

**AN ANALYSIS ON CONJUNCTION
IN NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE**

THESIS

**Conducted By
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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

2008

**AN ANALYSIS ON CONJUNCTION
IN NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE**

THESIS

Presented to
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Conducted By
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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

2008

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**An Analysis on Conjunction in Newsweek Magazine**” written by Irsada Fitri Zulkarnain has been approved by the advisor, for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, September 20, 2008

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MOTTO

يأيتها الذين آمنوا اتقوا الله وقولوا قولا سديدا

"O you who believe! Be careful of (your duty to) Allah
and speak the right word." (Al-Ahzab: 70)

When the word is out it belongs to another
And
A word once out flies everywhere

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved father and mother,
for endless love, pray, guidance, care,
and everything you have done since I was born.

My dearest brothers and sisters,
for beautiful unforgettable togetherness.

All lecturers of English Letters and Language Department,
for the valuable knowledge, opportunity and experience.

And all of my best friends in the boarding house,
for your friendship and creating unforgettable experiences.

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Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for anyone, who needs information related to this thesis, and of course it is expected the constructive critics and suggestions from all the readers.

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The Researcher

ABSTRACT

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There are a great number of articles provided in printed mass media. These articles are numerous in term of grammatical cohesion devices they used. One of them is conjunction. It is a means that is very needed in order to make sentences or clauses in the article are related to one another, A to B, B to A, and so on. In other words, it is an important means that can make sentences or clauses cohesively related so that the sentences or clauses are clearly interpreted and easy to be understood. Besides, this conjunction has many types and each of them has different function. Related to those phenomena, the research problems are formulated as the following questions: "What are the types of conjunction used in Newsweek magazine?", "Which type of conjunction is mostly used in Newsweek magazine?" and "What are the functions of conjunction used in Newsweek magazine?"

This study uses descriptive qualitative design in which the data are taken from the articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. The data collected are classified into several types and described as well as its function using theory of conjunction proposed by Halliday and Hasan.

The findings of this study show that there is a lot of conjunction in articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 including additive conjunction divided into simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations; adversative conjunction divided into adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, correction relations, and dismissive relations; causal conjunction divided into general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations, and conditional relations; temporal conjunction divided into simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, 'here and now' relations, and summary relations. Furthermore, the result shows that additive conjunction is the most type used in the articles which mostly expressed by simple additive relation using conjunction "and".

Finally, from those findings, it is expected that this study will be useful for student in improving the mastery of conjunction and its function, and lead the next researchers who conduct the same field of research as the reference or comparison that might be relevant to their researches. Furthermore, it is expected for them to focus on the simple additive conjunctions because these kinds of conjunctions are mostly found in this study. At last, it is also expected to the lecturers to provide the students with sufficient explanation of respective conjunction, since this study does not find this type in the articles.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with introduction that consists of background of the study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

يأيتها الذين آمنوا اتقوا الله وقلوا قولا سديدا

"O you who believe! Be careful of (your duty to) Allah and speak the right word." (Al-Ahzab: 70)

In this verse, Allah told us to speak to others with the right words. It means that we must be careful to what we want to communicate to others. In other words, we must be able to communicate with others as well as possible. Moreover, communication is not only by speaking but also writing. For example, we can communicate to others by writing an article. In it we have to create our statement as well as possible in order to make the language arranged nicely so that the ideas can be received easily without ambiguous statement. Therefore, it must have good unity or coherence. Then, in order to make the article has good unity or coherence we must use grammatical cohesion devices. One of them is conjunction. It is a means that can make sentences or clauses in the article are related to one another, A to B, B to A, and so on. Therefore, conjunction is important to be studied because it is a very important means in a language that

make sentences or clauses cohesively related. As a result, it makes the sentences or clauses clearly interpreted and easy to be understood.

Halliday and Hasan (1984: 227) stated that conjunction is a relationship that indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (part of the) sentence. In other words, conjunction is a word or part of speech to link other words or phrases. One use of a conjunction is to connect words or phrases that have the same grammatical function in a sentence.

The existence of conjunction is absolutely important to be observed because conjunction is used as the glue that ties in every sentence. In this case, this study also observes conjunction used in article. In it the writers have to create their statement as well as possible in order to make the language they used arranged nicely so that the ideas can be received easily without ambiguous statement. Therefore, it needs cohesive markers such as conjunction to make it clearly interpreted.

Besides, article is useful for people because it can give many kinds of information for their daily life. People can get many kinds of articles in printed media, such as, newspaper, magazine, etc. Magazine is one of printed media that provide articles. It serves us many pages of pictorial symbol and pictorial images. In addition, magazine also serves much information or news, including daily common events in local, regional and international. There are many kinds of magazine published in English language, such as, Time, Tempo, Newsweek, Hello, etc.

In this study, the researcher chooses Newsweek because it is assumed that this magazine is one of the English publications written by English native speaker which is now widely read in Indonesia. Therefore, the language and cultural load of the articles which exist in this publication are not influenced by other languages or by other cultural varieties. It is different from English publications which are written by non-native speakers which are probably interfered by the language and cultural background of the writers. Besides, it is an international magazine that can be obtained by people easily in the closest agents. It is weekly magazine that provides English learners of any background of study with good reading materials, such as stories, articles, poems, etc.

Newsweek magazine is divided into several sections, such as periscope, perspectives, world view, etc. In this case, the world view section is chosen because it provides much information about the issue in the world. Besides, the articles in this section contain various kinds of conjunction to make sentences in that articles have unity.

Furthermore, studying conjunction in Newsweek magazine will be useful for people especially for English learners. They will know various kinds and functions of conjunction used in Newsweek magazine. Therefore, they can learn more from it and are able to apply their knowledge.

This study has relation with the research which is done by Indrawati (2007) entitled “Cohesive Devices Expressed by the Main Character of Casino Royal Film”. The research was aimed at investigating the type as well as the functions cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royal film. The second research was conducted by Elviah (2007) entitled “A Study on

Formal Links Used in Ahmed Deedat Vs. Pastor Stanley Sjoberg's Debate (Is Jesus God)". The research aimed at investigating the cohesive devices in Ahmed Deedat Vs. Pastor Stanley Sjoberg's Debate "Is Jesus God".

Both of the studies focused on all of types of cohesion devices. In addition, both of them focused at investigating on debate and film that categorized as spoken discourse. However, the present study is only focused at investigating on one type of cohesion devices that is conjunction and its types. Moreover, this study focused at investigating on the articles that categorized as one of written discourse. Besides, this study is also aimed at investigating the functions and the mostly types of conjunction used in article of Newsweek magazine.

From the explanation above it can be concluded that the existence of conjunction in article is absolutely important because it is used as the glue that ties in every sentence. It means that conjunction make a sentence cohesively related and easy to be understood. Based on the reason, this research aims at discussing "An Analysis on Conjunction in Newsweek Magazine."

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the description of background of study above, the problem of the study is formulated generally as "How are the conjunction used in Newsweek magazine?" Specifically, the problem of the study is formulated as the following research questions:

1. What are the types of conjunction used in Newsweek magazine?
2. Which type of conjunction is mostly used in Newsweek magazine?
3. What are the functions of conjunction used in Newsweek magazine?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Generally, the study is aimed to describe how conjunction is used in Newsweek magazine. Specifically, it is aimed as follows:

1. To identify the conjunction used in Newsweek magazine.
2. To identify the most type of conjunction used in Newsweek magazine.
3. To describe the functions of conjunction used in Newsweek magazine.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to give clear descriptions about conjunction, including the types and the functions of conjunction used in Newsweek magazine. Besides, practically it is expected that the result of the study dealing with conjunction will give valuable contribution to:

1. English learners: to be alternative information for them who are interested in learning various kinds of conjunction and its function in Newsweek magazine. So they can learn more from it and are able to apply their knowledge.
2. English lecturers: to be additional material for teaching discourse analysis.
3. The next researchers: to use the result of the study as a reference or comparison that might be relevant to their researches.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on analyzing the words which are categorized as conjunction used in articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine. The

data are taken from January 2008 up to May 2008. It is the period of doing this study. It means that this study takes the current edition of Newsweek magazine.

In addition, the researcher focuses at investigating types of conjunction that stated by Halliday and Hasan (1984), since they provide more detail explanation about the types of conjunction than other linguists including additive conjunction divided into simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations; adversative conjunction divided into adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, correction relations, and dismissive relations; causal conjunction divided into general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations, conditional relations, and respective relations; temporal conjunction divided into simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, 'here and now' relations, and summary relations.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

1. Conjunction : a word that is used to link, or put together, other words, phrases, and clauses.
2. Newsweek magazine : International English magazine that contains much information or news

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section reviews important literature related to this study. It is divided into four subtopics, they are conjunction, Newsweek magazine and previous study.

2.1 Conjunction

This study uses two theories in order to make this study become valid, one is theory from Halliday and Hasan and the other is from Cook.

2.1.1 Theory of Conjunction by Halliday and Hasan

Conjunction is a relationship that indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following (part of the) sentence. It is a specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before. Conjunctive elements express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse. In describing conjunction as cohesive component, we are focusing on one particular aspect of semantic relations, namely the function they have of relating to each other linguistic elements that occur in succession structural means (1984: 227). There are four types of conjunction namely additive, adversative, causal and temporal.

