

GRAMMATICAL COHESION OF CONJUNCTIONS IN SHORT STORY COLLECTION KOMPAS MARCH 2014 EDITION

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Abstract

Writing short stories is very concerned about the relevance of the content so that the stories made can be understood and liked by the reader. This will be seen in the relationship between lines, sentences, and paragraphs which can be realized in one form of cohesion. The linkage of content in the short story is the basis of the researchers to conduct research on the grammatical cohesion of conjunctions. This study aims to describe grammatical cohesion of conjunctions in short stories collection Kompas March 2014 edition. This research method uses descriptive methods. The results of this study were found to be coordinative conjunctions, subordinative conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, intersentences conjunctions, and between paragraphs conjunctions. However, from these findings, there were several improper conjunctions, namely intersentences conjunctions, and between paragraphs conjunctions.

Keywords: Grammatical cohesion, conjunction, short story

Introduction

The short story is a series of events that are essentially the nature of real life, but our imagination and in it, there are conflicts between groups or within the character itself in the background and plot (Kurniawan & Sutardi, 2012, p. 59). In writing a short story, the author must pay attention to the relevance of the content so that the stories made are easily understood, liked, and entertained the readers. The linkage of the content relates to the storyline.

A short story is a form of written discourse. Discourse is the most complete and highest language unit above the sentence or clause that is realized in the form of a complete essay (novels, short stories, books, encyclopedia series, and so on) with continuous cohesion and coherence that have the beginning and the end and are real orally conveyed or written (Tarigan, 2009, p.26; Zaimar, 2011, p.11). Oral discourse is found in conversations, speeches, jokes, while written discourse is mainly on media that use written language (Wiana, 2011).

As a written discourse, in a short story, there is one element that forms discourse, namely cohesion. Aflahah (2012) cohesion is the harmony of the relationship between one element and the other elements in the discourse so as to create a neat understanding. Moeliono (in Setiawati, 2016) states that good and intact discourse requires cohesive sentences. Zulaiha (2014); Alarcon (2011) cohesion refers to form, meaning the sentences that construct the paragraph must be related in a solid way so that it becomes a text.

Halliday and Hasan (in Baryadi, 2002, p.17-25) distinguish two types of cohesion, namely grammatical cohesion, and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is a grammatical link between parts of discourse. Lexical cohesion is a lexical link between parts of discourse. Grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion consists of reiteration, hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, and collocation.

The linkage of content in the short story will be seen in the relationships between lines, sentences, and paragraphs which are characterized by one type of grammatical cohesion, namely conjunction. Conjunction is a word used to connect or string words with words, phrases with phrases, clauses with clauses, sentences with sentences, or paragraphs with paragraphs that state certain meaning relationships (Baryadi, 2002, p.24; Kridalaksana (in Tarigan, 2009, p.97); Rusminto, 2015, p.31; Tarigan (in Setiawati, 2016)). The standard grammar of the Indonesian language (in Lubis, 2010, p.42) conjunction as a tool of close relations (cohesive) can be divided into several parts, namely coordinative conjunctions, subordinative conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, intersentences conjunctions, and between paragraphs conjunctions.

The linkage of content in the short story is the basis of the researchers to conduct research on the grammatical cohesion of conjunctions. The short story discourse studied was a collection of March 2014 Kompas short stories, namely short story I *Wanita dan Semut-Semut di Kepalanya* by Anggun Prameswari, short story II *Arsip Aku di Kedalaman Krisis* by Afrizal Malna, short story III *Dongeng New York Miring untuk Aimee Roux* by Triyanto Triwikromo, short story IV *Jalan Sunyi Kota Mati* by Radhar Panca Dahana, dan short story V *Tentang Seseorang yang Membunuh Keadilan di Penjaga Konstitusi* by Remy Sylado.

Research on short story discourse has been carried out by several other researchers, namely research conducted by Antony (2012) entitled "Pemarkah Kohesi Gramatikal pada Kumpulan Cerpen Bintang Kecil di Langit Kelam Karya Jamal T. Suryanata" with the results of the study, which found 805 markers covering ; (1) referral markers as many as 684 markers, (2) substitution markers as many as 14 markers, (3) marking markers (ellipsis) as many as 33 markers, and (4) conjunction markers as many as 74 markers. The same thing was also done by Rahma (2017) entitled "Grammatical Cohesion in The Short Story" Tanya's Reunion "by Valarie Flournoy" with the results of the study, namely found personal references, demonstrative references, and comparison references; nominal substitution and verbal substitution; nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and ellipsis clauses; and additive conjunctions, adversative conjunctions, causal conjunctions. Meanwhile, the substitution clause is not found.

