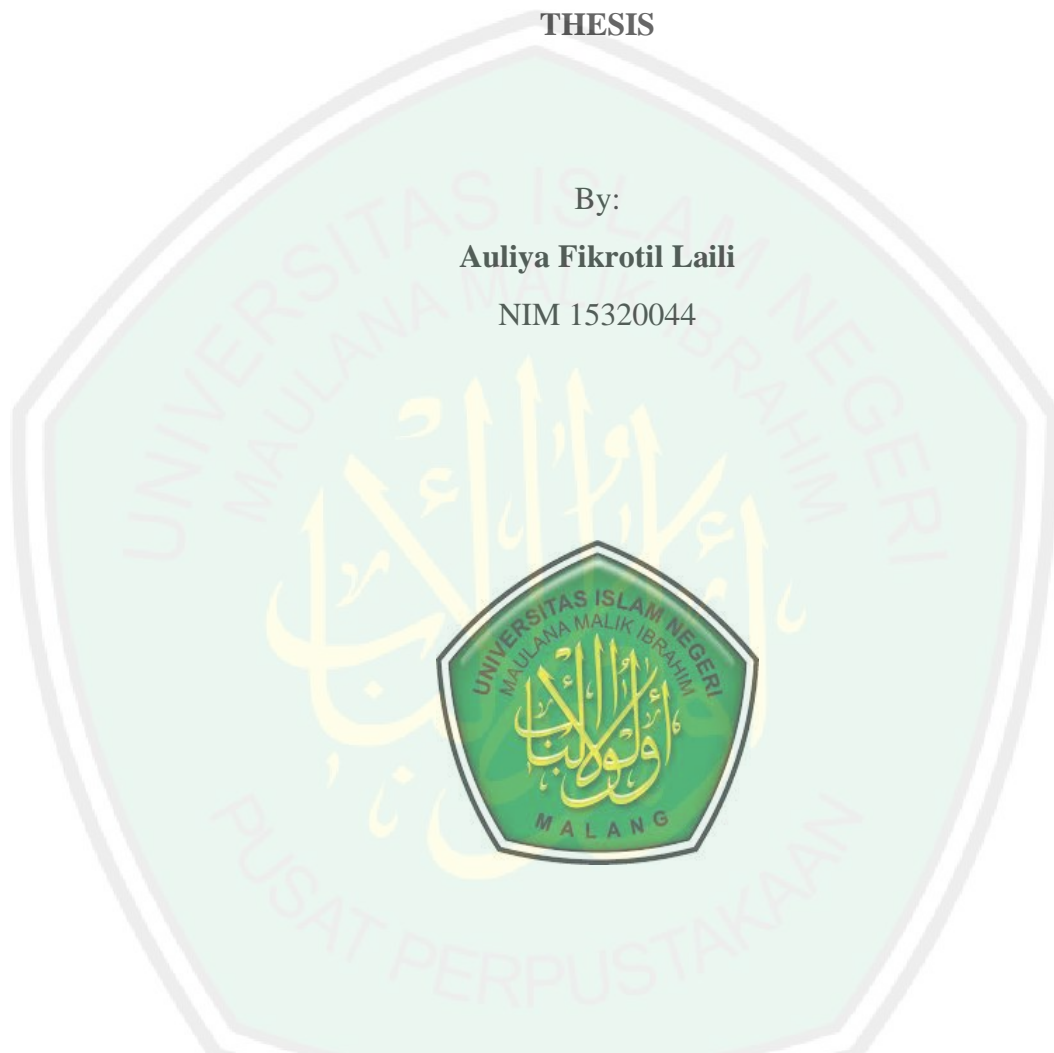
**DISCOURSE CONNECTIVES IN OPINION COLUMN OF THE
JAKARTA POST**

THESIS

By:

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2019**

**DISCOURSE CONNECTIVES IN OPINION COLUMN OF THE
JAKARTA POST**

THESIS

Present to:

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra(S.S)

By:

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Advisor:

Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed.



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

2019

STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I, Auliya Fikrotil Laili, hereby declare that the thesis entitled “Discourse Connectives in Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post” is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written and published by another author, except those indicate in the quotations and bibliography. Therefore, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim for others.

Malang, 19 Desember 2019



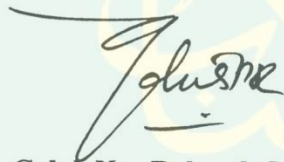
Auliya Fikrotil Laili
Auliya Fikrotil Laili

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Auliya Fikrotul Laili's thesis entitled *Discourse Connectives in Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post* has been approved to accomplish the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Literature Department, Humanities Faculty, and UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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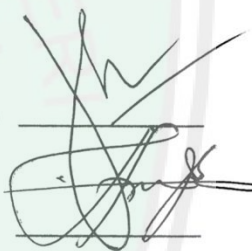
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MOTTO

Hiduplah seakan-akan kau akan mati besok.
Belajarlh seakan-akan kau akan hidup selamanya.



DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated for my parents (umik isti'anah and abah zaini), and all of my family who always give me support, love and prayer, thanks alot for your endless love. I love you with all my heart.



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Alhamdulillah, all praises belong to Allah SWT, that always gives me formidable ways and opportunities to study many things. Sholawat and Salam are also delivered to the Prophet Muhammad SAW bringing Islam as the religion of rahmatan lil al-amin.

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By all means, I am truly aware that this thesis still needs constructive comments, critics, and feedback for my study improvement so thus this thesis will be more perfect.

Malang, 19 December 2019

Auliya Fikrotil Laili



ABSTRACT

Laili, Auliya. 2019. Discourse Connectives in Opinion Column of The Jakarta Post. Thesis. English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed

Key Words: Discourse Connectives, Subordinate Conjunction, Coordinating

Conjunction, Adverbial Connectives, Implicit Connectives

Discourse connectives as indicators of explicit discourse found in any type of text is difficult to define. The purpose of this study is to analyze the types of Discourse connectives and to analyze how these types combine two ideas or opinions into coherent sentences and to help the reader understand the purpose of opinion in the text. The researcher selected 3 opinion columns in the Jakarta Post newspaper from 30 political news in the Jakarta Post on January 17, 2019 that discussed the same issue, that is about the debate over the pairs of presidential candidates. In analyzing the data the researcher used the theory of discourse connective based on Miltsakaki (2004).

This research used descriptive qualitative method, because it described the words of discourse connective. In this research, the researcher found 4 types of discourse connectives which are 239 conjunctions, consisting of 118 subordinate conjunctions, 73 coordinating coordination, 19 adverbial connectives, and 29 implicit connective. The most dominant type of discourse connectives found in the data is the type of subordinate conjunction. Two other types of discourse connectives, the adverbial connective and the implicit connective that are very rarely found in the data.

Through in the discussion of the types of discourse connective, the researcher shows that analyzing the types of discourse connectives can help the readers in understanding how the types of discourse connectives construct sentences or paragraphs to be coherent in the opinion column. The researcher emphasizes the importance of understanding types of discourse connectives to understand the meaning or purpose of the reading. Therefore, it is highly recommended that future researchers who are interested in the same field of the study which use a broader scope and analyze more discourse connectives to produce more meaningful findings.

ABSTRAK

Laili, Auliya. 2019. *Discourse Connective Pada Kolom Opini di Jakarta Post*. Skripsi. Jukuran Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed

Kata kunci: Discourse Connectives, Subbordinate Conjunction, Coordinating

Conjunction, Adverbial Connectives, Implicit Connectives

Discourse connectives sebagai indikator wacana eksplisit yang ditemukan dalam jenis teks apa pun yang sulit didefinisikan. tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe DC dan untuk menganalisis bagaimana tipe-tipe tersebut menggabungkan dua ide atau opini menjadi kalimat yang koheren dan untuk membantu pembaca memahami tujuan opini. Peneliti memilih 3 kolom opini pada koran Jakarta Post dari 30 berita politik di Jakarta Post pada tanggal 17 Januari 2019 yang membahas isu yang sama yaitu mengenai debat pasangan calon presiden. Untuk menganalisis data tersebut peneliti menggunakan teori discourse connective berdasarkan teori Miltsakaki (2004)

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, karena mendeskripsikan kata-kata discourse connective. Pada penelitian ini peneliti menemukan 4 tipe discourse connective yang berjumlah 239 konjungsi, yang terdiri dari 118 konjungsi bawahan, 73 koordinasi yang terkoordinasi, 19 penghubung adverbial, dan 29 penghubung implisit. Tipe discourse connective yang paling dominan yang ditemukan dalam data adalah tipe konjungsi bawahan. Dua tipe discourse connective yang lain, yakni penghubung adverbial dan penghubung implisit sangat jarang ditemukan dalam data.

Dalam diskusi mengenai tipe discourse connective, peneliti menunjukkan bahwa menganalisa tipe discourse connective dapat membantu pembaca dalam memahami bagaimana tipe-tipe discourse connective membangun kalimat atau paragraf menjadi koheren pada kolom opini. Peneliti menekankan pentingnya memahami tipe-tipe discourse connective dalam memahami suatu makna atau maksud dari suatu bacaan. Oleh karena itu, sangat disarankan sekali kepada peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik dalam bidang penelitian yang sama untuk menggunakan cara dengan lingkup yang lebih luas dan menganalisa discourse connective lebih banyak untuk menghasilkan temuan-temuan yang lebih bermakna.

مستخلص البحث

ليلي, أوليا. ٢٠١٩. الخطاب الضام في عمود الرأي في طبعة "جاكرتا فوست". البحث الجامعي, قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها. كلية الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج. المشرف: الدكتورة غالوه نور رحمة الماجيستسر.

الكلمة الأساسية: الخطاب الضام, الالتحام العاقل, التنسيق

الخطاب الضام كمؤشرات للخطاب الصريح الموجود في أي نوع من النصوص يصعب تحديده. الغرض من هذا البحث هو تحليل أنواع "DC" لمعرفة كيفية دمج هذه الأنواع بين فكرتين أو آراء في جمل متماسكة ومساعدة القارئ على فهم الغرض من الرأي. اختارت الباحثة ٣ أعمدة رأي في صحيفة جاكرتا بوست من ٣٠ خبراً سياسياً في جاكرتا بوست في ١٧ يناير ٢٠١٩ ناقشت نفس القضية، وهي النقاش الدائر حول مرشح الرئاسة. من تلك ٣ أعمدة رأي، حللت الباحثة باستخدام طريقة النوعية الوصفية. من هذا التحليل، وجدت الباحثة ٤ أنواع من الخطاب الضام على أساس نظرية ميلتساكي التي تصل إلى ٢٣٩ من الوصلات، تتكون من ١١٨ من الوصلات الثانوية، و ٧٣ تنسيقاً منسقاً، و ١٩ رابطاً ظاهرياً، و ٢٩ رابطاً ضمنياً. النوع الأكثر شيوعاً من الخطاب الضام الموجود في البيانات هو نوع الترابط الثانوي. و نوعان آخران من الخطاب الضام، وهما الرابط الظرفي والرابط الضمني، نادراً ما يوجدان في البيانات. في المناقشة عن أنواع الخطاب الضام، توضح الباحثة أن تحليل أنواع الخطاب الضام يمكن أن يساعد القارئ في فهم أنواع الخطاب الضام تبني جملاً أو فقراتاً تكون متماسكة في عمود الرأي. تؤكد الباحثة على أهمية فهم أنواع الخطاب الضام في فهم معنى أو غرض القراءة. لذلك، يوصى بشدة أن يستخدم الباحثون المستقبليون المهتمون بنفس مجال البحث نطاقاً أوسع وتحليل الخطاب الأكثر ارتباطاً لإنتاج نتائج أكثر جدوى.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents to introduce the focus of this research, it contains background of the study, research problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significances of the study, research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collection, data analysis, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Discourse connectives becomes the paramount important aspect in understanding discourse of written form of language. Discourse connectives is language devices or properties that describe common feature of the writer that need to understand (Blakemore; 1987, Rysova; 2014). All matters regarding discourse connective can exceed grammatical structure (Feng, 2010). According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) they define a text is not just a line of sentences but they also identify five main cohesive devices in English discourse such as conjunction. Conjunction or elements of discourse connective demand to connect sentences, clauses, phrases and each paragraph. With the result, that to the entire environment of a text not only understanding grammatical structure but also discourse connective.

There are some kind of discourse connectives insights that are abstract (Zufferey, 2017). The study of discourse connectives is hardly definable without understand the coherence. The reason is that coherence connective can

also conveyed by the line of connective acquisition. Some deal with all types of discourse connectives but most of it using specific means or approaches. The study of translation argue that discourse connectives learning provides an effective way of understanding the coherence of a text in several target languages to separate the generalization of a language from a specific aspect in structuring a text. Therefore the need for understanding discourse connectives should be considered as a part of writing a text for author to avoid the abstractness of a reading.