2.1.1.1 Additive Conjunction

The additive conjunction is embodied in the form coordination and apposition. It suggested that the cohesive relation expressed by *and* at the beginning of new sentence (1984: 244). There are five types of additive conjunction namely simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations

2.1.1.1.1 Simple Additive Relations

Simple additive relation includes negative and alternative form (1984: 245). For example: *and*, *and also* (additive form), *or*, *or else* (alternative form), and *nor*, *neither*, *not...either* (negative form). Here some example of simple additive relations:

- a. I was very nearly opening the window, *and* putting you out into snow.
- b. He wants to watch TV *or* listen to some music.
- c. I have *not* sent two messenger *either*.

In the example above the simple additive relation using “*and*” shows something more to be said. While “*or*” relation shows alternative to be done. The last “*not...either*” shows the negative form of additive relation.

2.1.1.1.2 Complex Additive Relations: Emphatic

There are large conjunctive expressions which included in this relation such as, *further*, *furthermore*, *again*, *also*, *moreover*, *what is more*, *besides*, *aside*,

additionally, in addition, in addition to this, not only that but (1984: 246). Here is an example of additive relation that shows an emphatic:

My client says he doesn't know the witness. *Further*, he denies ever having seen her or spoken to her.

In the example of complex additive relation using "further" presuppose the presence of element that complete the previous element.

2.1.1.1.3 Complex Additive Relations: De-emphatic

The items of complex additive relations that show a kind of de-emphasis such as *incidentally, unfortunately, by the way* have the function to reduce the weight accorded to the presupposing sentence and to its connection with what went before (1984: 249). Below is the example of additive relation show de-emphasis:

Jane wants to sleep earlier tonight. *Incidentally*, she feels hungry. Then she goes out to buy some foods.

2.1.1.1.4 Comparative Relations

Comparative relations contain of similarity and dissimilarity (1984: 247). The similarity shows a comparison of what is being said with what has gone before. Forms such as *similarly, likewise, in the same way* are used by the speaker to assert that a point is being reinforced or a new one added to the same effect and the relevance of the presupposing sentence is its similarity of import to the presupposed one. Next, dissimilarity relation shows negative comparison where

the meaning is 'in contradistinction'. This is frequently expressed by the phrase such as *on the other hand, by contrast, as opposed to this*, and so on.

- a. Treating people as responsible citizens brings out the best in them; they behave as such. *In the same way* if you treat them as criminals they will soon begin to act like criminals.
- b. Your directors are planning for steady growth over a considerable period of the time. *Similarly* our intensions in adopting this new investment policy are focused on the long term prospects of the company.
- c. Our garden did not do very well this year. *By contrast*, the orchard is looking very healthy.

2.1.1.1.5 Appositive Relations

There are two types of relation which can be thought of as sub-categories of the appositive relation (1984: 248). The first is exposition that usually expressed by the phrase such as *I mean, that, that is, that is to say, in other words, to put it another way*, and so on. The second is exemplification that expressed by *for instance, for example, thus*, etc. Examples:

- a. I wonder whether that statement can be backed up by adequate evidence. *In other words*, you do not believe me.
- b. There are many interesting places to visit in the city. *For example*, the botanical garden has numerous displays of plants from all over the world.

In (a) the word '*in other words*' is used to show exposition, while in (b) the word '*for example*' is used to show exemplification.

2.1.1.2 Adversative Conjunction

The basic meaning of the adversative relation is 'contrary to the expectation'. The expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from the communication process, and speaker-hearer situation (1984: 250). There are four relations under this type namely adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, correction relations, and dismissive relations

2.1.1.2.1 Adversative Relations 'Proper'

This relation expressed by the words *yet, though, even though, although, only, but, however, nevertheless, despite this, all the same*. The word *yet* is usually found in the first sentence. It differs with *but* that contains element 'and' as one of its meaning components and it always located within sentence. While, the words *however, nevertheless, despite this, and all the same* contain the meaning that shows emphatic sense. Below are the examples of this relation:

- a. All the figures were correct; they had been checked. *Yet* the total came out wrong.
- b. All this time John was trying his best to fold up the umbrella with himself *but* he could not quite succeed.
- c. Jane felt most disheartened. *However*, she was not going to let herself be beaten.

2.1.1.2.2 Contrastive Relations

At the same time, the words *but* and *however* also occur in a contrastive relation (1984: 252). In addition, this relation also expressed by the words *on the other hand*, *at the same time*, *as against that*, *in fact*, *as a matter of fact*, *actually*, *in the point of fact*. Look at the following examples:

- a. She failed. *However*, she is tried her best.
- b. He is not exactly good looking *but* he is got brain.

Here the meaning of *however* and *but* are as against for the sentence before but general meaning is still 'contrary to expectation'.

2.1.1.2.3 Corrective Relations

The words that used in this relation are *instead*, *rather*, *on the contrary*, *at least* (1984: 254). The contrast may be between two alternative phenomena or between two different formulations of the same phenomenon. For example:

He showed no pleasure at hearing the news. *Instead* he looked even gloomier.

2.1.1.2.4 Dismissive Relations

Dismissive expressions include; *in either case*, *in any event*, *either way*, *whichever*, *anyhow*, *at any rate*, *in any case*, and so on (1984: 255). This presupposes that some circumstances have been referred to which are then dismissed as irrelevant – either because it does not matter whether they obtain or not, or because it does not matter which of the given set of circumstances obtains.

Below are the examples of dismissive relations:

- a. We may be back tonight; I'm not sure. *Either way*, just make yourself at home.
- b. Your partner may support you or may change to another suit. *In either case*, you should respond.

2.1.1.3 Causal Conjunction

The general meaning of the causal conjunction is 'because..., so'. There are five relations under this type namely general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations, conditional relations, and respective relations.

2.1.1.3.1 General Causal Relations

This relation is expressed by *so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, as a result, accordingly* (1984: 256). These all used to imply reasoning or argument from a premise. Below is the example of the relation in this type:

It is significantly reduced the rat population. *Consequently*, damage to the land fields was reduced.

Moreover, there are four other of causal relations. They are specific causal relations, reversed causal relations, conditional relations, and respective relations.

2.1.1.3.2 Specific Causal Relations

This relation included the specific ones of result, reason, and purposes like *as a result of this, for this reason, and for this purpose* (1984: 256-257). In addition, there are also a number of expressions like *as a result of this, in effect, in*

consequence, because of. These all used to imply reasoning or argument from a premise. In the same meaning we find expression such as *arising out of this* and *following from this*. For example:

Because of their important place in the family and in the community, the aged retain a feeling of individual self worth and importance.

2.1.1.3.3 Reversed Causal Relations

The reversed form of causal relation is expressed by *because, since* and *for* (1984: 258). The expression *because* is considerably more frequent than *for*. In addition, the conjunction *because* means “this is why”. While *for* means “this is the reason”. Look at the examples below:

- a. The next morning she was glad and proud that she had not yielded to a scare. *For* he was most strangely and obviously better.
- b. I did not attend to school yesterday *because* I was sick.

2.1.1.3.4 Conditional Relations

One other type of conjunctive relation will be considered here under the general heading of causal relation in the conditional type (1984: 258). The conditional means ‘possibly a; if so, then b. The items of the conditional relation are the words such as *then, in that case, that being the case, in such an event, even if, if, unless, whether...or*. For example:

They do not eat anything for a month. *Then* they will die, of course.

Moreover, the negative form of conditional is expressed cohesively by *otherwise*. This conjunction switch the polarity, either from positive to negative or from negative to positive. For example:

- a. It is the way I like to go to work. One person and one line of enquiry at a time. *Otherwise*, there is a muddle.
- b. I was not informed. *Otherwise*, I should have taken some action.

2.1.1.3.5 Respective Relations

The conjunctive link in this relation represented by the expressions such as *in that respect, with regard to this, in this connection, here* (1984: 260). This relation has a meaning “we now pass on next point”. For example:

One factor is the level of taxation of personal incomes. *With regard to this* question, the impression current among members of the public are often very far removed from the truth.

2.1.1.4 Temporal Conjunction

This relation may be simply one of sequence in time: the one is subsequent to the other (1984: 261). There are six relations under this type namely simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, ‘here and now’ relations, and summary relations.

2.1.1.4.1 Simple Temporal Relations

The simplest form of temporal relation is expressed by *then*. In addition, there are also a number of other expressions in the sequential, simultaneous, and

previous sense. First of all, the sequential sense which is expressed by *then, and then, next, afterwards, after that, subsequently*, and a number of other expressions. Second, the conjunctive links which are used in the sense of simultaneous. This sense is expressed by the words such as *just then, at the same time, simultaneously*. The last is the expression which is used in the sense of previous. This sense is expressed by the words such as *before, earlier, before that, previously*, and so on (1984: 261-262). Examples:

- a. Alice began by taking the little golden key and unlocking the door that led into the garden. *Then* she set to work nibbling at the mushroom.
- b. I will leave *before* he comes.

2.1.1.4.2 Complex Temporal Relations

This relation is divided into sequential, simultaneous, and previous sense (1984: 262). Temporal relation in the sequential sense may be made more specific by the presence of an additional component in the meaning as well as that of succession in time. For example: ‘then + after an interval (*soon, presently, later, after a time*); ‘then + repetition (*next time, on another occasion*); then + specific time interval (*next day, five minutes later*). For example:

Now he buys a new motor cycle. *Next time* he will buy new car.

In addition, the conjunctive links that are used in the sense of simultaneous are also accompanied by other components such as ‘then + in the interval’ (*meanwhile, all this time*), ‘then + repetition’ (*on this occasion, this time*), ‘then + moment of

the time' (*at this point, at this moment*), 'then + termination' (*by the time, when, while, at the time*). For example:

By the time he arrived, we had already left.