In addition, there was a study conducted by Setiawati (2016) entitled "Aspek Kohesi Konjungsi dalam Wacana Opini pada Majalah Tempo dan Implikasinya Terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia" with the results of research based on data analysis that had been conducted, out of 16 discourse opinions, there were 48 sample verses with The close 95 pairs found 10 pairs using grammatical cohesion in the form of relationships is about 10.5% and 85 pairs of adjacent sentences that do not use cohesion in the form of relationships are around 89.4%.

Based on previous research, the difference between this research and previous researches by Antony (2012) and Rahma (2017) is that this research focuses more on the aspects studied, namely describing grammatical cohesion on aspects of conjunctions in short stories. The equation is that both use short stories as the object being studied. Furthermore, the difference in this study with the research conducted by Setiawati (2016) is located on the object being studied. This research was carried out in the March 2014 edition of Kompas short stories, while previous research on tempo magazines. The equation is to describe both the grammatical cohesion of conjunctions in discourse.

The purpose of this study was to describe the grammatical cohesion of conjunctions in short story collections Kompas March 2014 edition.

Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative research with the aim of describing naturally or what is about the grammatical cohesion of conjunctions in short story collections Kompas March 2014 edition. The research data is a sentence or paragraph fragment containing grammatical cohesion of conjunctions in short story collections Kompas March 2014 edition. Sources of research data are all short stories obtained from short story collection Kompas's March 2014 edition.

The data collection technique used is documentative technique. The steps, namely 1) read the March 2014 edition of Kompas short stories, 2) identify data, 3) classify data, 4) record data that has been classified. The data analysis technique used is the description technique. The steps are taken, namely 1) rereading the classified data, 2) analyzing the data, 3) concluding the results of the analysis.

Results and Discussion

Based on the research conducted, it was found that the grammatical cohesion of conjunctions in short story collections Kompas March 2014 edition was 74 conjunctions, including coordinative conjunction, subordinative conjunction, correlative conjunction, intersentences conjunctions, and conjunctions between paragraphs. From the data found there are inappropriate conjunctions, namely in intersentences conjunctions, such as: *yang, seakan, dengan, lalu, dan, karena, jika, atau, karena itu, seperti, seakan-akan, sedangkan, and padahal*; and in conjunctions between paragraphs, such as: *atau, lalu, akan tetapi, bahkan, seperti, tetapi, tapi, yang, and dengan*.

Coordinative Conjunction

Coordinative conjunction is a conjunction that connects two or more elements that have an equal position. This coordinative conjunction in addition to connecting clauses can also connect words (Alwi, Hasan, et al., 2000, p.297; Muslich, 2010, p.113-117; Syarif & Rosa, 2014, p.77-100). The conjunction can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Coordinative Conjunction

Conjunction	Short Story I	Short Story II	Short Story III	Short Story IV	Short Story V
and	16	24	25	23	34
or	3	2	6	9	8
but (tapi)	1	-	-	8	-
but (tetapi)	-	-	1	-	5
then (lalu)	3	1	-	5	-
then (kemudian)	-	1	-	-	-
first	-	-	1	-	-
along with	-	-	-	-	1
while (sedangkan)	-	-	-	-	-
even though	1	-	-	-	-
but (melainkan)	-	-	-	-	1

The conjunction can be seen in the following excerpt example.

- (1) Tepat jam sembilan malam, ia akan masuk, mengunci pintu, **dan** mematikan lampu-lampu.
- (2) Penyelam itu kesal karena sudah 20 menit menyelam, belum juga menemukan ikan pari **atau** mola-mola.

Excerpt (1) above is found in the short story I of *Wanita dan Semut-Semut di Kepalanya* by Anggun Prameswari. In the quotation, there is a coordinative conjunction „dan“ as a marker of addition or addition relationship to the activities carried out by female characters in the short story if it shows nine o'clock at night.

Excerpt (2) is found in the short story II of *Arsip Aku di Kedalaman Krisis* by Afrizal Malna. In the quotation, there is a coordinative conjunction „atau“ which serves as a marker of election relations.