In this research, the researcher focused on investigating discourse connectives in newspaper. Newspaper is one type of written discourse that is most often sought by citizens (van dijk, 1896:156). Newspaper serves a lot of news which is updated every day. Tiersky and chemoff (1993: 1) explained that daily newspapers offer readers all over the world to explore. Then to update current events, people tend to choose newspapers in their daily life. Therefore, the need for understanding reading such as news, as well as the discourse connectives of sentences or paragraphs of the reading, should be considered so as not to cause misunderstanding. So as writers of newspaper are required to be more careful in using discourse connectives to become an effective and understandable sentences. Such as Rysova at al (2014) which examine discourse connectives in Czech traditional terminology that try to investigate the center and periphery of discourse connectives.

Related to the explanation above, the researcher investigated discourse connective on opinion column in Jakarta Post. The researcher chooses Jakarta

Post online newspapers because the researcher expects to international online media that the language can understand by the reader better.

From Jakarta post newspaper, the researcher is interested in analyzing opinion column of political issues. Opinion column because the researcher wants to find out how neutral and purely information discourses covering newspaper and government publication. Political issues because Indonesia as democratic country that is not far from any kind of political issues. Nowadays, political issues become the important and hot issue that community wanted. Such as Maula (2019) which examine political issue in Donald Trump's speeches by reason of the influence on the presidential election of America to attract sympathy of voters. The issue of debate presidential candidate pair is the latest issue that is used to convince the public in choosing nation's future leaders. That are several reason why the researcher choose political issue to be analyzed.

There are some of previous studies that were done by several previous researcher. Such as: first, Rysova at al (2014) investigated the Centre and periphery of discourse connectives on Czech traditional terminology. The researcher examines to classify the Centre and periphery of discourse connectives from different perspectives and to divide them into several groups to specify their similarities and differences. Another relevant study was carried out by Faiz at al (2013) which investigated discourse connectives in the Penn Discourse Treebank and the Biomedical Discourse Relation Bank. The researcher examined to report the improvements to the Penn Discourse

Treebank and the biomedical discourse relation Bank. And another relevant study was carried out by Zufferey (2017) investigated three polysemous French discourse connectives in translated texts which used three target languages: German, English and Spanish. The researcher compared the number of explicit and implicit to suppose the cognitive factors of discourse relation.

By conducting the research, it is expected to the reader to understand any kind of written news well. In this study the researcher investigated discourse connectives in opinion column of political issue of Jakarta post. This research has differences from the previous research, which the previous research investigating Centre and periphery of discourse connectives and explicit or implicit discourse connectives that are on the aspect of the researcher's explanation. Then, in this research the researcher want to analyze how those types of discourse connectives are connect the discourses in the opinion column to become coherence reading in the object of newspaper. The researcher really state that the topic is proper to be conduct because this study used the different aspect and subject of the study. Besides, the researcher uses the theory discourse connective based on Miltsakaki it is appropriate to answer the research problem.

B. Research Problem:

- 1) What types of discourse connectives are in opinion column?
- 2) How do those types of discourse connectives build the coherence of the the opinion column?

C. Objectives of the Study

Related to the research question above, the study aims at identifying and explaining:

- 1) The types of discourse connectives in opinion column.
- 2) How the types of discourse connectives build the coherence of the the opinion column.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study focused on the analysis of discourse connectives found in the opinion column of political news of Jakarta Post. The researcher choose three political news from 30 political news in Jakarta Post on January 17th, 2019 that have some words of discourse connectives and discuss the same issues. The issues is about debate of presidential candidate pairs. Four types of discourse connectives used by the researcher are in the Penn Discourse Treebank (PDTB) like corpus, such as subordinating conjunction, coordinating conjunction, adverbial connectives and implicit connectives. Jakarta post online newspaper used because it is one of international online newspaper in Indonesia that easy to understand and to shorten the time. The

researcher used political news because Indonesia as democratic country that is not far from any kind of political issues.

E. Significance of the Study

This study is important to know what discourse connectives is. And this study expected to give both theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, this study can play an important role in building an opinion in a newspaper. And this result can contribute to the students in their knowledge and give the data about discourse especially in the discourse connectives study which included in Penn Discourse Treebank (PDTB) by Miltsakaki et al (2004).

Practically, using this study we can understand about discourse connectives and the coherence deeper. Coherence is important to build a better reading because coherence can maintain the interconnection and wrinkles between sentences. The researcher hope give the benefit to the reader in understanding any kind of text better. And this research hope to the writers how writers become more aware in writing news.

F. Definition of Key Terms

Discourse Connectives : Discourse connectives are linguistic devices that can be used by the researchers whose conducting research for that effect (Blakemore 1987:77, 1989:21). In the researchers opinion, discourse

connectives in general known as explicit indicators of discourse relations within a text. Or discourse connectives known as words or phrases that are interconnected and manage structures in a discourse.

Subordinate conjunctions : Subordinate conjunction is a conjunction that is at the beginning of a subordinate clause called an adverbial clause which functions to build the relationship between the subordinate clause and the main clause (in the form of an independent clause) (Yulia, 2019). In the researcher's opinion, subordinate conjunction is a word or phrase that links every clause which describes certain situations or conditions that generally develop into causality.

Coordinating conjunctions : Coordinating conjunctions are usually used to link sentence elements which have the same grammatical class (Gucker, 1966: 72). In the researcher's opinion, coordination conjunction is a conjunction (like and) that combines words, phrases, or clauses that are the same and or

syntactically the same in a sentence, whether it is adjectives, adverbs, nouns, or verbs. This is also called the coordinator.

Adverbial connectives : Adverbial connectives are words that generally used in the sentences or pharagraph to connect between ideas coplexly (Khanafi, 2019). In the researchers' opinion, the adverbial connectives reveals the relationship between two clauses, and transmits the reader or listener from the main idea in one clause to the idea in the next clause. (Also called connecting adverbs, linking adverbs, or transitional words.) Adverbial connives arguments may or may not be close to sentences containing connective. In some cases, an argument can be found one or two paragraphs away from the tie.

Implicit connectives : Implicit connectives are conjunction that are identified between sentences with no adjacent explicit conjunction (Miltsakaki, 2012). In the researchers opinion implicit connectives annotations are intended to

capture the connection between two sentences that appear in an adjacent position. For example, in two adjacent sentences connected in a similar way to having explicit "but" connectivity in contrast. Indeed, for implicit connectivity, the annotator is asked to provide, if possible, an explicit connotation that best describes the concluded relationship.

G. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies of the topic of discourse connective. First, takes by researchers Magdalena and katerina (2014) who investigate discourse connectives in their study in title “The Centre and Pheriphery of Discourse Connectives”. In their research, they try to classify connectives from different perspectives and to divide them into several groups to specify their similarities and differences. The researcher try to First, takes by researchers Magdalena and katerina (2014) who

The second previous studies take by the researchers Roze, danlos, and muller (2012) with the journal article entitle “LEXCONN: A French Lexicon of Discourse Connectives”. They use the theory of knott (1996). They focus on basic inter and intra-sentential levels. They found six relations which are not defined in SDRT and two types of ambiguity.

The third previous studies take by the researcher Syeed Ibn Faiz and Robert E. Mercer in 2013 with the title “Identifying Explicit Discourse Connectives in Text”. They try to report improvements to the Penn Discourse Treebank and the biomedical discourse relation Bank. They grouped discourse connective features into two that are surface level features and syntactic features. They found 18,459 types of discourse connective in the PDTP which countaining examples in the set of positive training. The researchers using tabel to obseve the feature to build logistic regression classification.

The fourth previous studies take by the researcher Laurence Danlos, Katerina Rysova, Magdalena Rysova, and Manfred Stede in 2018 with the title “Primary and secondary discourse connectives:definitions and lexicons” the researchers are follow the recent idea of structuring the set of connectives by differentiating between primary and secondary connectives, on the one hand, and free connecting phrases, on the other. the researcher has mentioned the potential role of the lexicon for decoding discourse in either "shallow" PDTB or "deep" RST / SDRT, to improve the identification of coherence relationships. and researchers add cases for any language except English in this era can be very helpful for the bootstrap approach to decomposition.

The fifth previous studies take by the researcher Sandrine Zufferey in 2016 with the title “Discourse connectives across languages: factors influencing their explicit or implicit translation”. In her study, she assessed several factors by comparing the number of implicit and explicit translations of three French polisemous connectivity in the translated texts in three target

languages are German, English, and Spanish. In term of discontinuity, the researcher characterized it in categorize of coherence relation. The researcher found the differences in implicit translation use.

Those all of previous studies are use discourse connective but they may use the difference perspective.

H. Research Method

In this section this topic contains of some sub topics that gives more information in the method that used in this research. Those are research design, data so urces, research instrument, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

In this section the study used descriptive qualitative approach because the researcher want to analyze about the words of discourse connective and explain more detail to give deep understanding for the readers. The data of this study are from opinion column of Jakarta post online newspaper. So this study in line with Creswell, (2014:3-4) as conducted by focusing on analyzing the text which related to the context such as form of words. Besides that, the purpose of this research is also categorized into descriptive because this study to describe the textual features in the news which seen from the discourse connective. Therefore, this research can make clear how coherences that are shown in the Jakarta Post which the data are need more explanation in the process of analyzing by using Miltsakaki (2004) framework.

2. Research Instrument

The instrument of this study is the researcher herself which is called as human instrument whose active in collecting and analyzing the data. The researcher examined as the main instrument because she collected the data by reading online newspaper. The data are three opinion columns of political news which has the same issues in the Jakarta Post.

3. Data and Data Source

The data of this study are three opinion column which taken from Jakarta Post online newspaper. The researcher choose three opinion column because these texts consists some discourse connectives than others. The data are sentences which categorized into reading text that the most common readings by society because the universal of the contents. The data sources of this study are taken from official online newspaper with the title *Four Layers of Security Developed for First Presidential Debate*, *Seven Key Moments in First Presidentian Debate*, and *The Great Debate That Was't* on January 2019. The news of political issues of Jakarta Post are talk about the first debate between Jokowi-Makruf Amin and Prabowo-Sandi. The news of the first debate between Jokowi-Makruf Amin and Prabowo-Sandi which is the focus of this study consisting of three titles of news which has the same topic in Jakarta Post online newspaper. Besides that, we can get the news and understand the news easily.

4. Data Collection

In the collect of the data, the researcher collects in the steps as follows. First, the researcher collected the data from Jakarta Post especially in opinion column of political issue. Second, after the researcher collects the data, she read the data, there are three opinion columns which has the same issues. Actually, there are thirty news a day, but the researcher only took three news of political issue. Third, after reading the data the researcher highlighted the words that are categorized as four types of discourse connectives to mark out the reading in order to make the researcher classify three opinion column into four types of discourse connectives easily. Fourth, the researcher classified into four types of discourse connectives such as subordinating conjunction, coordinating conjunction, adverbial connectives and implicit connectives. And finally the researcher checked the data that ready to analyze.

5. Data Analysis

After the researcher get the data from data source, the researcher did some steps to analyze. The researcher analyzed the data in the steps as follows: First, The researcher started to analyze the data from the sentences that contained the types of discourse connectives based on Milsakaki. Second, the data identified and classified into types of discourse connectives such as subordinating conjunction, coordinating conjunction, adverbial connectives and implicit connectives. Next, to answering research questions the researcher analyzed the discourse connective and the coherence of the sentences. Finally,

the researcher provide the conclusion of this research supported by theories and previous studies.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss about theoretical framework which is related to this study. There are four kinds of review related literature, such as discourse analysis, discourse connectives, types of discourse connectives, and previous study. The researcher make easiest for the explanation to make people understand.

A. Discourse Analysis

Conveying information is a common function of language. Eventough, language has more powerful functions in real life. According to Gee (2005:1) there are two powerful functions of language in real life, such as: to support human in social activities and identities, and to redound human membership within social groups, cultures, and institution. Therefore, language used by human in everywhere and meaningful.

Both written and spoken, language include meaning in particular types of text that are explained in the discourse analysis. According to Jorgensen et all (2002: 1) discourse analysis has not only an approach, but a series of interdisciplinary approaches that used to explore various social domains in various types of studies. And there is no clear consensus about what is discourse or how to analyze it. While, discourse analysis based on Henry(1987: 27)is as a unit of language which are more complete, higher

than clauses and sentences that has a good cohesion and coherence, a clear, continuous beginning until end, and discourse can delivered orally or writing.

At the explanation above, we can summarize that there are relations between discourse analysis and contexts as linguistic or non-linguistic which the relation of discourse are between society, pragmatics, speaking and grammar. Discourse analysis and any kinds of context are influenced by relationship between participants in use. The area of discourse analysis which used in this research focused on the context of grammar, especially in the discourse connectives.

B. Discourse Connectives

Discourse connectives is hardly definable. However, there are various authors which shared the definition of discourse connectives in their study. Discourse connectives known as explicit indicators of discourse relation in linguistic which found in any kind of text. According to Blakemore (1987:77, 1989:21) discourse connectives is one of devices of linguistic that can be used by the writers whose are conducting research for that effect. Rysova et all (2014) said that Discourse connectives are understood as explicit indicators of discourse relations within a text.