Moreover, expressions in the sense of previous also have possibility of combination with other meanings or components such as 'before + specific time interval' (*five minutes earlier*), 'before + immediately' (*just before*), 'before + termination' (*up till that time, until then*), before + repetition (*on previous occasion*). For example:

The weather cleared just as the party approached the summit. *Until then* they had seen nothing of the panorama around them.

2.1.1.4.3 Conclusive Relations

Conclusive relation marks the end of some process or series of processes (1984: 263). This relation expressed by items such as *finally, at last, in conclusion, as a final point, in the end, eventually*. For example:

All this time the guard was looking at her, first through a telescope, *then* through a microscope, and then through an opera glass. *At last* he knew what she did.

2.1.1.4.4 Correlative Relations

In addition, this relation also occurs in correlative form, with cataphoric time expression in one sentence anticipating the anaphoric one that is to follow. The typical temporal is *first, at first, first of all, to begin with*, etc. After given any

one of these items, the expectation is that the item such as *then, next, secondly, second*, and so on. For example:

Obrecht subjects his cantus firmus to the most abstruse manipulations. *First*, he extracts all the longs from the tune, and strings them together in succession; *then* he does the same with the breves, and *finally* with the semibreves.

2.1.1.4.5 'Here and Now' Relations

One important type of temporal conjunction which is linked to the one just discussed is the relating of what is being said to the particular stage which the communication process has reached is here and now relation (1984: 264). This may take a past, present, or future form. The items that used in this expression are: *up to now, up to this point* (past form); *at this point, here* (present form); *from now on, henceforward, now that* and *hereunder* (future form).

The middle ages have become the Renaissance, and a new world has come into being our world. In what way is it our world? *At this point*, we run into some difficulty.

2.1.1.4.6 Summary Relations

This relation expressed by conjunctive links such as *to sum up, in short, briefly* (1984: 265). These all items have a culminative sense. Another sense of this relation is resumptive sense. This sense expressed by *to resume, in all, to get back to the point, anyway*.

Below is the example of dismissive relation:

Your nutrition can determine how you look, act and feel; whether you are grouchy or cheerful, homely or beautiful, psychologically and even psychosocially young or old; whether you think clearly or are confused, enjoy your work or make it a drudgery, increase your earning power or stay in an economic rut. The foods you eat can make the difference between your day ending with freshness which lets you enjoy a delightful evening or with exhaustion which forces you to bed with the chickens. To a considerable degree, your nutrition can give you a coddled-egg personality or make you a human dynamo. *In short*, it can determine your zest for life, the good you put into it, and the fulfillment you get from it.

2.1.2 Theory of Conjunction by Cook

Cook (1989: 21) stated that conjunction is words and phrases, which explicitly draw attention to the type of relationship, which exist between one sentence or clause and another. There are many words and phrases which can be put into this category. Also there are many different ways in which they can be classified.

Further Cook classifies conjunctions into six categories according to their function. First, they may simply add more information to what had already been said such as *and, furthermore, add to that*. Second, they may elaborate or exemplify the information like *for instance, for example, such as, thus, in other words*. Third, they may contrast new information with previous information, or

put another side to the argument such as *or, on the other hand, however, conversely*. Fourth, they may relate new information to what has already been given in term of causes such as *so, consequently, because, for this reason*. Fifth, they may relate new information to what has already been given in term of time like *formerly, then, in the end, next*. Sixth, they may indicate a new departure or summary such as *by the way, well, to sum up, anyway*. Examples:

- a. It was raining hard, *and* there was a strong wind.
- b. There are many branches of linguistics *such as* psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, syntax, and so on.
- c. Mary is reach. John, *on the other hand*, is poor.
- d. Al did not study. *Consequently*, he failed the test.
- e. I ate dinner. *Then* I took a walk.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that conjunction according to Halliday & Hasan (1984) and Cook (1989) is a word that is used to link, or put together, other words, phrases, and clauses. In addition, the functions of conjunction based on them can be simplified into the followings:

1. To indicate an addition of fact or idea: *and, in addition, furthermore, moreover, etc.*
2. To indicate an alternative: *or*
3. To indicate comparison (similarity): *similarly, likewise, etc.*
4. To indicate comparison (dissimilarity): *by contrast, as opposed to this, etc.*
5. To indicate exposition: *I mean, that, that is, in other words, etc.*

6. To indicate classification or exemplification: *for instance, for example, such as, like*, etc.
7. To indicate opposition or concession: *but, however, although*, etc
8. To indicate contrastive relation (avowal): *in fact, actually*, etc.
9. To indicate correction of meaning: *instead, on the contrary*, etc.
10. To indicate correction of wording: *at least*
11. To indicate dismissive relation: *in any case, anyhow*, etc.
12. To indicate cause and effect relationship: *because, therefore*, etc.
13. To indicate conditional relationship: *otherwise, even if, if*, etc.
14. To indicate time order: *soon, after, meanwhile*, etc.
15. to indicate sequence: *next, then*, etc.
16. To indicate simultaneous: *just then*
17. To indicate correlation (sequential): *first...then, first...next*, etc.
18. To indicate correlation (conclusive): *at first...finally*
19. To indicate 'here and now' relation: *from now on, now that*, etc.
20. To indicate summary: *to sum up, to resume*, etc.
21. To indicate conclusion: *in short, to sum up, in conclusion*, etc.

2.2 Newsweek Magazine

Newsweek is an American weekly newsmagazine published in New York City. It is distributed throughout the United States and internationally. It is the second largest news weekly magazine in the U.S after Time magazine. Both are much larger than the third of America's prominent weeklies, U.S. News & World Report. Newsweek is published in four English language editions and 12 global

editions written in the language of the circulation region. This magazine is established by Thomas J.C. Martyn on February 17th 1933. Then in 1937 Malcolm Muir took over as president and editor. Over time it has developed a full spectrum of news-magazine material, from breaking stories and analysis to reviews and commentary ([http:// www.newsweek.com](http://www.newsweek.com)).

Newsweek today has the most extensive global network of all newsweeklies. It continuously published for more than seven decades, with a total of twelve editions in more than 190 countries. Newsweek offers comprehensive coverage of world events with a global network of correspondents, reporters and editors covering national and international affairs, business, science and technology, society and arts and entertainment.

2.3 Previous Study

This study has relation with the research which is done by Indrawati (2007) entitled “Cohesive Devices Expressed by the Main Character of Casino Royal Film”. The research was aimed at investigating the type as well as the functions cohesive devices expressed by the main character of Casino Royal film. As a result, she finds that reference is the mostly type of cohesive devices used within the script that expressed by the main character of Casino Royal film, followed by conjunction which positioned in the second position, ellipsis in the third position, and then the last position is substitution. Finally, she describes that cohesive devices are very important means in order to make a good coherence in the written text especially for the reference and conjunction.

The second research was conducted by Elviah (2007) entitled “A Study on Formal Links Used in Ahmed Deedat vs. Pastor Stanley Sjoberg’s Debate (Is Jesus God)”. She investigates the mostly used of formal links types in the first section of Ahmed Deedat vs. Pastor Stanley Sjoberg’s debate. She finds seven types of formal links in the first section of Ahmed Deedat vs. Pastor Stanley Sjoberg’s debate including conjunction (403) as the biggest, followed by referring expression (172) in the second position, repetition (17) in third position, verb form (7) in forth position, then parallelism and substitution have the same percentage (6) and the least is ellipsis (1). This finding shows that formal links had important role to make a good coherence in the utterance. Their existence cannot be separated, they must collaborate and compensate each other to result cohesive relation in utterance. Moreover, she describes that the general conclusion is that in spoken discourse, speakers can maintain the flow of their ideas by using a lot of conjunctions.

Both of the studies above focused on all of types of formal links. However, the present study focuses at investigating one type of formal links that is conjunction with more detailed information of it. In this case, this study focuses at investigating the types of conjunction and its function used in article of Newsweek magazine.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method of this study. They are research design, data source, research instruments, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. It is a descriptive one because it aims to describe the data obtained as they are found in the field. Besides, this study is considered as qualitative because the data collected are mostly in the form of words rather than number. This method is chosen because it is intended to identify the types of conjunction and to describe the functions of conjunction in articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008.

3.2 Data source

The data of this research are the words or phrases of articles in world view section of Newsweek magazine. Furthermore, the data are taken from the articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. They contain fifteen articles that selected based on the type of articles, they are argumentative articles. These articles are chosen because it is assumed that they contain a lot of conjunction.

3.3 Research Instruments

Research instrument is very important to obtain the result of the study. It is a set of methods, which is used to collect the data. In this research, the researcher is the main instrument in obtaining and analyzing the data because there is no other research instrument suitable to gain the data especially in collecting and classifying the data systematically based on the problems.

3.4 Data Collection

The processes of data collection of this study are as following steps. First, finding out the articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. Second, reading word by word text of articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine. Then, searching the words which are categorized as conjunction in the articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine. Finally, listing all the conjunction found in the articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data are analyzed using the following steps. First, presenting the data obtained from the data source. Second, identifying the words which are categorized as conjunction. Third, classifying the types of conjunction that found into additive conjunction divided into simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations; adversative conjunction divided into adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, correction relations, and

dismissive relations; causal conjunction divided into general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations, conditional relations, and respective relations; temporal conjunction divided into simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, 'here and now' relations, and summary relations. Then, describing the data by explaining the functions of using it. Finally, making the final conclusion based on the data comparing it with the theories.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is intended to present the findings of data analysis and the discussion that could be derived from the analysis.

