

## VARIOUS CONJUNCTIONS IN THE BOOK OF FLOATING IN SPACE BY NAELA ALI USING HALLIDAY AND HASAN THEORY

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### Background of the Research

Literature reflects the culture and traditions of languages and peoples. A canonical literary work is a literary work that is culturally representative of a particular genre, such as prose, poetry, or drama. Literature provides meaning and insight to many societies around the world. Literature is therefore not only a historical or cultural artifact but can also be a gateway to a new world of experience.

In our lives, we often read books, novels, short stories, news, articles, etc. Writing is also inseparable, such as writing stories, poems, speeches, and other types of prose. We always find and use conjunctions when we read and write. Conjunctions are very meaningful words in English. We use them every day. The role of a conjunction as a part of speech is to connect two sentences, clauses, phrases, or concepts. Using simple terms like "and" and "but" and a comma or two can make your series longer. Many people use conjunctions in sentences without realizing it. When using conjunctions, you need to know the context of the sentence in order to structure it.

The researchers chose this topic because conjunctions are common words in texts, and conjunctions come in several different forms. Many people are confused about how to use conjunctions correctly, how to distinguish between the functions of conjunctions, and how to avoid monotony of the words used.

Researchers analyze conjunctions in "Floating in Space" by Naera Ali. Naela Ali's Floating in Space is a collection of her short stories. A short story may be associated with an effect conveyed by one or more key episodes or scenes. Despite being relatively limited in scope, short stories are often evaluated for their ability to provide a complete or satisfactory treatment of the characters and themes. In short stories, one outcome is usually conveyed in one or more of her main episodes or scenes. Characters are revealed through action and dramatic experiences, but characters are rarely fully developed in this format, resulting in economical settings, concise narratives, and a lack of complex plots. The book has eight chapters, and each chapter tells a different story, but it still has one theme: romance. Researchers are interested in analyzing the

types of conjunctions in Naera Ali's book "Floating in Space". This book is suitable for young people because the sentence choices are easy to understand. Researchers want to know the types of conjunctions. It's used in the book. Additionally, researchers have yet to find any study that analyzes the nature of conjunctions in Naera Ali's book "Floating in Space". This research will expand the readers to understand the various of conjunction. So that, the conjunctions are written is not monotonous and according to their function.

Meanwhile, the problem of this study is What are various of conjunctions in each dialog in the book of Floating in Space by Naela Ali according to Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory and what types of conjunction are the most frequently used in each dialogue in the book of Floating in Space by Naela Ali according to Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory. The objective of this study is to find out the various of conjunction in each dialog in the book of floating in space by Naela Ali according to Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory. To find out the various of conjunction are the most frequently used each dialog in the book of Floating in Space by Naela Ali according to Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory.

The focus of this study is only the various of conjunction used in all dialogue and the types of conjunction that are most frequently used in the book of Floating in Space by Naela Ali. The researcher will apply Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory.

## **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### **Definition of Conjunction**

According to Wren and Martin (2004:129), state that conjunction is a word which merely joins together sentences and sometimes word. Hartanto (1996:326) states that conjunction is a word used to join words, phrases and not for another purpose. Frank (1985:206) states that conjunctions are member of small class that have no characteristic form their function are chiefly as non-moveable structure words that join such as part of speech, phrases, or clauses. He also divides them into two general types of conjunction: they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction. Meanwhile, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976:226), "conjunction is a word which express the particular meanings between elements that are constituent of text in discourse".

From the definition that has been mentioned by several experts above, the researcher conclude that conjunction is a word that connects sentences, phrases or clauses.

### **The Types of Conjunction**

#### **Additive**

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:233), the additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it. Considering cohesive relations, and, or, and nor type can be grouped under the heading of additive. Coordination is said to be realized in the form of a particular structural relation since it is incorporated into linguistic structure.

As proposed by Halliday & Hasan (1976:245), and, or, and nor may express either the external or the internal type of conjunctive relation. For example, and, in the additive context, in fact, there may be not very clearly difference between the two (external or internal); but when and is used alone as a cohesive item, as a distinct from and then, etc, it often seems to have the sense of 'there is something more to be said', which is clearly internal in terms.