Furthermore ramesh et all (2010) attempt to define discourse connectives as words or phrase which relating two coherent sentence that shows the presence of discourse relation. Discourse connectives is

linguistic means as indicators which has function to signal rhetorical discourse or semantic in any kind of written text (Rysova, 2018)

People may find the set of discourse relation devices divided in two subsets: discourse connectives and discourse markers. The discourse connectives can be found in the text level such as article, newspaper, essay and more reading text, while discourse markers can be found in the speaking level such as speech. In this study, the researcher only look the subset of discourse relation devices at the discourse connectives. Analyzing discourse connectives can be easier by grouping the types of connectives.

C. Types of Discourse Connectives

There are many types of discourse connectives. In this study, the researcher discuss the types of discourse connectives based on PDTB (Penn Discourse Tree Bank). The PDTB corpus specify the types of discourse connectives include annotations of four types of DC (discourse connectives): subordinating conjunctions, coordinating conjunction, adverbial connectives and implicit connectives.

1. Subordinate Conjunction

Subordinate conjunctions is conjunctions which are in the beginning of the clause that the function is to build an idea relationship between subordinate conjunction and main clause. It called subordinate conjunction because it connect two independent clauses. Subordinate

conjunction introduce clauses dependent on a main clause syntactically. An idea relationship that can be built by subordinate conjunction such as time, place, contrast, cause and effect, condition, purpose, and manner or method. The most common types of relations that they express are temporal (e.g., 'when', 'as soon as'), or causal (e.g., 'because'), or concessive (e.g., 'although', 'even though'), or purpose (e.g., 'so that', 'in order that') and it sometimes conditional (e.g., 'if', 'unless'). Clauses introduced with a subordinate conjunction may be preposed (or, more rarely, interposed) with respect to the main clause. For example, *as for the challengers, both Prabowo and Sandiaga came dressed in suits, looking sharp and ready for the debate.*

2. Coordinating Conjunction

Coordinating conjunctions are usually used to link sentence elements which has the same grammatical class (Gucker, 1966: 72). Coordinating conjunction can combine words or more than two sentences or the other parts of speech, but it should has the same syntactic importance. Coordinating conjunction can used to apply equal emphasis to a pair of main clauses. According to Wishon (1980: 135) there are seven types of coordinating conjunction which has the different function: such as 'for' to explain purpose and cause, 'and' to add a subject to the other subject in order to contributing information, 'nor' to express negative statements, 'but' to shows a contrasting state, and the last is 'so' to shows effect and impact. The researcher exclude verb phrase coordination cases

because in such cases the argument can be automatically taken from syntactic layer. For example, *Jokowi and Ma'ruf did not question what Prabowo meant with the term, but the incumbent's campaign team was quickly to criticize it.*

3. Adverbial Connectives

Adverbial connectives are words that generally used in the sentences or paragraphs to connect between ideas complexly (Khanafi, 2019). According to the definition of adverbial connectives, the words divided into two that are conjunction and adverb. It proves that the words of adverbial connectives have two functions: First, linking two clauses into logical compound sentences and the second function as the adverb is used to explain the second clause. We can find the adverbial connectives in the beginning, middle and the end of the sentences. Words are categorized as adverbial connectives are however, still, as a result and so on. Sentences that contain the adverbial connectives have a causal relationship, opposition, addition and time. For example, *however, while the President's new platform certainly has areas of continuation from his first term, there are also some key differences.*

4. Implicit Connectives

Implicit connectives are conjunction that are identified between sentences with no adjacent explicit conjunction (Miltakaki, 2012). Implicit connectives are identified between adjacent sentences with no

explicit connectives. The annotation of implicit connectives is intended to capture the connection between two sentences appearing in adjacent positions. The two adjacent sentences are connected in a way similar to having the explicit connective “but” contrasting them. Indeed, for implicit connectives, annotators are asked to provide, when possible, an explicit connective that best describes the inferred relation. Miltsakaki et al (2012) conveyed implicit connectives into 5 groups: temporal relation, contrastive relation, cause effect relation, additional information and restatement of summarization. And the example of implicit connectives such as: *In September, the non-active chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) told hundreds of santri in Kediri, East Java, that should he be elected in 2019, [IMPLICIT: in addition] He would maintain his penchant for santri fashion style by regularly wearing a sarong.*

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents finding and discussion on the types of discourse connectives and the analysis of them. The discussion has purposes to answer the research problem in the chapter one, which is about the analysis of how types of discourse connectives build the coherence of the opinion column of Jakarta Post. In addition, in this chapter the researcher analyzes the discourse connectives based on miltsakaki theory in the opinion column of Jakarta Post.

A. Findings

In this subchapter the researcher is going to extend the data which related with the research problem in the chapter one by using miltsakaki's theory. Based on miltsakaki's theory, there are four types of discourse connectives, namely subordinate conjunction, coordinating conjunction, adverbial connectives and implicit connectives. The analyses of the data depend on each types of discourse connectives which are presented as follows:

Datum 1

Opinion Column 1

In the opinion column 1, the writer of the newspaper try to explain to the readers about who dressed best between Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin

and Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno for the first presidential debate. In the newspaper, the writer explain that Jokowi have shared that he would wear a tenun shirt. But, when Jokowi and Ma'ruf Amin arrived, they wearing white apparel. Jokowi and Ma'ruf Amin explain that they wear a white shirt and sarong in the first debate because, it symbolize the wearers' duty to touch people's live with their work. And Ma'ruf Amin also explain that he wear sarong because he would maintain his penchant for santri fashion style. While, Prabowo and Sandiaga Uno came in the first debate presidential election dressed in suit which showed their formal and professional persona.

In the opinion column one the researcher found four type of discourse connectives which consist of 13 subordinate conjunction, 10 coordinating conjunction, 7 adverbial connectives and 6 implicit connectives.

Type 1 : Subordinate Conjunction

The researcher found 13 words of subordinate conjunction in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as subordinate conjunction words are who, when, that and although. The following data are a few sentences that indicate subordinate conjunction:

- A rematch between president Joko Widodo and Gerindra party chairman Prabowo Subianto, who also contested the 2014 presidential election. (OP. 1, P. 1)
- Both the incumbent and challenger played it safe when it came to their fashion choices for the first debate. (OP. 1, P. 3)

- Ahead of the debate, Jokowi shared *that* he would wear a tenun shirt. (OP. 1, P. 4)
- *Although* Sandiaga did not sport a similar blue suit, his classic two-button showed his formal and professional persona. (OP. 1, P. 11)

The conjunction “who” here give additional information. Like the first sentence of paragraph one “*A rematch between president Joko Widodo and gerindra party chairman Prabowo Subianto*” will add by the independent clause “*who also contested the 2014 presidential election*” which the word “who” here adding information of sentence that who is Jokowi and Prabowo Subianto. Then the writer of news give conjunction “who” than put sentence of clause to completing the first sentence to become the coherence sentence. In sum, the conjunction “who” explain that Jokowi and Prabowo are also contestant at the presidential election on 2014.

For the conjunction “when” is the word of subordinate conjunction which giving information about time. Like the word “when” here adding information from the first sentence “*Both the incumbent and challenger played it safe*”. The writer will not make the reader thinking about time it played then the writer added sentence and linked with the conjunction “when”. As a whole, the conjunction “when” link two sentences with the aim the safe situation both the incumbent and challenger is the first debate.

For the conjunction “that” the researcher found in the opinion column one like in the sentence “*Ahead of the debate, Jokowi shared*” link

with the word conjunction “that” with the second sentence is “*he would wear a tenun shirt*”. The word conjunction “that” as the subordinate conjunctions word which give explanation about condition. Like as the word “that” in the sentence above which adding explanation that Jokowi shared he would wear tenun shirt.

The conjunction “although” is the word of subordinate conjunction which giving information about contrast. Like in the eleventh paragraph of opinion column one which the word “although” here adding information from the first sentence “*Sandiaga did not sport a similar blue suit*” and the second sentence here is “*His classic two-button showed his formal and professional persona.*” In sum, the conjunction “although” here connecting two sentences which are contrast. Than the mean of the sentence is Sandiaga showed formal and professional persona without a similar blue suit.

Type 2 : Coordinating Conjunction

The researcher found 10 words of coordinating conjunction in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as subordinate conjunction words are for, and, but, or and so. The following data are a few sentences that indicate coordinating conjunction:

- On Thursday evening, all eyes were glued to the television for the first round of the 2019 presidential debate (OP. 1, P. 1)

- In fact, a plain white shirt is the Cabinet's dress code and is said to symbolize the wearers duty to touch people's lives with their work.(OP. 1, P. 5)

The conjunction “for” is the word of coordinating conjunction which used to indicate reason. Because in every conversation we need a reason to accompany for support the word. Like in the first paragraph of opinion column one as the first sentence “*On Thursday evening, all eyes were glued to the television*” that has the reason in the second sentence “*for the first round of the 2019 presidential debate*”. In sum, with the conjunction “for” the sentence has mean that all eyes of the society were glued to the television with the reason to watch the first round of the 2019 presidential debate.

The conjunction “and” is the word of coordinating conjunction which giving additional information. Like in the fifth paragraph of opinion column one which the word “and” here adding information from the first sentence “*In fact, a plain white shirt is the Cabinet's dress code*” than add with the second sentence “*is said to symbolize the wearers duty to touch people's lives with their work.*”. As a whole, the conjunction “and” link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is Jokowi plain white shirt to be Cabinet's dress code which symbolize the wearers duty to touch people's lives with their work.

Type 3 : Adverbial Connectives

The researcher found 7 words of adverbial connectives in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which

categorized as subordinate conjunction words are also, in addition, however, in fact and meanwhile. The following data are a few sentences that indicate adverbial connectives:

- Similar to Jokowi, Ma'ruf also dressed in his signature style for the first debate, a sarong with a belt beneath a plain white shirt. *However*, his usual checkered sarong was replaced with a batik sarong.(OP. 1, P. 6)
- He even wore a plain white shirt during the announcement of his Cabinet lineup. *In fact*, a plain white shirt is the Cabinet's dress code(OP. 1, P. 5)

The conjunction “however” is the word of adverbial connectives which used to giving contradiction information. Like the conjunction “however” which found within paragraph sixth of opinion column one which the word “however” here giving information from the first paragraph “*Similar to Jokowi, Ma'ruf also dressed in his signature style for the first debate, a sarong with a belt beneath a plain white shirt*” than add with the contradiction information in the second paragraph “*his usual checkered sarong was replaced with a batik sarong*”. As a whole, the conjunction “however” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is Ma'ruf Amin also dressed white shirt in his signature style for the first debate, a sarong with a belt beneath a plain white shirt but, his habit of using checkered sarong was replaced with a batik sarong.

In this word's of adverbial connectives “in fact”, the researcher take one example in every opinion column which found in between paragraph or within paragraph. And it found in one opinion column by the researcher. The conjunction “in fact” is the word of adverbial connectives

which used to giving transition information. Like the conjunction “in fact” which found within paragraph fifth of opinion column one which the word “in fact” here giving information from the first sentence “*He even wore a plain white shirt during the announcement of his Cabinet lineup*” than add with the transition information in the second sentence “*a plain white shirt is the Cabinet’s dress code and is said to symbolize the wearers’ duty to touch people’s lives with their work*”. As a whole, the conjunction “in fact” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is the transition of cabinet lineup’s announcement that in fact a plain white shirt is the Cabinet’s dress code and is said to symbolize the wearers’ duty to touch people’s lives with their work.

Type 4 : Implicit Connectives

The researcher found 6 words of implicit connectives in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as subordinate conjunction words are furthermore, in addition, however, in sum, simultaneously, although and in other words. The following data are a few sentences that indicate implicit connectives:

- A plain white shirt has clearly been Jokowi’s go to apparel since he was the mayor of Surakarta and ater the governor of Jakarta. [IMPLICIT: furthermore] He even wore a plain white shirt during the announcement of his Cabinet lineup.(OP. 1, P. 5)
- However, he and Ma’ruf, along with their wives,[IMPLICIT: simultaneously] arrived at the venue donning white apparel.(OP.1, P.4)
- On Thursday evening, all eyes were glued to the television for the first round of the 2019 presidential debate,[IMPLICIT: although] a rematch between president Joko Widodo and gerindra party chairman Prabowo

Subianto who also contested the 2014 presidential election, along with their respective running mates Ma'ruf Amin and Sandiaga Uno.(OP. 1, P. 1)

- Although Sandiaga did not sport a similar blue suit, *[IMPLICIT: in other words]* his classic two-button showed his formal and professional persona.(OP. 1, P. 11)

The conjunction “Furthermore” is the word of implicit connectives which used to giving additional information. Like the conjunction “Furthermore” which found within paragraph fifth of opinion column one which the word “Furthermore” here giving additional information from the first sentence “*A plain white shirt has clearly been Jokowi’s go to apparel since he was the mayor of Surakarta and ater the governor of Jakarta*” than add with the information in the second sentences “*He even wore a plain white shirt during the announcement of his Cabinet lineup*”. As a whole, the conjunction “furthermore” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is A plain white shirt has clearly been Jokowi’s go to apparel since he was the mayor of Surakarta and ater the governor of Jakarta and during the announcement of his Cabinet lineup, Jokowi even wore a plain white shirt.