4.1 Findings

The findings of this study are based on some facts found in the data. The data were taken from the articles in world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008.

From the data source, the elements that are analyzed are the words categorized as conjunction. Then in presenting the data, Halliday and Hasan's theory (1984) is used. The terms proposed by Cook are used whenever the matter is not covered in Halliday and Hasan's terms. The conjunction consists of additive conjunction divided into simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations; adversative conjunction divided into adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, correction relations, and dismissive relations; causal conjunction divided into general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations, conditional relations, and respective relations; temporal conjunction divided into simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, 'here and now' relations, and summary relations. All data on conjunction are displayed below.

4.1.1 Additive Conjunction

The additive conjunction is used to indicate an addition of fact or idea, alternative, comparison (similarity), comparison (dissimilarity), exposition, and classification or exemplification. There are five types of additive conjunction namely simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations. These will be discussed further below:

4.1.1.1 Simple Additive Relations

Simple additive relations from the articles in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 are displayed below. There are 373 simple additive relations which are found. They expressed by the words “and” (347), “or” (23), “nor” (1) and “neither...nor (2)”. The result of analysis shows that simple additive relation is the biggest type of conjunction found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. This conjunction takes important places to make cohesive relation in each sentence or clause of articles and link them together. In this case, it mostly expressed by the word “and”. This conjunction is used to indicate an addition of fact or idea. Furthermore, since the data concerning simple additive relation expressed by “and” are too many to be displayed here, then the presentation only provides several examples of them. In this case, the data will be classified into conjunction “and” that connect words, clauses and sentences as follows:

§ It's significant **and** ominous development affecting the world economy.

(Datum 1)

The example above is conjunction “and” that connects words.

Furthermore, the similar constructions are also found in data: 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 19, 21, 23, 33, 43, 47, 48, 49, 51, 57, 61, 62, 64, 67, 68, 76, 78, 81, 82, 86, 90, 96, 98, 101, 103, 105, 106, 109, 115, 116, 121, 123, 124, 126, 130, 131, 135, 136, 138, 139, 142, 146, 151, 153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 163, 164, 168, 169, 171, 175, 176, 178, 179, 182, 186, 189, 191, 194, 198, 199, 200, 201, 203, 205, 209, 213, 217, 224, 227, 228, 229, 230, 235, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 245, 248, 250, 254, 256, 258, 259, 264, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 277, 278, 279, 281, 284, 285, 289, 290, 293, 295, 297, 298, 301, 304, 305, 314, 318, 323, 324, 335, 336, 339, 341, 350, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 359, 360, 361, 363, 369, 370, 371, 372, 375, 376, 378, 382, 383, 384, 386, 388, 392, 394, 395, 396, 406, 414, 416, 417, 419, 424, 426, 429, 431, 432, 435, 440, 443, 447, 449, 451, 452, 454, 455, 458, 466, 468, 469, 481, 483, 484, 485, 486, 488, 489, 491, 492, 495, 498, 499, 505, 506, 508, 509, 512, 519, 524, 526, 527, 528, 530, 533, 539, 541, 543, 544, 546, 552, 555, 557, 561, 562, 563, 564, 570, 572, 573, 575, 579, 588, 592, 596, 597, 600, 603, 604, 608, 610, 615, 618, 622, 623, 625, 626, 629, 630, 631, 636, 638, 642, 644, 645, 646, 647, 650, 651, 656, 657, 659, 660, 661, 665, 667, 673, 678, 683, 684, 686, 687, 689, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 697, 698, 699, 702, 703, 706, 707, 711, 712, 714, 715, 718, 719, 724, 732, and 733.

Then the example of conjunction “and” that connects clauses is displayed in the following:

§ Put in talks of a world gas cartel, **and** Europeans fear that their heavy dependence exposes them to political blackmail. (Datum 15)

The similar constructions are also found in data: 41, 42, 45, 52, 84, 87, 108, 112, 119, 140, 143, 170, 208, 246, 274, 275, 280, 311, 313, 315, 362, 387, 425, 433, 441, 501, 507, 515, 516, 525, 537, 554, 578, 654, 679, and 701.

Next is the example of conjunction “and” that connects sentences is displayed below:

§ The news about Hillary Clinton’s collapse in the U.S. Democratic Party primaries was premature, to put it mildly. **And** Barack Obama’s apparent coronation will also have to wait a while, a few weeks or even a view year. (Datum 35)

The similar constructions are also found in data: 77, 184, 202, 253, 255, 327, 334, 343, 351, 358, 459, and 558.

Besides, simple additive conjunction is also expressed by “neither...nor”. This conjunction is also used to indicate an addition, but in negative form. However, it also can be expressed by “nor”, but it is rarely used here. It most common use in the correlative pair, “neither...nor”. In this case, there are 3 simple additive relation expressed by “nor” and “neither...nor” as the followings:

§ Latin America is **neither** populated by indigenous peoples, **nor** Spanish, Italian or Portuguese immigrants; it is **neither** black **nor** red. (Datum 71 and 73)

§ Conservatism has lost in monopoly role. As a result, the new generation is not defensive about its beliefs, **nor** does it feel trapped into the old categories. (Datum 181)

Then, the last is simple additive relation expressed by “or”. There are 23 additive relations expressed by “or” found in the data. This conjunction is used to indicate an alternative, usually between two things as the followings:

§ Would import quotas **or** tariffs follow? (Datum 32)

§ Barack Obama’s apparent coronation will also have to wait a while, a few weeks **or** even a view year. (Datum 37)

§ He is, remarkably, the first U.S. President since Carter not to have intervened militarily in the region, for better **or** for worse. (Datum 60)

§ He **or** she had had to work within this conservative ideological framework. (Datum 172)

§ The younger ones—under 45 **or** so—are far less wedded to the punitive approach and symbolic battles of the past. (Datum 185)

§ Mohsen Kadivar, Hassan Yousefi Eshkevari and Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, have been jailed **or** placed under house arrest. (Datum 214)

§ Holding hands **or** wearing tight-fitting **or** stylish clothing. (Datum 219 and 220)

§ Increased spending **or** balancing the budget to cutting taxes. (Datum 257)

§ Few Americans believe they understand the phenomenon or know how best to combat it. (Datum 283)

§ Access to world markets is far more important than foreign aid or U.N. programs. (Datum 307)

- § There are no serious economists **or** experts who believe that low wages in Mexico **or** China **or** India is the fundamental reason. (Datum 330, 331 and 332)
- § China needs to exploit Washington's unpopularity by projecting its own "soft power," **or** cultural and political appeal. (Datum 381)
- § The European Union **or** the World trade Organization. (Datum 397)
- § China would play a central role like that of France **or** Germany in Europe. (Datum 409)
- § Must be postponed **or** all hell will once again break loose. (Datum 421)
- § All these measures I've mentioned add up to only three **or** four of the 18 benchmark set out by the Maliki government. (Datum 465)
- § Secularists are truly prepared to bring down the house, nothing the EU **or** United States says will make any difference. (Datum 536)
- § Uniting forces of left and right against a divided Bush administration over whether to compel North Korea to tell the detailed truth about its nuclear weapons capabilities and its Syrian connection, **or** to allow the country to collapse as pariah state. (Datum 605)
- § It has acquired **or** is building at least five different classes of subs. (Datum 669)
- § It refuses to talk to the group **or** its supporters in Tehran and Damascus. (Datum 696)
- § What we need is a political strategy to combat, contest and weaken the appeal of this group **or** to marginalize their violent factions. (Datum 720)
- § Syrian or Iranian. (Datum 722)

§ To find out if their interest are identical, **or** to discern the contours of a deal. (Datum 723)

4.1.1.2 Complex Additive Relations: Emphatic

The data displayed below are complex additive relations (emphatic) found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. There are 20 complex additive relations which are found. These relations expressed by “also” (datum 14 and 18), “further” (datum 150 and 666), “again” (datum 132), “aside” (datum 244), “besides” (datum 432), “moreover” (datum 531), and “in addition” (datum 671). All these conjunctions are used to indicate an addition of fact or idea.

§ Mercantilist notions **also** affect the energy trade. (Datum 14)

§ The retreat from global trade agreements **also** reflects the new mercantilism. (Datum 18)

§ Every tightening of the Cuban embargo has resulted in **further** repression and isolation. (Datum 150)

§ **Again**, for all I know, Hillary Clinton agrees with this approach. (Datum 132)

§ **Aside** from his foreign policy and Supreme Court appointments, conservatives find little to love about George W. Bush. (Datum 244)

§ It is an odd defense of candidates promising change, honesty and a new approach to a politic to say that they are being cynical and hypocritical.

Besides, both candidates are proposing to renegotiate NAFTA, which is a terrible idea. (Datum 432)

- § Making progress on its other major domestic headache and on knotty foreign policy priorities important to the United States and the EU such as cooperation on Iran and resolving the longstanding Cyprus problem. **Moreover**, a ban of the AKP will undermine Turkey's chances for EU accession. (Datum 531)
- § **In addition** to this ever-growing underwater force, Beijing has launched an impressive array of advanced destroyers. (Datum 671)
- § Complicating matters **further**, Beijing has driven massive tunnels into hillsides surrounding the base, which will let China shield its subs from detection by satellite and leave Washington practically blind when those subs do deploy. (Datum 666)

4.1.1.3 Complex Additive Relations: De-emphatic

All the data below categorized as complex additive relations (de-emphatic) found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. There are 3 complex additive relations (de-emphatic) which are found. However, this study only finds one type of complex additive relations. It is "unfortunately" (datum 302, 366 and 556). This conjunction is contrast with the emphatic type described earlier. It is kinds of de-emphasis that reduces the weight of presupposing sentence and its connection with what went before.