The first previous research that the researcher found is The Types of Conjunction in Novel to All the Boys I Have Loved Before by Jenny Han. Rosalina Fitrianasari, Faculty of English Literature Gunadarma University 2019. In her research, she analyzed what types of conjunction in the dialog of the main character and the types of conjunction that most frequently used in the novel To All the Boys I Have Loved Before by Jenny Han. The theory that is used in her research is from Halliday and Hasan which has 4 types, they are additive type, adversative type, causal type, and temporal type. The results of her research found 258 data. Additive conjunction with 131 data, adversative conjunction with 52 data, causal conjunction with 61 data, and temporal conjunction with 14 data.

The second one is Conjunction Used in Toy Story 2 Movie Script. Muhammad Aditya Rizky Akbar, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara University 2019. In his research, he analyzed what types of conjunction and how were the conjunctions used in Toy Story 2 movie script. The method that is used in this research is qualitative method for analyzed the phoneme of grammar, especially conjunction in Toy Story 2 movie script that is performed by the main character. And then, the techniques for analyzing data used Miles and Huberman (1944) theory which has 3 types of conjunction, there are coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction and correlative conjunction. The results of his research are 50 sentence types of conjunction used in Toy Story 2 movie script.

### **Adversative**

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:250), the basic meaning of the adversative relation is 'Contrary to expectation' the expectation may be derived from the content of what is being said or from the communication process, and the speaker -hearer situation, so that here too, as in additive, we find cohesion on both the external and internal planes.

### **Causal**

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:256), the simple form of causal relation is expressed by so, thus, hence, consequently, accordingly, therefore and a number of expressions like as a result (of that), in consequence (of that), because of that. All the example of causal is regularly combined with initial and. Thus, so occurs only initially, unless it is followed by and. There are three distinct types of causal relations. They are 'result, reason, and purpose'. There are the words so means, as a result, for this reason, for this purpose. They are not differentiated unless they are articulated as prepositional phrases. The simple form thus, hence, and therefore all occur regularly in an internal sense which is implying some kinds of reasoning or argument from a premise. The word so occurs frequently in another meaning, also internal, that is shared with then; it is a statement about the speaker's reasoning processes: To conclude from what you say (or other evidence).

### **Temporal**

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976:261), the relations between the theses of two successive sentences, that is their relation in external terms as content may be simply one of the sequences in time. The one is subsequent to the other. This temporal cohesion is expressed in its simple form by then. The other expressions of temporal relationship besides then and end then are next, afterwards, after that, subsequently, following, later, since. As proposed by Halliday & Hasan (1976:261) stated that the presence of an additional component also makes temporal relation more specific in the meaning, as well as succession in time.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The method used for this research is the qualitative research. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2000), claim that qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. So, qualitative data is data in research that describes a phenomenon based on things that generally cannot be calculated. Therefore, this data is called qualitative data because it is based on the quality of an object or phenomenon.

The source of data of this research is from the book that contains several short stories. The title is Floating in Space by Naela Ali. This book is used as a database and no one else is using it for conjunction analysis. As a result, researchers chose this book as the source of research data. And the research data is a conjunction of all the dialogues or conversations in the book.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **Results**

This explanation identifies about the various of conjunction from all dialogue in the book. This research based on Halliday & Hasan theory (1976). The researcher analyzed the conjunction based on 4 types of conjunction, they are additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction. From this analysis, the researcher found 192 data which had been taken from the book of Floating in Space by Naela Ali. There are 100 additive data, 41 adversative data, 48 causal data, and 3 temporal data.

### **Discussions**

#### **Datum 1 (Additive)**

**"Look at that beautiful sky. The stars are dancing and talking to each other about us, just like us talking about them." (P. 7)**

The additive relations are various of conjunction which add another statement without change the information before (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:244). As a result, the additive conjunction adds more detail to what is already there, and the relationship between two or more ideas can be articulated. Look at the following data for more information on additive conjunction:

The conjunction that most often appears in the additive type is and. From the utterance above, the conjunction and is to add another verb. In this case, besides dancing, the author explained that the star also talking about people who looked up at the star. Therefore, this conjunction is additive variety.