The conjunction “simultaneously” is the word of implicit connectives which used as temporal relation to giving additional information. Like the conjunction “simultaneously” which found within paragraph fourth of opinion column one which the word “simultaneously” here giving additional information from the first sentence “*However, he and Ma’ruf, along with their wives*” than add with the information in the

second sentences “*arrived at the venue donning white apparel.*” As a whole, the conjunction “simultaneously” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is Jokowi and Ma’ruf Amin with their wives arrived in the venue of the first debate of presidential election by using white apparel.

The conjunction “although” is the word of implicit connectives which used as contrastive relation to giving contrastive information. Like the conjunction “although” which found within paragraph one of opinion column one which the word “although” here giving additional information from the first sentence “*On Thursday evening, all eyes were glued to the television for the first round of the 2019 presidential debate*” than add with the information in the second sentences “*a rematch between president Joko Widodo and Gerindra party chairman Prabowo Subianto who also contested the 2014 presidential election, along with their respective running mates Ma’ruf Amin and Sandiaga Uno.*” As a whole, the conjunction “although” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is all eyes of the society were glued to the television for seeing the first round of the 2019 presidential debates although the candidate all is a rematch between Joko Widodo and Prabowo who also contested the 2014 presidential election, along with their respective running mates Ma’ruf Amin and Sandiaga Uno.

The conjunction “in other words” is the word of implicit connectives which used as restatement relation to giving summarization

information. Like the conjunction “in other words” which found within paragraph eleven of opinion column one which the word “in other words” here giving summarization information from the first sentence “*Although Sandiaga did not sport a similar blue suit*” than add with the information in the second sentences “*his classic two-button showed his formal and professional persona.*” As a whole, the conjunction “in other words” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is Sandiaga did not sport a similar blue suit like as dressed by Prabowo but, what dressed by Sandiaga also showed his formal and professional persona.

Datum 2

Opinion Column 2

In this opinion column, the writer of the newspaper try to explain to the reader about the topic of the debate between Jokowi Ma’ruf Amin and Prabowo Sandiaga Uno. The topics are law, human rights, corruption and terrorism which are on seven key moments of the first presidential debate that every candidate asked by the moderator about their strategy. In the first moment Sudirman Said as a member of Prabowo Sandiaga Uno campaign team conclude what Prabowo’s meant is that a president played a key role in urging law enforcement officials to truly serve the society. In the second moment which the topic of corruption asserted by Prabowo if he and Sandiaga become a president would resolve the root causes of corruption by increasing the salaries of civil servants. As well as the other topics debated by two candidates where they try to defend their opinion and strategies.

In the opinion column two the researcher found four type of discourse connectives which consist of 80 subordinate conjunction, 47 coordinating conjunction, 8 adverbial connectives and 19 implicit connectives.

Type 1: Subordinate Conjunction

The researcher found 80 words of subordinate conjunction in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as subordinate conjunction words are who, when, that, after and while. The following data are a few sentences that indicate subordinate conjunction:

- Jokowi ended the first presidential election debate on Thursday night with a strong closing statement that appeared to slam rival Prabowo, *who* himself made a number of controversial remarks during the event. (OP. 2, P. 1)
- Perhaps one of the most memorable moments from the debate was *when* the cleric ran the clock after Jokowi finished answering a question from panelists (OP. 2, P. 23)
- The root of the problem is *that* civil servants are paid very little. (OP. 2, P. 15)
- The first presidential debated marked the debut appearance of Ma'ruf, who participated in an election debate for the first time, *after* weeks of receiving training from the campaign team to sharpen his political communication. (OP. 2, P. 21)
- Jokowi took a direct jab at Prabowo's anticorruption commitment *while* questioning the fact that the Gerindra party had nominated at least six former graft convicts as candidates in the legislative election (OP. 2, P. 26)

The conjunction “who” here give additional information. Like in the first sentence of paragraph one “*Jokowi ended the first presidential election debate on Thursday night with a strong closing statement that appeared to slam rival Prabowo*” will add by the independent clause “*himself made a number of controversial remarks during the event.*” which the word “who” here adding information of sentence that who is back to Prabowo Subianto. Than the writer of news give conjunction “who” than put sentence of clause to completing the first sentence to become the cocoherece sentence. In sum, the conjunction “who” explain that Prabowo made a number of controversial remarks during the event.

The conjunction “when” is the word of subordinate conjunction which giving information about time. Like in the twenty-third paragraph of opinion column two which the word “when” here adding information from the first sentence “*Perhaps one of the most memorable moments from the debate was*” and the second sentence is “*the cleric ran the clock after Jokowi finished answering a question from panelists*”. As a whole, the conjunction “when” link two sentences with the aim the memorable moments is the first debate is the cleric ran the clock after Jokowi finished answering a question from panelists.

At the sentences above, the first sentence from fifteenth paragraph of OP. 2 (Opinion column 2) “*The root of the problem*” link with the word conjunction “that” with the second sentence is “*civil servants are paid very little*”. The word conjunction “that” as the subordinate conjunctions word

which give explanation about condition. Like as the word “that” in the sentence above which adding explanation about “problem” that the root of the problem is civil servants are paid little.

The conjunction “after” is the word of subordinate conjunction which giving information about time. Like in the twenty first paragraph of opinion column two which the word “after” here adding information from the first sentence “*The first presidential debated marked the debut appearence of Ma’ruf, who participated in an election debate for the first time*” and the second sentence “*Weeks of receiving training from the campaign team to sharpen his political communication*”. As a whole, the conjunction “after” link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is the first election debate is waited by the society after a week training political communication.

The conjunction “while” is the word of subordinate conjunction which giving information about contrast. Like in the twenty-sixth paragraph in the second opinion column which the word “while” here adding information from the first sentence “*Jokowi took a direct jab at Prabowo’s anticorruption commitment*” to the second sentence “*questioning the fact that the Gerindra party had nominated at least six former graft convicts as candidates in the legislative election*”. As a whole, the conjunction “while” link two sentences with the aim Jokowi took a direct jab at Prabowo’s anticorruption commitment temporary

Jokowi laying out the fact that the Gerindra party had nominated at least six former graft convicts as candidates in the legislative election.

Type 2: Coordinating Conjunction

The researcher found 47 words of coordinating conjunction in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as coordinating conjunction words are for, and, but, or and so. The following data are a few sentences that indicate coordinating conjunction:

- Prabowo said it was indeed the government's responsibility to synchronize and create regulations, Adding that "The president is the chief law enforcement officer, Who is responsible for the implementation of law enforcement.(OP. 2, P. 6)
- Jokowi considered legal reform, firm law enforcement and strengthening The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as keys to combating corruption.(OP. 2, P. 20)
- In the panelists-made questions that were picked randomly by the candidates or during the open debate between the rival camps.(OP. 2, P. 54)
- Who had openly thrown support behind Jokowi-Ma'ruf were free from scrutiny, but a village head in Mojokerto, East Java, was sent to jail after he had declared supports for him.(OP. 2, P. 39)

The conjunction "for" is the word of coordinating conjunction which used to indicate reason. Because in every conversation we need a reason to accompany for support the word. Like in the sixth paragraph of opinion column two as the first sentence "*Prabowo said it was indeed the*

government's responsibility to synchronize and create regulations, Adding that "The president is the chief law enforcement officer, Who is responsible" that has the reason in the second sentence "the implementation of law enforcement". In sum, with the conjunction "for" the sentence has mean that The president is the chief law enforcement officer, Who is liable for the implementation of law enforcement.

The conjunction "and" is the word of coordinating conjunction which giving additional information. Like in the twenty paragraph of opinion column two which the word "and" here adding information from the first sentence "*Jokowi considered legal reform, firm law enforcement*" than add with the second sentence "*strengthening The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as keys to combating corruption*". As a whole, the conjunction "and" link two sentences with the aim legal reform, firm law enforcement and strengthening The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) based on Jokowi considered as keys to combating corruption.

The conjunction "or" is the word of coordinating conjunction which used to giving alternative information. Like in the fifty-fourth paragraph of opinion column two which the word "or" here giving information from the first sentence "*In the panelists-made questions that were picked randomly by the candidates*" than add with the alternative information in the second sentence "*during the open debate between the rival camps*". As a whole, the conjunction "or" here link two sentences

with the aim the topic of debate depends on panelists' questions taken randomly by candidates or during open debates between competing camps.

The conjunction “but” is the word of coordinating conjunction which used to giving disagreement information. Like in the thirty-ninth paragraph of opinion column two which the word “but” here giving information from the first sentence “*Who had openly thrown support behind Jokowi-Ma’ruf were free from scrutiny*” than add with the disagreement information in the second sentence “*a village head in Mojokerto, East Java, was sent to jail after he had declared supports for him*”. As a whole, the conjunction “but” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is the number of regional leaders declared to support prabowo. In the other hand, a head of the village in Mojokerto declared to support Jokowi-Ma’ruf behind him.

Type 3: Adverbial Connectives

The researcher found 8 words of adverbial connectives in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as subordinate conjunction words are also, in addition, however, in fact and meanwhile. The following data are a few sentences that indicate adverbial connectives:

- (P21) after weeks of receiving training from the campaign team to sharpen his political communication. (P22) However, many said the cleric delivered a rather underwhelming performance,(OP. 2, P. 21&P. 22)

- Jokowi, meanwhile, suggested that he would place all legislative functions of ministries under the National Legislation Center, directly under the President, to address the issue.(OP. 2, P. 5)

The conjunction “however” is the word of adverbial connectives which used to giving contradiction information. Like the conjunction “however” which found between paragraph twenty-first and paragraph twenty-two of opinion column two which the word “however” here giving information from the first paragraph “.... *after weeks of receiving training from the campaign team to sharpen his political communication.*” than add with the contradiction information in the second paragraph “*many said the cleric delivered a rather underwhelming performance,*”. As a whole, the conjunction “however” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is the campaign team have tried to make political communication strenger. But, some of them said that the cleric will give a rather disappointing performance, especially when being compared to sandiaga.

The conjunction “meanwhile” is the word of adverbial connectives which used to giving information of time. Like the conjunction “meanwhile” which found within paragraph fifth of opinion column two which the word “meanwhile” here giving information from the first paragraph “*suggested that he would place all legislative functions of ministries under the National Legislation Center*” than add with the information in the second sentences “*directly under the President, to*

address the issue.”. As a whole, the conjunction “meanwhile” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is the event that Jokowi giving suggestion that he would place all legislative functions of ministries under the National Legislation Center and simultaneously Jokowi said that all legislative functions of ministries directly under the President, to address the issue.

Type 4: Implicit Connectives

The researcher found 19 words of implicit connectives in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as subordinate conjunction words are furthermore, in addition, however, in sum, simultaneously, although and in other words. The following data are a few sentences that indicate implicit connectives:

- Prabowo argued that he female ministers had issued policies that had done more harm than good [*IMPLICIT: furthermore*] Adding that Jokowi should not be proud of appointing women if the programs had not benefitted the people.(OP. 2, P. 36)
- In debates, it is usual for a contender to question the incumbent’s track record. [*IMPLICIT : however*] Prabowo and Sandiaga threw jabs at law enforcement under Jokowi’s administration, (OP. 2, P. 38)
- The incumbent asserted that better supervision, including by the media and the State Civilian Bureaucracy Commission (KASN), [*IMPLICIT : simultaneously*] was important to have a corruption-free bureaucracy.(OP. 2, P. 19)

- When the question regarding strategy to end corrupt practices within the country's bureaucracy came up, [*IMPLICIT : then*] The incumbent appeared to give a safe answer, saying that strengthening supervision and transparency in the recruitment process were among key ways to address the problem. (OP. 2, P. 13)
- The two hour debate saw the Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin and Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno tickets trade barbs on the topics of law, human right, corruption and terrorism. [*IMPLICIT ; in sum*] Here are seven key moments from the event (OP. 2, P. 3)

The conjunction “Furthermore” is the word of implicit connectives which used to giving additional information. Like the conjunction “Furthermore” which found within paragraph thirty-sixth of opinion column two which the word “Furthermore” here giving additional information from the first sentence “*Prabowo argued that he female ministers had issued policies that had done more harm than good*” than add with the information in the second sentences “*Adding that Jokowi should not be proud of appointing women if the programs had not benefitted the people.*” As a whole, the conjunction “furthermore” here link two sentences with the aim Prabowo believes that there are women ministers who have issued policies that have done more damage than good and he also added that Jokowi should not be proud to appoint women if the program does not benefit the people.