- § Barack Obama offers to reach out America's foes as well as friends. **Unfortunately**, none of this will matter if they continue to spout dangerous and ill-informed rhetoric about trade. (Datum302)

§ There is a way to speak about the pain of globalization – and about the need of investments in retraining, education, health care and infrastructure – so that we can both compete but also absorb the shock of the changing global economy. **Unfortunately** that is not what the Democratic candidates are talking about. (Datum 366)

§ Issues relating to restrictions on freedom of speech and the headscarf could be dealt with in this manner. **Unfortunately**, such de-escalation is unlikely in the current atmosphere. (Datum 556)

4.1.1.4 Comparative Relations

There are 5 comparative relations found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. They expressed by the words “by contrast” (datum 137, 389, 611), “than” (datum 58) and “while” (datum 410). Moreover, conjunction in this type has function to indicate a comparison of similarity or dissimilarity. However the data which are found only type of comparative relations which indicate a comparison of dissimilarity.

§ The Republican race, **by contrast**, is bubbling over with tension and personal animosities. (Datum 137)

§ **By contrast**, the neocons – or “neocomms” as they should be known, since they represent a new twist on Mao-era policy. (Datum 389)

§ It is willing to bargain away its nuclear weapons programs piece by piece starting now, but only in return for a new, nonhostile relationship with Washington and more help for its economy. Washington, **by contrast**, has

focused solely on this issue of denuclearization, and even on that, Washington remains divided and broader approach to North Korea.

(Datum 611)

§ This might turn out be particularly relevant for Latin America, a region where Bush and the United States are more unpopular today **than** at anytime since the '50s, and where, paradoxically, Bush has mainly committed only act of omission, largely ignoring the hemisphere. (Datum 58)

§ China would play a central role like that of France or Germany in Europe, **while** Japan would be the outsider. (Datum 410)

4.1.1.5 Appositive Relations

Appositive relations from the articles in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 are displayed below. There are 201 appositive relations which are found. They expressed by in other words (1), “for example” (4), “for instance” (1), “as” (6) and “that” (189).

Appositive relation that expressed by “in other words” is found in datum 430. This conjunction is used to indicate an exposition as the following:

§ Taking the coalition out of the loop and into ‘overwatch’ requires balancing competing armed interest group at the national and local level. **In other words**, we need to help forge a political bargain by which Iraq’s various agree to live together and not dominate one another. (Datum 430)

Then appositive relations that expressed by “for example” are found in data: 27, 221, 403 and 412. This conjunction is used to indicate exemplification as the followings:

- § In a booming world economy, the resulting tensions have so far remained muted. China’s discriminatory trade practices, **for example**, have excited angry rhetoric, but not much else. (Datum 27)
- § On October 13, **for example**, a physician named Zahra Bani Yacoub was seized for daring to walk unescorted alongside her fiancé; a few days later, police handed over her corpse to her family, with no explanation. (Datum 221)
- § Beijing has slowly come around, **for example**, it now supports the idea of an “East Asian Community” that would be modeled on the European Union. (Datum 403)
- § Domestically, **for example**, it first introduced the free market in special economic zone, waiting years before expanding them to the country at large. (Datum 412)

Next is appositive relation expressed by “for instance”. This conjunction has the same function as appositive relation that expressed by “for example that to indicate exemplification. This conjunction found in datum 565 as the following:

- § Britain’s Gordon Brown, **for instance**, has said he’ll attend the closing, but not the opening ceremonies.

Besides, appositive relation is also expressed by “as”. This conjunction is used to indicate a manner. The data can be seen in the followings:

- § The operation need to be internationally recognized, sanctioned and supported—**as** it was in Bosnia. (Datum 25)
- § In this struggle, **as** in the general fight for democracy and human rights. (Datum 234)
- § Yan argues that such a community would be an effective means of promoting Chinese power and sidelining Japan, since Tokyo, **as** America’s most powerful Asian ally. (Datum 408)
- § Drop all sanctions and start treating North Korea as friendly country. **As** Pyongyang sees it, such moves would finally allow it to join the global economic community – key to its survival. (Datum 639)
- § **As** America and its allies focus their diplomatic energy on the middle East and Afghanistan, China continues to alter the balance of power in East Asia with little fanfare and even less resistance. (Datum 655)
- § Now mercantilism is making a comeback, **as** governments try to manipulate market to their advantage. (Datum 12)

The last is appositive relation expressed by “that”. This conjunction is mostly found in the data than other four of it. There are 189 data that expressed by this conjunction. Furthermore, since the data concerning appositive relation expressed by “that” are too many to be displayed here, then the presentation only provides several examples of them. In this case, the data will be classified into conjunction “that” used to indicate purpose and conjunction that used to indicate content as the followings:

§ There should then be a joint international push to get the Iraqis to make the kind of political deal **that** will turn the ceasefires into lasting peace.

(Datum 128)

The conjunction on the example above is used to indicate purpose. The element after appositive relation expressed by “that” presupposed the purpose of the element before. Furthermore, the similar relations are also found in data: 133, 162, 167, 190, 197, 206, 231, 251, 288, 398, 400, 404, 434, 540, 547, 560, 599, 635, 664, 685, and 725.

The second function of conjunction that is to indicate the content as the followings:

§ Put in talks of a world gas cartel, and Europeans fear **that** their heavy dependence exposes them to political blackmail. (Datum 16)

The element after “that” presupposed the content of the element before. Furthermore, the similar relations are also found in data: 20, 26, 69, 117, 118, 144, 148, 156, 188, 242, 286, 296, 301, 321, 326, 333, 337, 338, 340, 344, 345, 347, 349, 367, 368, 373, 377, 379, 380, 393, 401, 405, 418, 437, 439, 442, 444, 446, 450, 456, 460, 461, 467, 472, 474, 490, 502, 503, 511, 514, 538, 542, 545, 550, 577, 582, 583, 585, 593, 595, 607, 614, 621, 632, 634, 643, 663, 675, 680, 681, 682, 688, 710, 713, 716, and 728.

4.1.2 Adversative Conjunction

This conjunction is basically used to express relation that has meaning ‘contrary to the expectation’. There are four relations under this type namely adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, correction relations, and dismissive relations. Each type of these will be discussed further below:

4.1.2.1 Adversative Relations ‘Proper’

The data displayed below are adversative relations (proper) found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. There are 30 adversative relations (proper) which are found. They are expressed by “yet” (datum 44, 79, 204, 207 and 223), “though” (datum 80 and 453), “although” (datum 385), “even though” (datum 11, 427), “but” (datum 8, 24, 28, and 38), “however” (datum 99, 496 and 662) and “despite” (datum 299). These conjunctions are used to indicate concession.

- § Any Democratic President will try to extricate the United States from the mess in Iraq, **yet** all would face rigid constraints. (Datum 44)
- § In the months to come, he would hold the then young and endearing Cuban revolution hostage to cold-war rivalry. **Yet** he was acclaimed in the streets of the Mexican capital by more than a million people, most of them sincerely inspired. (Datum 79)
- § Internationally, Iran calls on the great powers to practice benevolence, justice and brotherhood, **yet** it routinely violates these ideals itself. (Datum 204)

- § Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei blamed a few rogue officers. **Yet** the people who had ordered the killings went unpunished, and many now serve in senior government post. (Datum 207)
- § Iran's rulers constantly speak about protecting women's dignity, **yet** they violently suppress Iranian women. (Datum 223)
- § The post-World War II economic order took free trade as its ideal, **even though** trade barriers were lifted slowly. (Datum 11)
- § **Though** there have been countless explanations for John F. Kennedy's triumphant reception in that summer, all of them valid. (Datum 80)
- § **Although** the term has been discarded, China's peaceful rise now defines the foreign policy of President Hu (Datum 385)
- § We have achieved some security in Iraq, **even though** this should not be overstated. (Datum 427)
- § Baghdad promises to administer oil revenue wisely and fairly, **though** there is no law telling it precisely what to do, its claims are met with mistrust and unease by the Sunnis and the Kurd. (Datum 453)
- § Exports earned gold and silver coin, which financed armies and navies. **But** mercantilism fell into disfavor as a way to promote national prosperity. (Datum 8)
- § Even if free trade benefits most countries, some firms and workers lose from added competition. **But** for most of the postwar era, a pro-trade consensus neutralized this opposition. (Datum 24)
- § China's discriminatory trade practices, for example, have excited angry rhetoric, **but** not much else. (Datum 28)

- § Barack Obama’s apparent coronation will also have to wait a while, a few weeks or even a view year. **But** the Illinois senator’s impressive showing in the Iowa caucuses. (Datum 38)
- § They have simply made a decision to stop fighting. This realignment, **however**, has been directed at the United States and not the Shiite-led government in Baghdad. (Datum 99)
- § For a millennium, **however**, before the population shifts of the past 50 years produced an Albanian and Muslim Majority in Kosovo, it had a Serbian majority and was the heart of old Serbia. (Datum 496)
- § By building a navy capable of taking on U.S. forces, **however**, it seems Beijing is now seeking to contest that U.S. maritime dominance – a move that could seriously undermine peace and prosperity throughout Asia. (Datum 662)
- § **Despite** their spirited squabbling, the two Democratic candidates are united in the view that one of the big benefits of electing either of them would be an improvement in America’s reputation and relation with the world. (Datum 299)

4.1.2.2 Contrastive Relations

There are 7 contrastive relations found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. They expressed by the words “in fact” (datum 166 and 276, 322, 598, 717, 730) and “at the same time” (datum 445). These conjunctions are used to indicate concession as the followings:

- § She is highly intelligent, has real experience and is an attractive candidate. But she is terrified to act on her beliefs. **In fact**, she seems so conditioned by what she sees as political constraints that one can barely tell where her beliefs begin and where those constraints end. (Datum 166)
- § The culture has proved robust, and has **in fact** been enriched and broadened by its diversity. (Datum 276)
- § We realize that maybe he doesn't wish us well. **In fact**, we might find ourselves nostalgic for Bush, who is brave and courageous on trade and immigration. (Datum 322)
- § China has grown and shrunk in size over the centuries and its dynasties have often been judged by their success in preserving the country geography. **In fact**, in almost all cases – Turkey, India – granting autonomy to groups that press for it has in the end produced more stable and peaceful national Climate. (Datum 598)
- § Denouncing them as evil and promising to destroy them will not change that; **in fact** doing so only adds to their mystique of resistance and struggle. (Datum 717)
- § Perhaps Gates noticed that violence has declined in Iraq largely because the United States decided to engage with Sunni militants whom it had regarded for years as sworn enemies, giving cash to those whom we called terrorists only a few months earlier. **In fact**, this administration's few successes have come when it's agreed to talk with its adversaries. (Datum 730)

§ That does not appear to be happening anywhere near as fast as it should.
At the same time, the new provincial elections that Sunnis and many
Shiite groups have demanded for years have once again been delayed.
(Datum 445)

4.1.2.3 Corrective Relations

According to the result of analysis there are 4 data that categorized as
corrective relation found in the articles in the world view section of Newsweek
magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. They expressed by
“instead” (datum 74, 94 and 149), “instead of” (datum 95) and “at least” (datum
670). The words “instead” and “instead of” are used to indicate correction of
meaning. While the word “at least” is used to indicate correction of wording.

§ Latin America is neither populated by indigenous peoples, nor Spanish,
Italian or Portuguese immigrants; it is neither black nor red. **Instead**, it is,
as the classic Bobby Capo and Los Panchos 1950s bolero says,
“cinnamon-skinned”—just like Obama. (Datum 74)

§ American forces in Iraq have done superbly but the violence has not ended
because they won great military victories. **Instead**, the adversary—the
Sunnis—switched side. **Instead of** shooting Americans they are now allied
with them. (Datum 94 and 95)

§ We’ve been trying to force regime change in Cuba for 45 years. **Instead**
Fidel Castro is now the longest-lived head of government in the world.
(Datum 149)

§ It has acquired or is building **at least** five different classes of subs – a number unmatched by any other military. (Datum 670)

4.1.2.4 Dismissive Relations

Dismissive relation that is found in the articles in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 is expressed by “in either case” (datum 551). This conjunction is used to indicate dismissive relation.

§ **In either case**, passions would be inflamed. A showdown with the judiciary and military would become nearly unavoidable. So the judiciary must find the way to end its case, and Erdogan ought to begin a national dialogue. (Datum 551)

4.1.3 Causal Conjunction

The general relation of the causal conjunction is ‘because..., so’. There are five types of causal relations namely general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations, conditional relations, and respective relations. These will be discussed further below:

4.1.3.1 General Causal Relations

The result of analysis shows that there are 7 general causal relations found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. They expressed by the words “so” (datum 102, 183, 187, 215,

232, 523 and 553) and “as a result” (datum 180). These conjunctions are used to indicate cause and effect relationship.

§ Conservatism has lost in monopoly role. **As a result**, the new generation is not defensive about its beliefs. (Datum 180)

§ Nobel laureate Shirin Ebadi and other human rights activists have insisted that the government hold a referendum on its nuclear policies **so** the public’s real views can be established. (Datum 232)

§ Petraeus has been trying to integrate these “Concerned Local Citizen”—the military’s wonderful euphemism for Sunni militias—within the Iraqi policy and security forces, **so** they can be paid by the central government and develop a new relationship with Shiites. (Datum 102)

§ Most of the older generations of Cuban-Americans are hard-line Republicans anyway, **so** it’s probably pointless courting them. And the younger ones—under 45 or so—are far less wedded to the punitive approach and symbolic battles of the past. **So** Obama is taking a calculated risk that the time is right. (Datum 183, 187)

§ Religious scholars who question the government’s line, such as Mohsen Kadivar, Hassan Yousefi Eshkevari and Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, have been jailed or placed under house arrest. **So** have workers, such as Mansour Osanloo, who have tried to form independent trade unions. (Datum 215)

§ This battle could last for months, its outcome is uncertain and its consequences, whether the AKP wins or loses, would be bad. **So** Turkey’s principal International partner, the United States and the

European Union, are watching with consternation – and their finger crossed. (Datum 523)

§ A showdown with the judiciary and military would become nearly unavoidable. **So** the judiciary must find the way to end its case, and Erdogan ought to begin a national dialogue. (Datum 553)

4.1.3.2 Specific Causal Relations

The data below are categorized as specific causal relations. There are 5 data found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. They expressed by “because of” (datum56, 317, 328 and 482) and “in effect” (datum 159). As the general causal relationship, these conjunctions are also used to indicate cause and effect relationship but in more specific.

§ For the first time, the first impression would be a lasting one: at a time of enormous U.S. unpopularity in the world, essentially **because of** George W. Bush in Iraq, the leader of the “bad guys” would look like the “good guys”. (Datum 56)

§ A senior Latin American Diplomat, who asked to remain unnamed **because of** the sensitivity of the topic, says, “Look, we’re all watching Obama with bated breath and hoping (his election) will be transforming moment for the world. (Datum 317)

§ It contributed to the strength of our economy **because of** more exports and imports helped to reduce inflation. (Datum 328)

- § **Because of** the havoc Hitler had unleashed on behalf of Germans outside Germany, in 1944 Churchill endorsed – with Roosevelt and Stalin agreeing – ethnic cleansing. (Datum 482)
- § This places her in the strange position of arguing, **in effect**, that her husband’s Cuba policy was not hard-line enough. (Datum 159)

4.1.3.3 Reversed Causal Relations

The data displayed below are reversed causal relations (emphatic) found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. There are 12 complex additive relations which are found. They expressed by “for” (datum 174), “since” (datum 391), “because” (datum 10, 53, 88, 93, 260, 316, 422, 569, 637 and 729). These conjunctions are used to indicate reversed causal relationship or cause and effect relationship.

- § One would be pilloried **for** being weak on national security, partial to taxes and big government and out of touch with Middle America’s social values. (Datum 174)
- § The neocons – or “neocomms” as they should be known, **since** they represent a new twist on Mao-era policy. (Datum 391)
- § Free trade, argued Adam Smith and David Ricardo, would benefit all countries, **because** each could specialize in what it did best. (Datum 10)
- § He is familiar with the Muslim religion and culture, and would probably understand the world better than other **because** he has spent time outside the continental United States since the day he was born. (Datum 53)

- § The trouble is, the war has largely ended, and precisely **because** our troops are in the middle of it. (Datum 88)
- § American forces in Iraq have done superbly but the violence has not ended **because** they won great military victories. (Datum 93)
- § Conservatism grew powerful in the 1970s and 1980s **because** it proposed solutions appropriate to the problem of the edge (Datum 260)
- § For Obama, the backlash could be greatest **because** he is raised the highest hopes. (Datum 316)
- § Making sense of this paradox is critical. **Because** in certain crucial ways things are not improving in Iraq. (Datum 422)
- § Some want to punish China for its association with the Sudanese government, which are preparation atrocities in Darfur to boycott Beijing's Games **because** it buys from Sudan carries the notion of responsibility to far. (Datum 569)
- § Officials in Pyongyang made it clear to us that complete denuclearization – a North Korean agreement to give up all nuclear weapons and plutonium stocks – is not in the near future. That's **because**, from the North's perspective, the negotiation with Washington are about far more than nuclear weapons. (Datum 637)
- § Perhaps Gates noticed that violence has declined in Iraq largely **because** the United States decided to engage with Sunni militants whom it had regarded for years as sworn enemies, giving cash to those whom we called terrorists only a few months earlier. (Datum 729)

4.1.3.4 Conditional Relations

Conditional relations from the articles in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 are displayed below. There are 19 conditional relations which are found. They expressed by the words “otherwise” (datum 173), “even if” (datum 22, 70), “unless” (datum 423), “whether...or” (datum 521), “if” (datum 31, 63, 111, 129, 303, 308, 346, 436, 448, 535, 587 and 627). These conjunctions are used to indicate conditional relationship.