In line with these findings, Achmad HP (in Setiawati, 2016) stating that the coordinative conjunctions „dan“ and „atau“ are conjunctions that are additions or the sum of two or more propositions, also called conjunctions additives. This is also found in research conducted by Rahma (2017) which states that conjunctions 'dan' are used as relationships to add information.

Subordinative Conjunction

Subordinative conjunctions are conjunctions that connect two or more clauses that do not have the same syntactic status. One of the clauses is a clause. In this conjunction there are members who belong to the proposition group that can be followed by clauses and can be followed by words (Alwi, Hasan, et al., 2000, p.297; Muslich, 2010, p.113-117; Syarif & Rosa, 2014, p.77-100). The conjunction can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Subordinative Conjunction

Conjunction	Short Story I	Short Story II	Short Story III	Short Story IV	Short Story V
that	35	57	66	68	60
if	1	-	3	-	1
for (untuk)	5	16	9	6	13
finally	3	-	2	1	-
is	-	1	2	1	2
with	6	9	6	22	22
as if (seakan)	4	2	-	2	-
as if (seakan-akan)	-	-	1	-	-
to (sampai)	4	1	4	3	1
so that (agar)	4	-	-	-	-
because	3	3	2	5	12
to (hingga)	-	-	3	-	1
so that (sehingga)	-	-	4	-	-
since	2	1	-	-	-
as (seperti)	3	19	-	-	-

Table 2.Cont

before	2	-	4	21	5
after	2	1	2	1	1
when	-	1	2	-	-
as (sebagai)	-	2	2	4	-
like	-	-	11	1	-
while (sementara)	1	1	-	1	-
as if (seolah)	-	-	1	-	-
for (selama)	2	-	-	1	-
while (sambil)	1	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-

The conjunction can be seen in the following excerpt example.

- (3) Setiap tidur dia selalu memiliki mimpi berlapis-lapis **sehingga** begitu bangun, akan terengah-engah dan linglung.

Excerpts (3) above are found in the short story III of Dongeng New York Miring untuk Aimee Roux karya Triyanto Triwikromo. Excerpt (3) there is a subordinative conjunction „sehingga“ which states the results of something that has been mentioned before, that is, every time he sleeps he always has a dream layered and the results are so awake, will pant and daze.

In line with the results of the study, Achmad HP (in Setiawati, 2016) states that there are conjunctions which state causal relationships that occur when one proposition states a cause or reason while for another proposition becomes a result or vice versa, this conjunction is also called the causal conjunction. This was also stated by Wiana (2011) that subordinative conjunctions 'sehingga' have consequential meanings that state goals.

Correlative Conjunction

The Correlative conjunction is a conjunction that connects two words, phrases, or clauses with the same syntactic status. Correlative conjunctions consist of two parts separated by one word, phrase, or clause that is connected (Alwi, Hasan, et al., 2000, p.297; Muslich, 2010, p.113-117; Syarif & Rosa, 2014, p.77-100). The conjunction can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Correlative Conjunction

Conjunction	Short Story I	Short Story II	Short Story III	Short Story IV	Short Story V
is ... or ...	2	-	-	-	-
somehow ... and ...	1	-	-	-	-
somehow ... or ...	-	-	1	1	2
not because ... , but ...	-	-	-	-	1
not only ... , but also ...	-	-	-	1	-
not about..., but ...	-	-	-	-	1

The conjunction can be seen in the following excerpt example.

- (4) Kita tetap disalip. **Bukan cuma** mobil, **tapi juga** bajaj atau motor-motor.
 (5) Ingatlah cerita ini **bukan tentang** seseorang, **melainkan** seseorang.

Excerpts (4) are found in the short story IV of Jalan Sunyi Kota Mati karya Radhar Panca Dahana. In the quote, there is a visit „Bukan cuma ... tapi juga ...“ which connects the words car, bajaj, and motorbikes and states a resistance relationship which states strengthening.

Excerpts (5) are contained in the short story V of Tentang Seseorang yang Membunuh Keadilan di Penjaga Konstitusi karya Remy Sylado. In the quote contains a visit „... bukan tentang ... melainkan ...“ which connects someone's words with someone and states a resistance relationship that states reinforcement.

Intersentences Conjunctions

Intersentences conjunctions connect one sentence to another. Therefore, the first letter is written in capital letters (Alwi, Hasan, et al., 2000, p.297; Muslich, 2010, p.113-117; Syarif & Rosa, 2014, p.77-100). The conjunction can be seen in the following table.