The conjunction “however” is the word of implicit connectives which used to giving contrastive information. Like the conjunction “however” which found within paragraph thirty eight of opinion column

two which the word “however” here giving contrastive information from the first sentence *“In debates, it is usual for a contender to question the incumbent’s track record”* than add with the contrastive information in the second sentences *“Prabowo and Sandiaga threw jabs at law enforcement under Jokowi’s administration”* As a whole, the conjunction “however” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is In debates, it is usual for a contender to question the incumbent’s track record, but Prabowo and Sandiaga threw jabs at law enforcement under Jokowi’s administration.

The conjunction “simultaneously” is the word of implicit connectives which used as temporal relation to giving additional information. Like the conjunction “simultaneously” which found within paragraph nineteenth of opinion column two which the word “simultaneously” here giving additional information from the first sentence *“The incumbent asserted that better supervision, including by the media and the State Civilian Bureaucracy Commission (KASN)”* than add with the information in the second sentences *“was important to have a corruption-free bureaucracy.”* As a whole, the conjunction “simultaneously” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is The incumbent asserted that better supervision, including by the media and the State Civilian Bureaucracy Commission (KASN), and simultaneously it was important to have a corruption-free bureaucracy.

The conjunction “then” is the word of implicit connectives which used as temporal relation to giving additional information. Like the conjunction “then” which found within paragraph thirteen of opinion column two which the word “then” here giving additional information from the first sentence *“When the question regarding strategy to end corrupt practices within the country’s bureaucracy came up”* than add with the information in the second sentences *“The incumbent appeared to give a safe answer, saying that strengthening supervision and transparency in the recruitment process were among key ways to address the problem.”* As a whole, the conjunction “then” here link two sentences with the aim When questions about strategies to end corrupt practices in the state bureaucracy arose, then the incumbent gave a safe answer and said that strengthening oversight and transparency in the recruitment process was one of the main ways to overcome the problem.

The conjunction “in sum” is the word of implicit connectives which used as restatement relation to giving summarization information. Like the conjunction “in sum” which found within paragraph three of opinion column two which the word “in sum” here giving summarization information from the first sentence *“The two hour debate saw the Jokowi-Ma’ruf Amin and Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno tickets trade barbs on the topics of law, human right, corruption and terrorism.”* than add with the information in the second sentences *“Here are seven key moments from the event”* here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is the

topic of two hour debate between Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin and Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno is about law, human right,terrorism and corruption, which are summarized in seven key moments from event.

Datum 3

Opinion Column 3

In the opinion column three, the writer of the newspaper explain about which one better between Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin or Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno. The researcher try to analyze the news with the title “The Great Debate That Wasn’t” and conclude after reading the author's statement on op 3 *“And if with such an unremarkable performance, Jokowi was still declared the winner by some analysts, it was simply because Prabowo delivered such an atrocious performance. In the course of two hours, the former military general did and said a lot of things, including dancing on stage while being massaged by his running mate, Sandiaga Uno, making a false statement about Central Java being larger than Malaysia and saying that corruption was alright if it involved only a small amount of money.”* The writer is more inclined and convinced to Jokowi that Jokowi will be the next president in five years letter.

In the opinion column two the researcher found four type of discourse connectives which consist of 25 words of subordinate conjunction, 16 words of coordinating conjunction, 4 words of adverbial connectives and 4 words of implicit connectives.

Type 1: Subordinate Conjunction

The researcher found 25 words of subordinate conjunction in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as subordinate conjunction words are who, when, that, after and while. The following data are a few sentences that indicate subordinate conjunction:

- He would have an authoritarian tendency and be a leader Who would have no problem sending corrupt civil servants to a gulag or would personally throw corrupt party. (OP. 3, P. 6)
- The state of our democracy is strong, that political candidates can have a battle of ideas. (OP.3, P. 9)
- After Thursday night, Jokowi campaign team needs to go back to the drawing board and come up with new strategies to prop up Ma'ruf.(OP.3, P. 4)
- In the course of two hours, the former military general did and said a lot of things, Including dancing on stage while being massaged by his running mate, Sandiaga Uno, making a false statement about Central Java (OP. 3, P. 5)

The conjunction “who” here give additional information. Like in the first sentence of paragraph sixth “*He would have an authoritarian tendency and be a leader*” will add by the independent clause “*would have no problem sending corrupt civil servants to a gulag or would personally throw corrupt party.*” Which the word “who” here adding information of sentence that who is back to the leader. Than the writter of news give conjunction “who” than put sentence of clause to completing the first sentence to become the cocohereence sentence. In sum, the

conjunction “who” explain that the leader would have no problem sending corrupt civil servants to a gulag or would personally throw corrupt party.

The conjunction “that” here give additional information. Like in the first sentence from paragraph nine of Opinion column three “*The state of our democracy is strong*” link with the word conjunction “that” with the second sentence is “*political candidates can have a battle of ideas.*” The word conjunction “that” as the subordinate conjunctions word which give explanation about additional information of condition. Like as the word “that” in the sentence above which adding explanation about “the strong democracy” that the strong democracy in Indonesia is political candidates that can have a battle of ideas.

The conjunction “after” is the word of subordinate conjunction which giving information about time. Like in the fourth paragraph of opinion column three which the word “after” here adding information from the first sentence “*After Thursday night*” and the second sentence “*Jokowi campaign team needs to go back to the drawing board and come up with new strategies to prop up Ma’ruf*”. As a whole, the conjunction “after” link two sentences with the aim in a day after Thursday night the Jokowi campaign team will go back to the drawing board and come up with new strategies to prop up Ma’ruf.

The conjunction “while” is the word of subordinate conjunction which giving information about contrast. Like in the fifth paragraph in the

third opinion column which the word “while” here adding information from the first sentence “*In the course of two hours, the former military general did and said a lot of things, Including dancing on stage*” to the second sentence “*being massaged by his running mate, Sandiaga Uno, making a false statement about Central Java*”. As a whole, the conjunction “while” link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is the former military general did and said a lot of things, Including dancing on stage and sandiaga uno making a false statement about Central Java in the course of two hours.

Type 2: Coordinating Conjunction

The researcher found 16 words of coordinating conjunction in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as coordinating conjunction words are for, and, but, or and so. The following data are a few sentences that indicate coordinating conjunction:

- However, the best thing about the presidential debate was that a political candidate for the country’s highest office was able to test some of these outrageous ideas and that rival candidates were able to engage in a discussion about such proposals.(OP. 3, P. 8)
- After Thursday night, Jokowi campaign team needs to go back to the drawing board and come up with new strategies to prop up Ma’ruf.(OP. 3, P. 4)
- Beyond all the antics, what Prabowo presented on stage was further confirmation that if he was elected president, he would have an authoritarian tendency and be a leader ho would have no problem sending

corrupt civil servants to a gulag or would personally throw corrupt party members behind bars.(OP. 3, P. 6)

The conjunction “for” is the word of coordinating conjunction which used to indicate reason. Because in every conversation we need a reason to accompany for support the word. Like in the eighth paragraph of opinion column three as the first sentence “*That a political candidate*” that has the reason in the second sentence “*The country’s highest office was able to test some of these outrageous ideas and that rival candidates were able to engage in a discussion about such proposals*”. In sum, with the conjunction “for” the sentence has mean that all political candidates are to occupy the highest positions of the state that able to test some of these outrageous ideas and that rival candidates were able to engage in a discussion about such proposals.

The conjunction “and” is the word of coordinating conjunction which giving additional information. Like in the fourth paragraph of opinion column three which the word “and” here adding information from the first sentence “*After Thursday night, Jokowi campaign team needs to go back to the drawing board*” than add with the second sentence “*come up with new strategies to prop up Ma’ruf*”. As a whole, the conjunction “and” link two sentences with the aim Jokowi campaign team needs to go back to the drawing board after Thursday night. Then, the writer gives additional information that besides they go back to the drawing board, they also come up with new strategies to prop up Jokowi’s parner.

The conjunction “or” is the word of coordinating conjunction which used to giving alternative information. Like in the sixth paragraph of opinion column three which the word “or” here giving information from the first sentence “*Who would have no problem sending corrupt civil servants to a gulag*” than add with the alternative information in the second sentence “*would personally throw corrupt party members behind bars*”. As a whole, the conjunction “or” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is Prabowo would have an authoritarian tendency and be a leader that he would have no problem sending corrupt civil servants to a gulag or in other way that he would personally throw corrupt party members behind bars.

Type 3: Adverbial Connectives

The researcher found 4 words of adverbial connectives in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as subordinate conjunction words are also, in addition, however, in fact and meanwhile. The following data are a few sentences that indicate adverbial connectives:

- (P7) he might abuse the executive position to intervene in the country’s judiciary. (P8) However, the best thing about the presidential debate was that a political candidate for the country’s highest office was able to test some of these outrageous ideas and that rival candidates were able to engage in a discussion about such proposals. (OP. 3, P. 7&P. 8)
- After four years in office, Jokowi certainly looked reluctant to get up on stage and defend his track record to a challenger whom he defeated in the previous election.(OP. 3, P. 3)

The conjunction “however” is the word of adverbial connectives which used to giving contradiction information. Like the conjunction “however” which found between paragraph seven and paragraph eight of opinion column three which the word “however” here giving information from the first sentence “*he might abuse the executive position to intervene in the country’s judiciary.*” than add with the contradiction information in the second paragraph “*the best thing about the presidential debate was that a political candidate*”. As a whole, the conjunction “however” here link two sentences with the aim the emergence of a statement of concern that the president as law enforcement might misuse the executive position to intervene in state justice. However, the statement was the best and interesting thing at the presidential debate at that time.

The conjunction “certainly” is the word of adverbial connectives which used to giving transition information. Like the conjunction “certainly” which found within paragraph third of opinion column three which the word “certainly” here giving information from the first sentence “*Jokowi looked reluctant to get up on stage*” than add with the information in the second sentences “*defend his track record to a challenger whom he defeated in the previous election.*” As a whole, the conjunction “certainly” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is jokowi make the certainty that looked to reluctant to get up on stage and improve to defend his track record to a challenger whom he defeated in the previous election.

Type 4: Implicit Connectives

The researcher found 4 words of implicit connectives in the between paragraph and within paragraph. The overview of the data which categorized as subordinate conjunction words are furthermore, in addition, however, in sum, simultaneously, although and in other words. The following data are a few sentences that indicate implicit connectives:

- And if with such an unremarkable performance, Jokowi was still declared the winner by some analysts, it was simply because Prabowo delivered such an atrocious performance. [*IMPLICIT : furthermore*] In the course of two hours, the former military general did and said a lot of things,(OP. 3, P. 5)
- And despite accomplishing a lot in last four years, Jokowi failed to capitalize on his track record to deliver a blow that could knock Gerindra Party chairman Prabowo Subianto's presidential ambition sideways during the debate. [*IMPLICIT : then*] Jokowi's status as marginally good public speaker(OP. 3, P. 3)
- No one expected a surprise during the first presidential debate. [*IMPLICIT : although*] We witnessed on Thursday night a redo of the same spectacle that took place five years ago.(OP. 3, P. 1)
- We witnessed on Thursday night a redo of the same spectacle that took place five years ago. [*IMPLICIT : from this reason*] Both in style and substance, the first debate was a confirmation of all things.(OP. 3, P. 1)

The conjunction "Furthermore" is the word of implicit connectives which used to giving additional information. Like the conjunction "Furthermore" which found within paragraph fifth of opinion column three which the word "Furthermore" here giving additional information from the first sentence "*And if with such an unremarkable performance,*

Jokowi was still declared the winner by some analysts, it was simply because Prabowo delivered such an atrocious performance” than add with the information in the second sentences *“In the course of two hours, the former military general did and said a lot of things.”* As a whole, the conjunction “furthermore” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is *Jokowi was still declared the winner by some analysts, it was simply because Prabowo delivered such an atrocious performance, and in the course of two hours, the former military general did and said a lot of things.*

In this word’s of implicit connective “then”, the researcher take one example in every opinion column which found in between paragraph or within paragraph. And it found in the two of three opinion column by the researcher. The conjunction “then” is the word of implicit connectives which used as temporal relation to giving additional information. Like the conjunction “then” which found within paragraph third of opinion column three which the word “then” here giving additional information from the first sentence *“And despite accomplishing a lot in last four years, Jokowi failed to capitalize on his track record to deliver a blow that could knock Gerindra Party chairman Prabowo Subianto’s presidential ambition sideways during the debate.”* than add with the information in the second sentences *“Jokowi’s status as marginally good public speaker”* As a whole, the conjunction “then” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is *accomplishing a lot in last four years, Jokowi failed to*

capitalize on his track record to deliver a blow that could knock Gerindra Party chairman Prabowo Subianto's presidential ambition sideways during the debate, and subsequently Jokowi's status as marginally good public speaker.