- § He or she had to work within this conservative ideological framework.
Otherwise one would be pilloried for being weak on national security, partial to taxes and big government and out of touch with Middle America’s social values. (Datum 173)
- § The paradox is that as the Internet and multinational companies strengthen globalization, its political foundations are weakening. **Even if** free trade benefits most countries, some firms and workers lose from added competition. (Datum 22)
- § Obama would change attitudes toward the United States, **even if** policy itself did not change dramatically. (Datum 70)
- § Making sense of this paradox is critical. Because in certain crucial ways things are not improving in Iraq, and **unless** they start improving soon. (Datum 423)
- § This battle could last for months, its outcome is uncertain and its consequences, **whether** the AKP wins **or** loses, would be bad. (Datum 521)

- § Would a global economic slow down change that, **if** other countries blamed Chinese exports for destroying their domestic jobs? (Datum 31)
- § **If** we just stay the course a bit longer, we will achieve “victory” is loopy. (Datum 111)
- § **If** anything, Bush has done nothing south of the Rio Grande, except disappoint his friends, give ammunition to his foes and pander to his right wing by giving lip service to the idea of building a fence of the U.S.-Mexico border. (Datum 63)
- § Over the next year **if** the violence continues to decline, countries like India, Poland and South Africa could be persuaded to relieve Americans troops. (Datum 129)
- § None of this will matter **if** they continue to spout dangerous and ill-informed rhetoric about trade. (Datum 303)
- § **If** the candidates think they will charm the world while adopting protectionist policies, they are in for a surprise. (Datum 308)
- § **If** that happens, his country, too, would like to get more concessions from the United States. (Datum 346)
- § One has to wonder **if** we are watching precisely that cycle start up again. (Datum 436)
- § Maj. Gen. John Kelly, commander of U.S. forces in Anbar province, publicly warned that **if** these polls were not held as promised by Oct. 1, it could mean more violence. (Datum 448)

- § The fact remains that **if** secularists are truly prepared to bring down the house, nothing the EU or United States says will make any difference. (Datum 535)
- § **If** there were ever a leader of separatist group whom one could negotiate with, he's it. (Datum 587)
- § **If** the current phase can be completed, the next phase of negotiations is expected to cover the dismantling of the reactor and the verification of the Pyongyang's plutonium holding. (Datum 627)

4.1.3.5 Respective Relations

The result of analysis shows that there is no datum categorized as respective relationship found. Since, these articles tend to use reversed causal relation in order to indicate cause and effect relationship.

4.1.4 Temporal Conjunction

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

4.1.4.1 Simple Temporal Relations

According to the results of analysis, there are 17 simple temporal relations found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January

2008 up to May 2008. They expressed by the words “then” (datum 127, 132, 594), “next” (datum 91 and 628), “after” (datum 40, 89, 291, 462, 480 and 617), “before” (datum 411, 413, 478, 494, 497, and 567). These conjunctions are used to indicate time order. The data can be seen in the followings:

- § Anti-Japanese and anti-American outbursts, only to panic that, things were getting out of the control and **then** reverse course. (Datum 594)
- § There should **then** be a joint international push to get the Iraqis to make the kind of political deal that will turn the ceasefires into lasting peace. (Datum 127)
- § The mission could **then** become what it was always billed as, a genuinely international effort to assist the Iraqi people in founding a new nation. (Datum 132)
- § What does all this mean for U.S. foreign and military policy in the **next** few years? (Datum 91)
- § If the current phase can be completed, the **next** phase of negotiations is expected to cover the dismantling of the reactor and the verification of the Pyongyang’s plutonium holding. (Datum 628)
- § Perhaps more important in his two national television speeches **after** the result came in, have started to force people to examine the implications, both within the United States and abroad, of an Obama White House. (Datum 40)
- § **After** the bombing of the Golden mosque in Samarra in February 2006, it became largely a sectarian conflict. (Datum 89)

- § It gained a brief respite **after** 9/11, when raised fears and heightened nationalism played to republican advantages. (Datum 291)
- § The laws that passed did so only **after** months of intense wrangling, which produced an 82-82 tie that was broken by the Sunni speaker of Parliament, Mahmoud Al Mashhadani. (Datum 462)
- § Nearly 20 years **after** the declarations of President Wilson, the right of self-determination for these three and a half million must be enforced.” (Datum 480)
- § **After** six years of ideological posturing, the Bush administration followed the Clinton administration. (Datum 617)
- § In recent history, China has followed a pattern of making changes on a minor scale **before** expanding them outward. (Datum 411)
- § It first introduced the free market in special economic zone, waiting years **before** expanding them to the country at large. (Datum 413)
- § **Before** World War I ended, Wilson embraced “self-determination,” not knowing he was sowing dragons’ teeth. (Datum 478)
- § **Before** Lawrence Eagleburger was secretary of State, he was ambassador to Yugoslavia. (Datum 494)
- § **Before** the population shifts of the past 50 years produced an Albanian and Muslim Majority in Kosovo, it had a Serbian majority and was the heart of old Serbia. (Datum 497)
- § Voting for the boycott **before** you vote against it. (Datum 567)

4.1.4.2 Complex Temporal Relations

Complex temporal relations from the articles in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 are displayed below. There are 21 conditional relations which were found. They expressed by “a few days later” (datum 222), “at the time” (datum 5), “at a time of” (datum 55), “meanwhile” (datum 211, 226), “at this moment” (datum 236), “when” (datum 29, 145, 261, 262, 263, 292, 473, 477, 504, 589, 668, 726 and 731), “while” (datum 247, 309 and 399) and “until then (datum 641). These conjunctions are used to indicate time.

- § A physician named Zahra Bani Yacoub was seized for daring to walk unescorted alongside her fiancé; **a few days later**, police handed over her corpse to her family, with no explanation. (Datum 222)
- § It was an economic philosophy that favored large trade surpluses. **At the time**, this had some logic. (Datum 5)
- § For the first time, the first impression would be a lasting one: **at a time of** enormous U.S. unpopularity in the world, essentially because of George W. Bush in Iraq, the leader of the “bad guys” would look like the “good guys”. (Datum 55)
- § More than 100 such independent publications have been shut down in recent years. **Meanwhile**, religious scholars who question the government’s line, such as Mohsen Kadivar, Hassan Yousefi Eshkevari and Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, have been jailed or placed under house arrest. (Datum 211)

- § The regime preaches religious, moral and spiritual values, yet it practices the antithesis of these values. **Meanwhile**, thanks to Khamenei's nuclear ambitions, Iranians now face the possibility of new sanction and an unwanted and ruinous war. (Datum 226)
- § **At this moment**, the best thing Americans could do for us would be to prevent their own government from launching another war in the Middle East and to urge it to desist from threatening Iran with military strikes and regime change. (Datum 236)
- § **When** European leaders recently visited, there was a placating order for 160 Airbus planes worth an estimated \$15 billion. (Datum 29)
- § A policy that was put into place at the height of the cold war, **when** fears of Soviet missiles and communist penetration were at their peak, has been maintained. (Datum 145)
- § Conservatism proposed solutions appropriate to the problem of the edge—a time **when** socialism was still serious economic idea, **when** marginal tax rates reached 70 percent, **and when** the government regulated the price of oil **and** natural gas. (Datum 261, 262, 263)
- § It gained a brief respite after 9/11, **when** raised fears and heightened nationalism played to republican advantages. (Datum 292)
- § They might also be sign that the architects of the surge were right all along **when** they said that the purpose of the military deployment was to buy time for Iraqis to make political progress. (Datum 473)

- § **When** you consider what a mystery the East side of New York is to the West Side, the business of arranging the world to the satisfaction of the people in it may be seen in something like its true proportions. (Datum 477)
- § **When** the Balkans boiled over in the 1990s, European said, “We’ll handle it. They couldn’t or wouldn’t.” (Datum 504)
- § It especially clumsy **when** it comes to such issues. (Datum 589)
- § Beijing has driven massive tunnels into hillsides surrounding the base, which will let China shield its subs from detection by satellite and leave Washington practically blind **when** those subs do deploy. (Datum 668)
- § **When** I was advising the Iraq Study Group, I noticed that, though the members disagreed on many things. (Datum 726)
- § This administration’s few successes have come **when** it’s agreed to talk with its adversaries. (Datum 731)
- § His signature domestic policies include a vast expansion of government financed health care (prescription-drug benefits), and increased funding for education **while** halfheartedly promoting vouchers and school choice. (Datum 247)
- § The candidates think they will charm the world **while** adopting protectionist policies, they are in for a surprise. (Datum 309)
- § Thinker like Yan has transformed the concept into a tool of power projection that would reinforce China’s independence **while** helping it to develop links with other Asian countries, in arrangement that would exclude China’s great rival, the United States. (Datum 399)

§ As Pyongyang sees it, such moves would finally allow it to join the global economic community – key to its survival. **Until then**, North Korea will hold on its nuclear weapon as an insurance policy against U.S. attack. (Datum 641)

4.1.4.3 Conclusive Relations

Conclusive relations from the articles in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 are displayed below. There are 7 conclusive relations which are found. They expressed by “finally” (datum17, 464, 619, 640 and 705), “at last” (datum 134, 479). These conjunctions are used to indicate conclusion.

§ **Finally**, the retreat from global trade agreements also reflects the new mercantilism. (Datum 17)

§ Specifically by Shiite Vice President Adel Abdel Mehdi, whose party now runs most of southern Iraq and does not wish to take its chances in new elections. And it worth noting that the laws that passed did so only after months of intense wrangling, which produced an 82-82 tie that was broken by the Sunni speaker of Parliament, Mahmoud Al Mashhadani. **Finally**, all these measures I’ve mentioned add up to only three **or** four of the 18 benchmark set out by the Maliki government and the Bush administration to judge their own progress. (Datum 464)

§ Drop all sanctions and start treating North Korea as friendly country. As Pyongyang sees it, such moves would **finally** allow it to join the global economic community – key to its survival. (Datum 640)

- § Shiites make up between 30 and 40 percent of Lebanese population, yet are accorded only 18 percent of parliamentary seats. **Finally**, Hizbullah runs an impressive network of social services, which provide health care, small loans and family support. (Datum 705)
- § North Korea has stopped producing plutonium at Yongbyon and the facility is **finally** being disabled. (Datum 619)
- § The democratic party's two remaining candidates have so cordial toward one another that you could easily believe there are few substantive difference between them. **At last** Thursday's debate, Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton heartily agreed on most issues and added that they were having a wonderful time chatting with one another. (Datum 134)
- § Pressing the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia on behalf of the Sudeten Germans, Hitler proclaimed: "**At last**, nearly 20 years after the declarations of President Wilson, the right of self-determination for these three and a half million must be enforced." (Datum 479)

4.1.4.4 Correlative Relations

The result of analysis shows that there is only one conjunction that is categorized as correlative relations found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. It is "First...second" (datum 25). This conjunction is used to indicate time order or sequence.