Tabel 4. Intersentences Conjunctions

Conjunction	Short Story I	Short Story II	Short Story III	Short Story IV	Short Story V
But	1	-	-	-	-
That	1	-	1	1	-
As if (Seakan)	2	-	-	-	-
Even	1	1	-	1	-
With	2	-	-	2	1
But (Tetapi)	-	2	2	-	2
Then	-	2	1	3	1
And	-	1	-	1	4
Because	-	1	-	2	2
Nevertheless	-	-	1	-	-
If	-	-	1	-	-
Or	-	-	1	-	-
However	-	-	1	-	3
Therefore (Karenaitu)	-	-	2	-	-
As (Seperti)	-	-	2	3	1
But (Tapi)	-	-	-	5	2
Therefor (Untukitu)	-	-	-	1	-
As if (Seakan-akan)	-	-	-	-	2
While (Sedangkan)	-	-	-	-	1
Other than that	-	-	-	-	1
Even though	-	-	-	-	1

The conjunction can be seen in the following excerpt example.

- (6) Nicole ingin tertawa mendengarkan kata-kata yang kedengaran seperti dengung lebah itu. **Meskipun demikian** dengan nada riang dia menjawab keinginan Aimee. “Baiklah, aku akan menjemputmu. Aku akan menjemputmu.”
- (7) Tak seperti got di sisi semua jalan, manusia di kota tak pernah berhenti. **Bahkan** di halte. Halte ini bernyawa.
- (8) Nyanyian itu membuat lingkaran gema yang menutup batas akhir dari kemampuanku menjangkau sesuatu. **Lalu** sesajen-sesajen dipersembahkan, seperti sebuah konservasi teologi suntuk keliaran manusia dalam menembus hal-hal yang tidak bisa dijangkaunya.

Excerpts (6) are found in the short story III of Dongeng New York Miring untuk Aimee Roux karya Triyanto Triwikromo. In the quotation, there is an intersentences conjunction „Meskipun demikian“ which states a willingness to do something contrary to what was stated in the previous sentence, which is to laugh at the first sentence and the cheerful tone in the second sentence.

Excerpt (7) is found in the short story IV of Jalan Sunyi Kota Mati karya Radhar Panca Dahana. In the quotation, there are intersentences conjunctions „Bahkan“ which explain or strengthen the conditions stated in the previous sentence, namely the bus stop which confirms that at the stop of human activity also never stops.

In line with the results of the study, Alwi (in Setiawati, 2016) states that intersentences conjunction 'Meskipun demikian' is a conjunction that expresses the willingness to do something different from what was stated before, while intersentences conjunction 'Bahkan' is a conjunction that states the conditions stated previously.

Excerpt (8) is found in the short story II Arsip Aku di Kedalaman Krisis karya Afrizal Malna. In the quotation, there is an „Lalu“ intersentences conjunction that is not appropriate because the „Lalu“ conjunction is included in the type of coordinative conjunction that states the sequence relationship that connects two or more elements that are equally important, or have the same status.

Inappropriate intersentences conjunctions were also found in Antony's (2012) study, namely that there is an intersentences conjunction of 'sebab' which should be used as the subordinate conjunction.

Conjunctions between Paragraphs

Conjunction between paragraphs is generally used to start a paragraph that functions to connect two paragraphs so that it becomes a coherent paragraph (Alwi, Hasan, et al., 2000, p.297; Muslich, 2010, p.113-117; Syarif & Rosa, 2014, p.77-100). The conjunction can be seen in the following table.

Tabel 5. Conjunctions Between Paragraphs

Conjunction	Short Story I	Short Story II	Short Story III	Short Story IV	Short Story V
Finally	1	-	1	-	-
Or	1	-	-	-	-
Then (Lalu)	-	1	-	-	1
However	-	-	3	-	-
Even	-	-	1	-	-
As (Seperti)	-	-	1	-	-
But (Tetapi)	-	-	1	-	-
That (Karenaitu)	-	-	1	-	-
But (Tapi)	-	-	-	1	-
That	-	-	-	1	-
With	-	-	-	2	-
Then (Kemudian)	-	-	-	-	1

The conjunction can be seen in the following excerpt example.