The conjunction "although" is the word of implicit connectives which used as contrastive relation to giving contrastive information. Like the conjunction "although" which found within paragraph one of opinion column three which the word "although" here giving additional information from the first sentence "*No one expected a surprise during the first presidential debate.*" than add with the information in the second sentences "*We witnessed on Thursday night a redo of the same spectacle that took place five years ago.*" As a whole, the conjunction "although" here link two sentences with the aim publics does not expect surprises during the first presidential debate. Even though the public has witnessed a re-appearance of the appearance that occurred five years ago.

In this word's of implicit connective "from this reason", the researcher take one example in every opinion column which found in between paragraph or within paragraph. And it found in the one of three opinion column by the researcher. The conjunction "from this reason" is the word of implicit connectives which used as restatement relation to giving summarization information. Like the conjunction "from this reason" which found within paragraph one of opinion column three which the word "from this reason" here giving summarization information from

the first sentence “*We witnessed on Thursday night a redo of the same spectacle that took place five years ago.*” than add with the information in the second sentences “*Both in style and substance, the first debate was a confirmation of all things*” here link two sentences with the aim of the paragraph is Both in style and substance, the first debate was a confirmation of all things because of the reason of the witness from a redo of the same spectacle that took place five years ago.

B. Discussion

This discussion explains the data that found and analyze by the researcher in the previous chapter. In this subchapter the researcher is also going to answer the research problem in the chapter one. The researcher determined the coherence of newspaper by analyzing the discourse connectives. After analyzed the newspaper, the researcher finds four types of discourse connectives, such as: subordinate conjunction, coordinating conjunction, adverbial connectives and implicit connectives.

After classifying the words into types of discourse connective, the researcher discussing and describes four types of discourse connective which used in the newspaper.

First, subordinate conjunction is the conjunction which correlate two clauses that depend on the main clause syntactically (Miltakaki at all (2012). There are similarities between each datum in the subordinate conjunction type. The similarities is every conjunction combining 2 opinions even though different or the same reduce one importance clause

of two to make the readers understands which clause is more important (Simmons, 2014). It also have the differences in the function. Like the function of words of subordinate conjunction based on Simmons (2014) that there are functions of subordinate conjunction includes transition that needed between two ideas in the sentences that indicate place, time and cause effect relationship. Conjunctions that indicate places are usually marked with conjunctions like *where* or *wherever*. While, conjunctions that indicate time are usually marked with conjunctions like *after*, *until*, *once*, *before*, *since*, *when*, and sometimes *while*. In other words, subordinate conjunction in the newspaper build a sentence that consist of the main clause and a subordinate one. And the words that become dominant is *that*.

Second is coordinating conjunction. According Simmons (2014) coordinating conjunction as conjunction that give the same emphasis to the two main clauses. from the definition above, it can be concluded that every words of coordinating conjunction have the same tandancy. And the differences of words of coordinating conjunction, the writer use coordinating conjunction in newspaper to give explain purpose, cause, contributing information and express negative statements (Wishon, 1980: 135). In other words, coordunating conjunction in the newspaper based on the researcher is to emphasis two main clauses that give purpose, cause, contributing information and express negative statements. Conjunctions that indicate purpose are usually marked with conjunctions *for*.

Conjunctions that indicate contrast are usually marked with conjunctions *but* and *yet*. While, conjunctions that indicate impact or effect are usually marked with conjunctions *so*. And the words that become dominant is *and*.

Third is adverbial connectives. According to Khanafi (2019) adverbial connectives are words that generally used in the sentences or paragraphs to connect between ideas complexly. From the definition of Khanafi, the researcher conclude that the words of adverbial connectives has the same tendency that the conjunction of adverbial connectives connect between ideas complexly. But, according to Simmons (2014) adverbial connectives as conjunction that join two main clause or may be introduce, interrupt and also conclude the single main clause. In other words, the conjunction of adverbial connectives are not always between 2 opinions. It can be at the beginning or combining main clause. The differences between the words of adverbial connectives are the functions. And the functions are ordering, adding, concluding, contrasting and transitioning. The conjunctions that indicate ordering are usually marked with conjunctions *firstly*, *lastly* and *finally*. The conjunctions that indicate adding are usually marked with conjunctions *additionally*, *furthermore*, *moreover*, *also* and *beside*. While conjunctions that indicate contrasting are usually marked with conjunctions *however*. And the words that become dominant are *furthermore* and *however*.

Fourth is implicit connectives. According to Miltsakaki (2012) Implicit connectives are conjunction that are identified between sentences

with no adjacent explicit conjunction. While, Yu Xu at all (2010) give definition of implicit connective are no connective to mark the relation explicitly makes a quite difficult the recognition task. So, from Miltsakaki and YuXu it can be conclude that the similarities of words of implicit connectives are connect two ideas but with no adjacent explicit conjunction. The differences between the words of implicit connectives are the functions. And the functions are additional, cause effect, temporal relation, contrastive and restatement or summarization. The conjunctions that indicate cause-effect relations are usually marked with conjunctions *because* and *as a result*. While the conjunctions that indicate temporal relations are usually marked with conjunctions *then* and *simultaneously*. And the words that become dominant are *although* and *furthermore*.

According to Navratilova (2017) coherence seen as subjective perception of purposefulness and meaningfulness of the discourse that is clearly important aspect of political discourse. After analyzing the data above the researcher try to determine the coherence of the newspaper. From four types that found by the researcher in the newspaper categorize as values and spatial temporal settings as proximal or distal which explain the true or false discourse. Three opinion column of Jakarta Post explain the detile information like the differences between Jokowi-Amin and Prabowo-Sandi in how they dress, how are in the event of debate and whose become the suitable presidential candidate in five years leter.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two sections, the first is conclusion and the second is suggestion. In the first section, the researcher concludes all about the analysis

that answers all the questions in the chapter one. And in the second section, the researcher gives suggestions to the readers and also to the next researcher who is interested in doing analysis with the same theory.

A. Conclusions

In the findings, the researcher found 239 connectives which consist of: 118 subordinate conjunction, 73 coordinating conjunction, 19 adverbial connectives and 29 implicit connectives. And the types of discourse connectives that become the most dominant in the newspaper which were found in this research is the type of subordinate conjunction.

The words of every type of discourse connectives have similarities and differences. The similarities of words of every type of discourse connectives are joining two ideas which one of them is the main clause. Sometimes it joins only one main clause. Besides, the words of every type of discourse connectives also have differences. All of the words have different functions like the words that indicate place, time and cause-effect relationships in the type of subordinate conjunction, the words

that indicate purpose, cause, contributing information and express negative statements in the type of coordinating conjunction, the words that functions are to ordering, adding, concluding, contrasting and transitioning in the type of adverbial connectives and the words that functions are to adding, cause effect relation, temporal relation, contrastive and restatement or summarization in the type of implicit connectives. And the most dominant function in the newspaper which found in this research is additional.

And after analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that the issue of debate presidential candidate pair in the Jakarta Post can bring around the society in choosing the right presidential candidate between Jokowi-dodo-Ma'ruf Amin and Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno.

B. Suggestions

Based on the finding, the researcher would give suggestion to the readers and to the next researcher who will use the same field. As in this study, discourse connectives is very important in understanding every types of reading in the case of news, essay, or other kind of reading. By knowing and analyzing the types of discourse connectives, all the readers will understanding about the writer means better.

For the next researchers who will use the same field in analyzing discourse connectives in any kind of reading, the first thing that they should do is to find the data that easy to understand for the theirself and also the readers. Because, it will make them easy to analyze and they have to

understand the meaning fully and also give interpretations sentence by sentence.

The researcher also hopes that the next researchers widen the scope of investigation beyond subordinate conjunction, coordinating conjunction, adverbial connectives and implicit connectives. In the researcher's opinion, and based on the process of analyzing the data, it seems that such a wider scope would yield in more meaningful findings and more elaborate discussion.



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TABEL OF APPENDIX

DATA		PARAGRAPH	TYPES			
			SUBBORDINATE CONJUNCTION	COORDINATING CONJUNCTION	ADVERBIAL CONNECTIVES	IMPLICIT CONNECTIVES
Opinion column 1	Within paragraph	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ..., a rematch between president Joko Widodo and gerindra party chairman Prabowo Subianto, <i>who</i> also contested the 2014 presidential election ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Thursday evening, all eyes were glued to the television <i>for</i> the first round of the 2019 presidential debate, a rematch between president Joko Widodo <i>and</i> gerindra party chairman Prabowo Subianto,... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ..., a rematch between president Joko Widodo and gerindra party chairman Prabowo Subianto, who <i>also</i> contested the 2014 presidential election ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Thursday evening, all eyes were glued to the television for the first round of the 2019 presidential debate. <i>[IMPLICIT: although]</i> a rematch between president Joko Widodo and gerindra party chairman Prabowo Subianto, who also contested the 2014 presidential election ...
		2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In addition</i> to their argument, the candidates' fashion choices were among the topics under discussion. 	
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the incumbent and challenger played it save <i>when</i> it came to their fashion choices for the first debate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the incumbent <i>and</i> challenger played it save. 		

		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahead of the debate, Jokowi shared <i>that</i> he would wear a tenun shirt. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>However</i>, he and Ma'ruf, along with their wives, arrived at the venue donning white apparel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, he and Ma'ruf, along with their wives, <i>[IMPLICIT: simultaneously]</i> arrived at the venue donning white apparel.
		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plain white shirt has clearly been Jokowi's go to apparel <i>since</i> he was the mayor of Surakarta,... He <i>even</i> wore a plain white shirt during the announcement of his Cabinet lineup. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> he was the mayor of Surakarta <i>and</i> later the governor of Jakarta. In fact, a plain white shirt is the Cabinet's dress code <i>and</i> is said to symbolize the wearers duty to touch people's lives with their work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He even wore a plain white shirt during the announcement of his Cabinet lineup. <i>In fact</i>, a plain white shirt is the Cabinet's dress code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> later the governor of Jakarta. <i>[IMPLICIT: furthermore]</i> He even wore a plain white shirt during the announcement of his Cabinet lineup.
		6			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to Jokowi, Ma'ruf <i>also</i> dressed in his signature style <i>However</i>, his usual checkered sarong was replaced with a batik sarong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to Jokowi, <i>[IMPLICIT: Simultaneously]</i> Ma'ruf also dressed in his signature style
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was no surprise, <i>as</i> M'ruf had said earlier <i>that</i> he would wear a sarong to the debate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He would maintain his penchant <i>for</i> santri fashion style by regularly wearing a 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September, the non-active chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI)

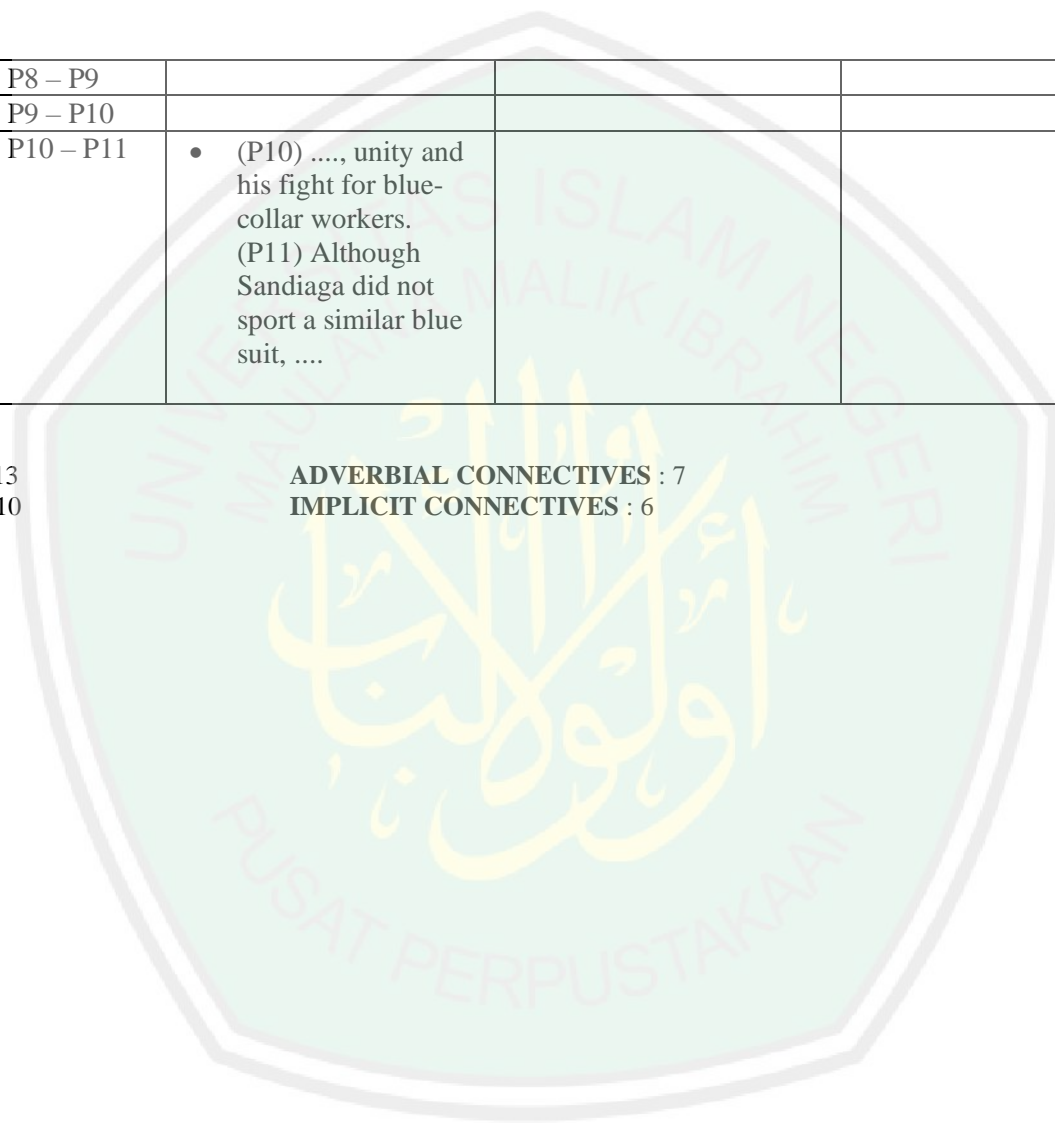
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September, the non-active chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) told hundreds of santri in Kediri, East Java, <i>that</i> should he be elected in 2019, 	sarong.		told hundreds of santri in Kediri, East Java, that should he be elected in 2019, <i>[IMPLICIT: in addition]</i> He would maintain his penchant for santri fashion style by regularly wearing a sarong.
	8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>As for</i> the challengers, both Prabowo and Sandiaga came dressed in suits, looking sharp and ready for the debate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for the challengers, both Prabowo <i>and</i> Sandiaga came dressed in suits, Looking sharp <i>and</i> ready for the debate. 		
	9					
	10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to the debate, Sandiaga told kompas.com <i>that</i> he would wear blue throughout the campaign as the color represented calmness, unity and his fight. He would wear blue throughout the campaign <i>as</i> the color represented calmness, unity and his fight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He would wear blue throughout the campaign as the color represented calmness, unity <i>and</i> his fight. 		