**Datum 2 (Additive)**

**“Well, it’s good that I’m a stranger, don’t you think? You can talk about things without having to worry that I’ll tell people about it. I don’t know you, your fiancé, or your family. You can tell everything want to this stranger.” (P. 42-43)**

In additive conjunction, conjunction or also add other statement as question, request, permission, and prediction. From the utterance above, conjunction or as a prediction, because Akela said that telling stories with strangers should not be afraid because she would not share it to other people. She does not know who he is, who his fiancé is or even his family. In this case or is to add family options. Thus, this conjunction is additive variety.

**Datum 3 (Additive)**

**“We fight a lot and things get even messier.” (P. 42)**

From the utterance above and includes the additive conjunction because it adds the previous statement. He added that beside he fights a lot, it turns out everything get even messier. So, for conjunction and is the right conjunction to complete the sentence.

**Datum 4 (Adversative)**

**“The moon looks so pale, but it shining so bright.” (P. 97)**

The basic meaning of the adversative relation is an opposite relation between the statement before (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:250). As a result, it gives the other argument, which contradicts the previous one. Look at the following data for more information on adversative conjunctions.

The conjunctions that most often appear in the adversative type is but. From the utterance above, conjunction but is to explain the different statement. Although the moon looks very pale, it is shining so brightly. The utterance above shows a contradictive statement.

**Datum 5 (Adversative)**

**“... Maybe I’m a strange person but I hope you want to be a part of my life too.” (P. 76)**

From the utterance above, the conjunction but here shows that the opposite meaning of a strange person, because usually we do not want to know about the stranger, but here he says that even though he is a stranger, but he wants to be a part of her life.

**Datum 6 (Causal)**

**“That’s why I need you to take me to your paradise, so that I can enjoy life freely without getting caught in my thoughts. I’m really feel like a fish swimming in my own mind wandering around, like a lost person.” (P. 79)**

Causal conjunction describes about causal relations in the statement included result, reason, and purpose (Halliday and Hasan, 176:256). As a result, it explains why something occurred. Look at the following data for more information on adversative conjunction.

The conjunction most used in the causal type is the conjunction so. From the utterance above the conjunction so explain cause and effect of the statement. The utterance shows that the reason he wants to be taken to heaven is because he wants life freely without getting caught in his thoughts. Therefore, this conjunction is causal variety.

**Datum 7 (Casual)**

**“Every night, I open the window to gaze at the stars. Wishing that one of them will come down for me.” (P.6)**

Besides the conjunction so, there is also a conjunction for which is no less widely used in this book. One of them is the utterance above, the conjunction for to explain for whom the stars descended. Therefore, this conjunction is causal variety.

#### **Datum 8 (Temporal)**

**“I almost got tired wishing, but then I met you.” (P. 6)**

Temporal conjunction talks about the time or when something happened, the sequence of events, and so on. Temporal relations are the relation between two sentences which related in terms of time. The simplest form of temporal relation is then (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:261). Look at the following data for more information on adversative conjunction:

One of the conjunctions in the temporal type is then. The conjunction in the utterance above is to show the thread of the time. We can conclude that the conjunction then is connects the sentences which are related in time. Therefore, this conjunction is temporal variety.

#### **Datum 9 (Temporal)**

**“Maybe you can take me out of it and we can play in the sky, jumping on top of the clouds that shaped like siling old granny. Then you have to change form first” (P. 71)**

From the utterance above, we can conclude that the conjunction then here it expresses the thread of time of the incident. Maybe you can take me out of it and we can play in the sky, jumping on top of the clouds that shaped like siling old granny. Then you have to change the form first, then here to complete the sentence. Thus, this conjunction is temporal variety.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **Conclusion**

According to the findings, there are 192 data from four various conjunctions in the book *Floating in Space* by Naela Ali. There is additive conjunction with 100 data, adversative conjunction with 41 data, causal conjunction with 48 data, and temporal conjunction with 3. It showed that the first most frequently used type is the additive conjunction, the second is causal conjunction, followed by adversative conjunction, and the last one is temporal conjunction.

#### **Suggestion**

This research only focuses on the various conjunctions by Halliday & Hasan (1976) theory. The researcher suggests for further researchers to analyze conjunctions in different objects and more fully the kinds of conjunctions in the four various of conjunctions according to the theory of Halliday & Hasan (1976). Or even for the next researchers could use a different theory. So, the readers can distinguish the various conjunctions in each theory. Researchers can also examine the wrong conjunctions in a text, so people can use the right conjunctions in their writing.

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