- (9) Saat itu Nicole tak sedang di Rue Notre Dame. Saat itu dia tidak sedang di ruang sunyi, tempat dia, sebagai antropolog, menulis esai-esai tentang hantu-hantu yang berkeliaran di Bordeaux atau Pirenea akibat penggantungan dan pembakaran kepada ratusan laki-laki, perempuan, dan anak-anak yang dianggap sebagai penjelmaan serigala.

Akan tetapi, Aimee tahu di mana Nicole berada karena tiga bulan lalu dia mendapat surat elektronik dari perempuan mawar yang sangat ia kasihi itu: Aku akan cukup lama tinggal di Salatiga.

- (10) Berjam-jam di pesawat membuat Nicole bosan. Mau nonton Man of Steel, dia sangat membenci Superman yang dalam film ini ditampilkan sebagai sosok yang rapuh. Terbayang pada Kill Bill, tetapi film besutan sutradara Quentin Tarantino yang menjadikan Uma Thurma sebagai perempuan perkasa berpedang samurai Hattori Hanzo yang mematikan itu sudah tidak ditayangkan lagi.

Akhirnya Nicole iseng-iseng menonton La Marque des Anges. Nicole merasa disindir oleh film yang diadaptasi dari novel Miserere dan dibintangi oleh Gerard Depardiu ini. Dia merasa menjadi Lionel Kasdam yang sungguh mati seperti malaikat tanpa sayap diragukan tak mampu membongkar pembunuhan seorang pemimpin koor gereja dan sindikat penculikan anak. Dia juga merasa menjadi Frank Salek, polisi Interpol, yang memiliki trauma dikejar-kejar pembunuh.

- (11) Nicole yakin setelah dia dan Aimee akan kian banyak orang yang terperangkap oleh New York yang mirip dan tak tahu aturan.

Karenaitu, satu-satunya cara menyelamatkan kehidupan kita adalah membunuh siapa pun yang menyulap kita hanya jadi binatang di kota yang menganggap penghuninya cuma sebagai binatang. Dan aku tahu siapa orang itu, Aimee, aku tahu di mana harus ku letuskan pistol yang telah ku beri peredam.

Excerpts (9), (10), and (11) are found in the short story III of Dongeng New York Miring untuk Aimee Roux karya Triyanto Triwikromo. Excerpt (9) there is an conjunction „Akan tetapi“ that is not appropriate because the conjunctionis „Akan tetapi“ used as an intersentences conjunction that states the contradictory relationship with the situation in the previous sentence.

In line with the results of the study, Alwi (in Setiawati, 2016) also stated that 'Akan tetapi' is an example of intersentences conjunction which states the state of conflict with the previous situation.

Excerpts (10) there is a „Akhirnya“ conjunction that connects the second paragraph of the paragraph is coherent. The conjunction states the sequence or stage of something that was mentioned in the previous paragraph, namely because of being bored on the plane, Nicole wanted to watch, but she does not want to

watch Superman films which are displayed as fragile. Finally, Nicole watched *La Marque des Anges*, a film adapted from the novel *Miserere*.

Excerpts (11) there is a „karena itu“ conjunction that connects the two paragraphs so that the paragraph is coherent. The Conjunction states the consequences of the previous paragraph, which is to save the lives of many people trapped by New Yorkers who are similar and do not know the rules, it must kill anyone who considers the inhabitants of the city as animals.

In line with the results of the study, Alwi (in Setiawati, 2016) states that the conjunction between paragraphs "akhirnya" is a temporal conjunction that shows the occurrence of events from the initial stage and continued with the next stage, while the conjunctions between paragraphs "karena itu" are causal conjunctions which state the consequences for other propositions or vice versa.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that the grammatical cohesion of conjunctions found in the March 2014 edition of Kompas's short stories was 11 coordinative conjunctions, 24 subordinative conjunctions, 6 correlative conjunctions, 21 intersentences conjunctions, and 12 between paragraphs conjunctions. However, of the several conjunctions found there were 13 intersentences conjunctions and 9 conjunctions between paragraphs that were incorrect.

Based on the results of the data analysis carried out, it can be suggested that the reader must know the forms of grammatical cohesion that exist in the short story on the aspect of conjunction because by knowing what conjunctions are used in the short story, the reader can find out the relationships that exist between the stories, phrases, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs in the short story. So, readers can easily understand the contents of the short stories they read. In addition, this study aims to add insight into the role of the form of conjunction used in short stories discourse.

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