		11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Although</i> Sandiaga did not sport a similar blue suit, his classic two-button showed his formal and professional persona. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Sandiaga did not sport a similar blue suit, his classic two-button showed his formal <i>and</i> professional persona. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Sandiaga did not sport a similar blue suit, <i>[IMPLICIT: in other words]</i> his classic two-button showed his formal and professional persona.
Between Paragraph	P1 - P2				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (P1) along with their respective running mates Ma'ruf Amin and Sandiaga Uno. (P2) <i>In addition</i> to their arguments, ... 	
	P2 - P3					
	P3 - P4					
	P4 - P5					
	P5 - P6					
	P6 - P7					
	P7 - P8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (P7) he would maintain his penchant for santri fashion style by regularly wearing a sarong. (P8) <i>As for</i> the challengers, both Prabowo and Sandiaga ... 				

		P8 – P9				
		P9 – P10				
		P10 – P11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (P10) ..., unity and his fight for blue-collar workers. (P11) Although Sandiaga did not sport a similar blue suit, ... 			

SUBBORDINATE CONJUNCTION : 13
COORDINATING CONJUNCTION : 10

ADVERBIAL CONNECTIVES : 7
IMPLICIT CONNECTIVES : 6



DATA		PARAGRAPH	TYPES			
			SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION	COORDINATING CONJUNCTION	ADVERBIAL CONNECTIVES	IMPLICIT CONNECTIVES
Opinion column 2	Within paragraph	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jokowi ended the first presidential election debate on Thursday night with a strong closing statement <i>that</i> appeared to slam rival prabowo, Jokowi ended the first presidential election debate on Thursday night with a strong closing statement that appeared to slam rival prabowo, <i>who</i> himself made a number of controversial remarks during the event. 			
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will put all <i>that</i> we have on the line to improve this nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are not dictators <i>or</i> authoritarians. We do not have a track record of human rights violations, violence <i>or</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are not dictators or authoritarians. <i>[IMPLICIT ; furthermore]</i> we do not have a track record of human rights violations, violence or corruption.

			corruption.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We do not have a track record of human rights violations, violence or corruption. <i>[IMPLICIT ; then]</i> we will put all that we have on the line to improve this nation.
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two hour debate saw the Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin <i>and</i> Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno tickets trade barbs The two hour debate saw the Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin and Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno tickets trade barbs on the topics of law, human right, corruption <i>and</i> terrorism. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two hour debate saw the Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin and Prabowo-Sandiaga Uno tickets trade barbs on the topics of law, human right, corruption and terrorism. <i>[IMPLICIT ; in sum]</i> Here are seven key moments from the event
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal certainty was the first question <i>that</i> came up in the debate, With moderator Ira Koesno asking the candidate pairs about their strategy to fix contravening regulations at the national <i>and</i> regional levels. 		

		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jokowi, meanwhile, suggested <i>that</i> he would place all legislative functions of ministries under the National Legislation Center, directly under the President, to address the issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo said he would empower the national law agencies by involving legal experts to help synchronize national law <i>and</i> local ordinances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jokowi, <i>meanwhile</i>, suggested that he would place all legislative functions of ministries under the National Legislation Center, directly under the President, to address the issue. 	
		6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding <i>that</i> “The president is the chief law enforcement officer, Who is responsible for the implementation of law enforcement. Adding that “The president is the chief law enforcement officer, <i>Who</i> is responsible for the implementation of law enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In his reply to Jokowi’s statement, Prabowo said it was indeed the government’s responsibility to synchronize <i>and</i> create regulation. Adding that “The president is the chief law enforcement officer, Who is responsible <i>for</i> the implementation of law enforcement. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In his reply to Jokowi’s statement, <u>IMPLICIT</u> : <u>furthermore</u> Prabowo said it was indeed the government’s responsibility to synchronize and create regulation.
		7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>But</i> in reality, there are still contravening 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “But in reality, there are still contravening regulations, so we need

			<p>regulations, so we need the help of experts to speed up efforts in addressing the issue;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But in reality, there are still contravening regulations, <u>so</u> we need the help of experts to speed up efforts in addressing the issue; 		<p>the help of experts to speed up efforts in addressing the issue; <u>[IMPLICIT: then]</u> there must be a breakthrough,” Prabowo said.</p>
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The former military general used the term again <u>when</u> answering the question related to what he would do to stop faith-based persecution and discrimination in the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The former military general used the term again when answering the question related to what he would do to stop faith-based persecution <u>and</u> discrimination in the country. 	
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>As</u> the chief law enforcement officer, meaning the highest law enforcement official, 		
		10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jokowi <u>and</u> Ma'ruf 	

				<p>did not question what Prabowo meant with the term, but the incumbent's campaign team was quickly to criticize it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jokowi and Ma'ruf did not question what Prabowo meant with the term, <i>but</i> the incumbent's campaign team was quickly to criticize it. 		
		11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "[The term] mirrors [prabowo's] subconscious thoughts of using a president's position <i>as</i> a tool to intervene with the law," 			
		12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudirman said, a member of the Prabowo-Sandiaga campaign team, later explained <i>that</i> 			

			<p>what Prabowo meant was that a president played a key role in urging law enforcement officials to truly serve the people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudirman said, a member of the Prabowo-Sandiaga campaign team, later explained that what Prabowo meant was <i>that</i> a president played a key role in urging law enforcement officials to truly serve the people. 		
		13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>When</i> the question regarding strategy to end corrupt practices within the country's bureaucracy came up, • The incumbent appeared to give a safe answer, saying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incumbent appeared to give a safe answer, saying that strengthening supervision <i>and</i> transparency in the recruitment process were among key ways to address the problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the question regarding strategy to end corrupt practices within the country's bureaucracy came up, [IMPLICIT : then] The incumbent appeared to give a safe answer, saying that strengthening supervision and transparency in the

			<i>that</i> strengthening supervision and transparency in the recruitment process were among key ways to address the problem.			recruitment process were among key ways to address the problem.
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo, however, asserted <i>that</i> he and Sandiaga would resolve the root causes of corruption The salaries of civil servants and law enforcers <i>as</i> he believed The salaries of civil servants and law enforcers as he believed <i>that</i> improving their welfare would prevent corruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo, however, asserted that he <i>and</i> Sandiaga would resolve the root causes of corruption The salaries of civil servants <i>and</i> law enforcers as he believed that improving their welfare would prevent corruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo, <i>however</i>, asserted that he and Sandiaga would resolve the root causes of corruption 			
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The root of the problem is <i>that</i> civil servants are paid very little. 					

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If</i> I am president, I will improve the lives of civil servants. 			
	16			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prabowo, however did not elaborate on additional details, such as allowances, <i>for</i> elected officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prabowo, <i>however</i> did not elaborate on additional details, such as allowances, <i>for</i> elected officials. 	
	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If</i> the officials still committed corruption after earning a higher salary, • If the officials still committed corruption <i>after</i> earning a higher salary, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such as “sending them to a gulag <i>and</i> let them mine sand” he added. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the officials still committed corruption after earning a higher salary, [IMPLICIT : furthermore] might as well give them drastic punishments. 	
	18				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The salaries of our civil servants are sufficient since they <i>also</i> receive performance allowances. 	
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incumbent <i>that</i> better supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including by the media <i>and</i> the State Civilian 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including by the media and the State Civilian Bureaucracy 	

				Bureaucracy Commission (KASN),		Commission (KASN), [<i>IMPLICIT</i> : <i>simultaneously</i>] was important to have a corruption-free bureaucracy.
		20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) <i>as</i> keys to combating corruption. <i>While</i> Prabowo wanted to increase the income of court justices,... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jokowi considered legal reform, firm law enforcement <i>and</i> strengthening The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as keys to combating corruption. While Prabowo wanted to increase the income of court justices, prosecutors <i>and</i> officers to do so. 		
		21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first presidential debated marked the debut appearance of Ma'ruf, <i>who</i> participated in an election debate 			

			<p>for the for the first time,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who participated in an election debate for the for the first time, <i>after</i> weeks of receiving training from the campaign team 		
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Especially <i>when</i> being compared to Sandiaga • Especially when being compared to Sandiaga, <i>who</i> has experience in such debates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who has experience in such debates <i>and</i> was somewhat active in backing up Prabowo's statement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>However</i>, many said the cleric delivered a rather underwhelming performance, 	
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perhaps one of the most memorable moments from the debate was <i>when</i> the cleric ran • The debate was when the cleric ran the clock <i>after</i> Jokowi finished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Jokowi finished answering a question from panelists about conflict between law enforcement <i>and</i> human rights. 		

			answering a question			
		24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So Ira asked <i>whether</i> the vice presidential candidate wanted to add something to their statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seconds still remained for Jokowi and Ma'ruf to explain more about the camp's view on the issue, <i>So</i> Ira asked whether the vice presidential candidate wanted to add something to their statement. 		
		25				
		26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jokowi took a direct jab at Prabowo's anticorruption commitment <i>while</i> questioning the fact • While questioning the fact <i>that</i> the Gerindra party had nominated at least six former graft convicts • the Gerindra party 			

			had nominated at least six former graft convicts <i>as</i> candidates in the legislative election		
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ICW report “very subjective” and saying <i>that</i> the party was free from corrupt practices. He added <i>that</i> he would send party members He would send party members <i>who</i> committed corruption to jail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo defended himself <i>and</i> his party Calling the ICW report “very subjective” <i>and</i> saying that the party was free from corrupt practices. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo defended himself and his party, <i>[IMPLICIT : then]</i> calling the ICW report “very subjective” The party was free from corrupt practices. <i>[IMPLICIT : furthermore]</i> He added that he would send party members 	
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are six ex-graft convicts <i>that</i> you have nominated as legislative candidates. There are six ex-graft convicts that you have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nomination is signed by party chairman <i>and</i> secretary general 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are six ex-graft convicts that you have nominated as legislative candidates. <i>[IMPLICIT : however]</i> The nomination is signed by party chairman and secretary general 	

			<p>nominated <i>as</i> legislative candidates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nomination is signed by party chairman and secretary general, which means <i>that</i> you have signed 		
	29		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo abruptly cut off Jokowi's question, <i>but</i> Ira told Jokowi to go on with his question. 		
	30				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interruption triggered tension on Prabowo's side. <i>[IMPLICIT : however]</i> Sandiaga went on to massage the former general's shoulders in an apparent move to calm him
	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo went on to say <i>that</i> Indonesia was a democracy Indonesia was a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo went on to say that Indonesia was a democracy <i>and</i> that the former convicts had gone 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They could participate in the election. <i>[IMPLICIT : furthermore]</i> He said it was up to the people