- § Two powerful forces has shaped it, notes Harvard political scientist Jeffrey Frieden. **First** was the belief that protectionism worsened the Great Depression; the United States and its allies wanted to avoid a repetition of

that tragedy. **The second** was the cold war; trade was seen as a way of combating communism by promoting the West's mutual prosperity.

(Datum 25)

4.1.4.5 'Here and Now' Relations

Below is the example of 'here and now' relation found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008.

This conjunction is used to indicate time.

§ A senior Latin American Diplomat, who asked to remain unnamed because of the sensitivity of the topic, says, "Look, we're all watching Obama with bated breath and hoping (his election) will be transforming moment for the world. But **now that** we're listening to him on trade.

(Datum 320)

4.1.4.6 Summary Relations

Summary relations from the articles in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 are displayed below. There are two simple additive relations which are found. They expressed by the word "in all" (datum 161 and 210). This conjunction is used to indicate summary.

§ This places her in the strange position of arguing, in effect, that her husband's Cuba policy was not hard-line enough. But this is really not the best way to understand Clinton's position. **In all**, she actually agrees with Obama's stand. (Datum 161)

§ **In all**, more than 100 such independent publications have been shut down in recent years. (Datum 210)

4.2 Discussion

This discussion derives the data analysis that has been explained in the previous section. Based on the findings, the results of this study show that there are a lot of conjunctions used in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. These conjunctions take important places to make cohesive relation in each word, phrase, sentence and even paragraph of the articles and link them together. Then the types of conjunction and its function will be discussed further in the followings:

4.2.1 Types of Conjunction

The types of conjunction which are found consist of additive conjunction divided into simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations; adversative conjunction divided into adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, correction relations, and dismissive relations; causal conjunction divided into general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations and conditional relations; temporal conjunction divided into simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, 'here and now' relations, and summary relations. Meanwhile, this study does not find respective relations in the data.

4.2.2 Types of Conjunction Mostly Used

The results of analysis show that the mostly used conjunction in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 are: additive conjunction (602 or 81.8%) divided into simple additive relations (373 or 50.7%), appositive relations (201 or 27.3%), complex additive relations: emphatic (20 or 2.7%), comparative relations (5 or 0.7%) and complex additive relations: de-emphatic (3 or 0.4%); temporal conjunction (49 or 6.7%) divided into complex temporal relations (21 or 2.9%), simple temporal relations (17 or 2.3%), conclusive relations (7 or 1%), summary relations (2 or 0.3%), correlative relations (1 or 0.1%) and 'here and now' relations (1 or 0.1%); causal conjunction (43 or 5.7%) divided into conditional relations (19 or 2.6%), reversed causal relations (12 or 1.6%), general causal relations (7 or 1%) and specific causal relations (5 or 0.7%); the last is adversative conjunction (42 or 5.8%) divided into adversative relations 'proper' (30 or 4.1%), contrastive relations (7 or 1%), correction relations (4 or 0.5%), and dismissive relations (1 or 0.1%).

This results show that from the whole data (736 data), additive conjunction (602 or 81.8%) is the mostly type of conjunction used in the articles of world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. Furthermore, the mostly type of simple additive relation is expressed by "and" (347 or 47%).

4.2.3 The Function of Conjunction

As mentioned above, the conjunction found in the data including additive, adversative, causal and temporal as the followings:

4.2.3.1 Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction is embodied in the form coordination and apposition. They divided into five types namely simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations.

First, simple additive conjunction expressed by “and”, “nor”, “neither...nor” and “or”. Simple additive relation expressed by “and” is much commonly used in the articles. It has function to indicate an addition of facts or idea. Then, in negative form, it expressed by “neither...nor”. In addition, it also can be used to indicate an alternative expressed by the word “or”. This finding supports Halliday and Hasan’s theory that simple additive including negative and alternative forms corresponds a structures using the words “and”, “or” and “nor” (1984: 249)

Second, complex additive relations (emphatic) expressed by the words “also”, “further”, “again”, “aside”, “besides”, “moreover”, and “in addition”. These conjunctions are used to indicate an addition.

Third, complex additive conjunction (de-emphatic) expressed by the word “unfortunately”. This conjunction is used to indicate addition that reduced the weight of what have been stated before.

Fourth, comparative conjunction expressed by the words “by contrast”, “than” and “while”. These conjunctions are used to indicate a comparison of dissimilarity.

Fifth, appositive conjunction expressed by the words “in other words”, “for example”, “for instance”, “as” and “that”. These conjunctions are used to

indicate exposition or exemplification. This finding is in line with Halliday and Hasan's theory (1984: 249) that appositional type corresponds to structural apposition including expository and exemplificatory.

4.2.3.2 Adversative Conjunction

The basic meaning of the adversative relation is 'contrary to the expectation'. They divided into four types namely simple adversative relations 'proper', contrastive relations, correction relations, and dismissive relations. They are expressed by "yet", "though", "although", "even though", "but", "however", "despite", "in fact" and "at the same time, etc. In general, the function of adversative is to indicate opposition or concession. This finding supports Cook's theory (1989: 21) that conjunction may contrast new information with previous information expressed by "however".

4.2.3.3 Causal Conjunction

The general relation of the causal conjunction is 'because..., so'. It consists of general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations, conditional relations, and respective relations. These causal conjunctions including general, specific, reversed and respective relation are used to show cause-effect relationship like giving reason, result, or purpose from a statement. They are expressed by "so", "as a result", "in effect", "because", "for", and "since". This finding supports Cook's theory (1989: 21) that conjunction may relate new information to what has already been given in terms of causes. In addition, causal

relation is also used to indicate condition namely conditional relation expressed by “otherwise”, “even if”, “unless”, “whether...or” and “if”.

4.2.3.4 Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction relates new information to what has already been given in term of time. It consists of simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, ‘here and now’ relations, and summary relations. The function of temporal conjunction is to make sequence in time. In other words, it is used to indicate time order expressed by “before”, “after”, “then”, “next”, “meanwhile”, “at the moment”, “a few days later”, “when”, “while” and “until then”. This finding supports Halliday and Hasan’s theory (1984: 261) that this relation may be simply one of sequence in time: that one is subsequent to the other. Moreover, this conjunction also can be used to indicate a conclusion or summary expressed by “finally”, “at last” and “in all”.

On the whole, the function of conjunction which is found in the articles in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 shows that they had important role to make words, phrases, sentences and even paragraphs cohesively related. This finding in line with Halliday and Hasan’s theory that with conjunction, a specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before (1984: 227). As a result, it makes the articles easy to be understood. It has been proved in this study, because the result shows that there are a lot of conjunction used in the articles and it results a good coherence. Finally, it can be concluded that conjunction is an important means in language to make the words, phrases,

and clauses cohesively related. As a result, they can be clearly interpreted and easy to be understood.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the research finding and discussion in the previous chapter, this study makes conclusion and provides some suggestions to the reader, especially for those who concern to this topic and the next researcher when they are going to conduct study in this field.

5.1 Conclusion

From the data that are taken from the articles in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008, this study finds a lot of conjunction including additive divided into simple additive relations, complex additive relations (emphatic), complex additive relations (de-emphatic), comparative relations, and appositive relations; adversative divided into adversative relations (proper), contrastive relations, correction relations, and dismissive relations; causal divided into general causal relations, specific causal relations, reversed causal relations and conditional relations; temporal divided into simple temporal relations, complex temporal relations, conclusive relations, correlative relations, 'here and now' relations, and summary relations.

Furthermore, the result shows that additive conjunction is the most type used in the articles of the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008. They mostly expressed by simple additive relation using conjunction "and".

Moreover, the functions of conjunction which are found are as the followings. First, additive is used to indicate an addition, alternative, comparison, exposition, and exemplification. Second, adversative is used to indicate opposition or concession. Third, causal is used to show cause-effect relationship like giving reason, result, or purpose from a statement. Fourth, temporal is used to indicate time order, conclusion, and summary. In conclusion, the function of conjunctions which are found in the world view section of Newsweek magazine published from January 2008 up to May 2008 showed that it have important role to make words, phrases, sentences and even paragraphs cohesively related. As a result, they can be clearly interpreted and easy to be understood.

5.2 Suggestion

After conducting this study, the results show that there a lot of conjunction found in the articles. Each type of them has different function. Moreover, this study proves that simple additive conjunction is the mostly type that used in the articles. Therefore, this study has some suggestions for the English learners, lecturers of discourse analysis especially on conjunction, and the next researchers who are interested in analyzing the same field of research as the followings:

For the English learners, they are expected to increase their understanding on conjunction and its function. Since, there are many types of conjunction which have different function. In other words, every type of conjunction has different function one to another. So, by having more understanding about it, they expected be able to use it appropriately as well as its function.

For lecturers of discourse analysis especially on conjunction, they are expected to provide the students with sufficient explanation of respective conjunction and its function, since this study does not find this type in the articles. For next researchers who have the same interest to analyze conjunction, it is expected that the result of this study is going to lead the next researchers who conduct the same field of research as the reference or comparison that might be relevant to their researches. Furthermore, it is expected for them to focus on the simple additive conjunctions because these kinds of conjunctions are mostly found in this study.

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