			<p>democracy and <i>that</i> the former convicts had gone through the legal process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He said it was up to the people to decide <i>whether</i> they would vote for them. 	<p>through the legal process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The former convicts had gone through the legal process <i>so</i> they could participate in the election 		
	32		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perhaps was not that significant <i>as</i> well • He said, "It is those <i>who</i> have stolen trillions of rupiah that we should go after. • It is those who have stolen trillions of rupiah <i>that</i> we should go after. 			
	33		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jokowi questioned Prabowo-Sandiaga on tthe pair's consistency in promoting gender equality through policies <i>as</i> promised in their 			

		<p>campaign vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the incumbent saying <i>that</i> the executive board of Gerindra was dominated by males. 		
34			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prabowo admitted the fact, <i>but</i> said the party had a woman deputy chairperson as well as a woman's wing. 	
35		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incumbent went on to compare Prabowo's team to his own Cabinet, which comprises nine women serving <i>as</i> his aides in ministerial seats. 		
36		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response, Prabowo argued <i>that</i> the female ministers had issued policies. • The female ministers had 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The female ministers had issued policies that had done more harm than good [<i>IMPLICIT: furthermore</i>] Adding that Jokowi should not be proud of appointing women

			<p>issued policies <i>that</i> had done more harm than good</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding <i>that</i> Jokowi should not be proud of appointing women • Jokowi should not be proud of appointing women <i>if</i> the programs had not benefitted the people. 		
	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If</i> this is about gender, we can add more [female representatives] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we can add more [female representatives] <i>and</i> count the number • we can add more [female representatives] and count the number, <i>but</i> we can debate more about the output 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “If this is about gender, we can add more [female representatives] and count the number, but we can debate more about the output,” <i>[IMPLICIT: then]</i> Prabowo said, “Gender should not be the main concern.”
	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calling it “unfair” <i>while</i> “criminalization was still 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is usual <i>for</i> a contender to question the incumbent’s track 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In debates, it is usual for a contender to question the incumbent’s track

			underreported”	record.		record. <u>IMPLICIT</u> : <u>however</u> Prabowo and Sandiaga threw jabs at law enforcement under Jokowi’s administration,
39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo, for instance, called law enforcers politically bias <u>because</u> the number of regional leaders Because the number of regional leaders <u>who</u> had openly thrown support behind Jokowi-Ma’ruf A village head in Mojokerto, East Java, was sent to jail <u>after</u> he had declared supports for him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo, <u>for</u> instance, called law enforcers politically bias because the number of regional leaders Who had openly thrown support behind Jokowi-Ma’ruf were free from scrutiny, <u>but</u> a village head in Mojokerto, East Java, was sent to jail after he had declared supports for him. 				
40						
41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a legal mechanism <u>that</u> we can adhere to. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are a country with rule of law, <u>so</u> there is a legal mechanism that we 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “We are a country with rule of law, so there is a legal mechanism that we can adhere to.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If</i> you evidence, just report it to the police 	can adhere to.		[<i>IMPLICIT : then</i>] If you have evidence, just report it to the police.”
		42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of Prabowo’s supporters <i>whose</i> bruised face initially triggered a political brouhaha 			
		43		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a joint press conference, <i>but</i> it turns out it was just [a result of] plastic surgery. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a joint press conference, but it turns out it was just (a result of) plastic surgery. [<i>IMPLICIT : in sum</i>] There’s no need for comedy
		44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandiaga shared the story of a fisherman in Karawang, East Java, <i>who</i> was criminalized • Who was criminalized <i>after</i> taking sand to help him plant in a mangrove forest. • Sandiaga said “cases <i>that</i> affected common people 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who was criminalized after taking sand to help him plant in a mangrove forest. [<i>IMPLICIT : then</i>] Sandiaga said “cases that affected common people were not handled well.”

			were not handled well.”		
		45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jokowi said in his reply, “<i>if</i> such persecution happens, report it [to the police]. 		
		46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A similar statement was made by the incumbent <i>when</i> Prabowo lashed out at Jokowi’s economic policies, 		
		47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prabowo asked Jokowi <i>whether</i> the latter could ensure The latter could ensure <i>that</i> his ministers Some of <i>whom</i> were businesspeople Did not have conflicts of interest <i>when</i> deciding to implement import policies. 		

		48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If</i> Prabowo has the evidence, Just file a report with the police and the KPK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “I don’t have past burdens, <u>so</u> it is easier for me to work and give orders,” “I don’t have past burdens, so it is easier for me to work <u>and</u> give orders,” Just file a report with the police <u>and</u> the KPK. 		
		49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During opening statement, which was the first segment of the debate <u>before</u> it officially started, 			
		50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In his speech, Jokowi mentioned his administration’s efforts to solve human rights abuse cases and acknowledged challenges <u>that</u> had 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In his speech, Jokowi mentioned his administration’s efforts to solve human rights abuse cases <u>and</u> acknowledged challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>However</u>, we are still committed to resolving the cases. 	

			hampered the process.			
		51				
		52				
		53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military documents leaked in 2014 showed <i>that</i> the Indonesian Military's (TNI) officers ethics council had discharged Prabowo for his involvement • Among cases <i>that</i> Jokowi's administration had promised to address. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indonesian Military's (TNI) officers ethics council had discharged Prabowo <i>for</i> his involvement in the forced disappearances 		
		54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The topic of breakthroughs to solve the cases did not come up during the debate-<i>whether</i> in the panelists-made questions • In the panelists-made questions <i>that</i> were picked randomly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the panelists-made questions that were picked randomly by the candidates <i>or</i> during the open debate 		

		55			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In his closing statement, <i>however</i>, Jokowi appeared to take a jab at Prabowo in regard to the letter's 	
		56		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "We won't talk to much; we understand the nation's problems <i>and</i> what we have to do to address them," We do not have a track record of human rights violations, violence <i>or</i> corruption. 		
	Between Paragraph	P1 – P2				
		P2 – P3				
		P3 – P4				
		P4 – P5				
		P5 – P6				
		P6 – P7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (P6), who is responsible for the implementation of law enforcement. (P7) <i>But</i> in reality, 		

				there are still contravening regulations, ...		
		P7 – P8				
		P8 – P9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (P8) what he would do to stop faith-based persecution and discrimination in the country. (P9) <u>As</u> the chief law enforcement officer, 			
		P9 – P10				
		P10 – P11				
		P11 – P12				
		P12 – P13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (P12) a president played a key role in urging law enforcement officials to truly serve the people. (P13) <u>When</u> the question regarding strategy 			
		P13 – P14				
		P14 – P15				
		P15 – P16				
		P16 – P17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (P16) such as allowances, for elected officials. (P17) <u>If</u> the officials still 			

			committed corruption after earning a higher salary		
		P17 – P18			
		P18 – P19			
		P19 – P20			
		P20 – P21			
		P21 – P22		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (P21) after weeks of receiving training from the campaign team to sharpen his political communication. (P22) <i>However</i>, many said the cleric delivered a rather underwhelming performance, 	
		P22 – P23			
		P23 – P24			
		P24 – P25			
		P25 – P26			
		P26 – P27			
		P27 – P28			
		P28 – P29			
		P29 – P30			
		P30 – P31			
		P31 – P32			
		P32 – P33			
		P33 – P34			
		P34 – P35			
		P35 – P36			

		P36 – P37				
		P37 – P38				
		P38 – P39				
		P39 – P40				
		P40 – P41				
		P41 – P42				
		P42 – P43				
		P43 – P44				
		P44 – P45				
		P45 – P46				
		P46 – P47				
		P47 – P48				
		P48 – P49				
		P49 – P50				
		P50 – P51				
		P51 – P52				
		P52 – P53				
		P53 – P54				
		P54 – P55				
		P55 – P56				

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION= 80

ADVERBIAL CONNECTIVES= 8

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION= 47

IMPLICIT CONNECTIVES= 19

DATA		PARAGRAPH	TYPES			
			SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION	COORDINATING CONJUNCTION	ADVERBIAL CONNECTIVES	IMPLICIT CONNECTIVES
Opinion	Within	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We witnessed on 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No one expected a

column 3	paragraph		Thursday night a redo of the same spectacle <i>that</i> took place five years ago.			surprise during the first presidential debate. [<i>IMPLICIT : although</i>] We witnessed on Thursday night a redo of the same spectacle that took place five years ago.
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The look on President Joko Widodo's face Thursday night told us <i>that</i> he wished to be somewhere else, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perhaps making a blusukan (improptu visit) <i>and</i> meeting with an adoring crowd. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We witnessed on Thursday night a redo of the same spectacle that took place five years ago. [<i>IMPLICIT : from this reason</i>] Both in style and substance, the first debate was a confirmation of all things.
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>After</i> four years in office, Jokowi certainly looked reluctant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jokowi certainly looked reluctant to get up on stage <i>and</i> defend his track record to a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jokowi <i>certainly</i> looked reluctant to get up on stage and defend his track record to a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A blow that could knock Gerindra Party chairman Prabowo Subianto's presidential

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His track record to a challenger <i>whom</i> he defeated in the previous election. • Jokowi failed to capitalize on his track record to deliver a blow <i>that</i> could knock Gerindra Party chairman • Jokowi's status <i>as</i> a marginally good public speaker may continue to compromise his ability to sell his stellar record. 	<p>challenger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>And</i> despite accomplishing a lot in the last four years, 	<p>challenger</p>	<p>ambition sideways during the debate. [IMPLICIT : then] Jokowi's status as marginally good public speaker</p>
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It doesn't help <i>that</i> many doubt Jokowi's running mate, Ma'ruf Amin • <i>After</i> fumbling with the first two questions, • <i>After</i> Thursday night, Jokowi campaign team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ma'ruf's only contribution to the debate was delivering a couple of anodyne remarks on terrorism <i>and</i> deradicalization. • After Thursday night, Jokowi campaign team needs to go back to the drawing 		

			needs to go back to the drawing board	board <i>and</i> come up with new strategies to prop up Ma'ruf.	
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was simply <i>because</i> Prabowo delivered such an atrocious performance. • Including dancing on stage <i>while</i> being massaged by his running mate, Sandiaga Uno, making a false statement about Central Java • Sandiaga Uno, making a false statement about Central Java being larger than Malaysia and saying <i>that</i> corruption was alright • Corruption was alright <i>if</i> it involved only a small amount of money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>And</i> if such an unremarkable performance, Jokowi was still declared the winner by some analysts • In the course of two hours, the former military general did <i>and</i> said a lot of things • Sandiaga Uno, making a false statement about Central Java being larger than Malaysia <i>and</i> saying that corruption was alright 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was simply because Prabowo delivered such an atrocious performance. [<i>IMPLICIT : furthermore</i>] In the course of two hours, the former military general did and said a lot of things 	

		6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What Prabowo presented on stage was further confirmation <i>that</i> if he was elected president • What Prabowo presented on stage was further confirmation that <i>if</i> he was elected president • <i>Who</i> would have no problem sending corrupt civil servants to a gulag or would personally throw corrupt party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He would have an authoritarian tendency <i>and</i> be a leader • Who would have no problem sending corrupt civil servants to a gulag <i>or</i> would personally throw corrupt party 		
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chief law enforcement officer have also raised concerns <i>that</i> he might abuse the executive position 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His statements about the president being a chief law enforcement officer have <i>also</i> raised concerns 	
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The best thing about the presidential debate was <i>that</i> a political candidate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That a political candidate <i>for</i> the country's highest office was able to test some of these 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>However</i>, the best thing about the presidential debate was that a political candidate 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The country's highest office was able to test some of these outrageous ideas and <i>that</i> rival candidates were able to engage 	<p>outrageous ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The country's highest office was able to test some of these outrageous ideas <i>and</i> that rival candidates were able to engage 		
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first debate is a reminder <i>that</i> the state of our democracy is strong The state of our democracy is strong, <i>that</i> political candidates can have a battle of ideas That political candidates can have a battle of ideas <i>how</i> to best solve the country's problem And the fact <i>that</i> millions of would- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That political candidates can have a battle of ideas how to best solve the country's problem <i>and</i> chart a better future <i>And</i> the fact that millions of would-be voters tuned in Parsed their statements <i>and</i> made memes out of them 		

			<p>be voters tuned in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows <i>that</i> the electorate is engaged in the political process. 			
	Between Paragraph	P1 – P2				
		P2 – P3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (P2) perhaps making a blusukan (impromptu visit) and meeting with an adoring crowd. (P3) <i>After</i> four years in office, Jokowi certainly looked reluctant to get up on stage 			
		P3 – P4				
		P4 – P5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (P4) Jokowi’s campaign team needs to go back to the drawing board and come up with new strategies to prop up Ma’ruf. (P5) <i>And</i> if with such an unremarkable performance, Jokowi was still declared the winner by some analysts, 		

		P5 – P6				
		P6 – P7				
		P7 – P8			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (P7) he might abuse the executive position to intervene in the country's judiciary. (P8) <i>However</i>, the best thing about the presidential debate was that a political candidate 	
		P8 – P9				

SUBBORDINATE CONJUNCTION= 25

ADVERBIAL CONNECTIVES= 4

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION= 16

IMPLICIT CONNECTIVES= 4