A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS OF CONJUNCTION IN BUSINESS ARTICLE OF *Jakartaglobe.id*

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Abstract

An article is one of the media to search for information and also knowledge. EFL students can read an article on a website that can be accessed from a smartphone. Online media is beneficial in finding information. In this era, many websites can be accessed to get a piece of information, one of which is Jakartaglobe.id where students can search about lifestyle, opinion, business, news, and technology. This information can be from Indonesia or around the world and is easy to search. Grammar is essential for some articles. In grammar, students learn about the part of speech that consists of nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, pronouns, prepositions, and conjunction. This paper focuses on conjunction, a word to connect some words or clauses to become a sentence. The use of the conjunction is important to know or understand the meaning within the text. It can help to learn about the text without misunderstanding. This paper aimed to identify what kinds of conjunctions in a business article of Jakartaglobe.id. This paper also gives information or something important for corpus linguistics, a subject that can help EFL students to learn English easier. This study used a descriptive quantitative method.

Keywords – Article, Conjunction, Corpus Linguistic

Introduction

Online media uses the internet, technology-based, flexible, interactive, and can be used privately or in general (Mondry, 2008). According to Asep Syamsul M. Romli (2012), Online media is mass media that is presented online on the internet website. Online media can be text, picture, or audio-video. In this modern era, many people use online media to get more information. For example, Jakarta globe.id is a platform to search an article and news with specific categories. Jakartaglobe.id is a daily English online newspaper in Indonesia first launched in November 2008.

In this modern era, EFL students—as modern people—do not have enough time to read some articles or news from magazines or newspapers. EFL students have a busy time opening newspapers or magazines. Millennial people also have modern thoughts. They create some platforms that can help us to get information without opening papers or newspapers. They believe that people must avoid using paper and remain to use the online article stored on websites.

According to Gregorius (2000), a website is an online media that consists of pages and a set of pages called the homepage. The web is an application with a spread of multimedia documents (text, images, animation, video) in it that uses the HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) protocol and to access it using software called a browser (Arief, 2011). People can access this platform every day, everywhere, and get everything that they want. Jakartaglobe.id is one of many platforms that can be accessed for free. Jakartaglobe.id gives a lot of information about news, business, lifestyle, or healthy life. As for entrepreneurs, they can access this website to search for anything they want to know about the capital market.

The grammar of a language is a set of rules that govern its structure. Grammar determines how words are arranged to make meaningful units (Coghill and Stacy, 2003). Grammar is the description of the ways to change terms about the meaning or structure of a sentence. According to Geoffrey Leech (1982) in his book English Grammar for Today defines grammar as "Grammar refers to the mechanism consistent with which language works when it's wont to communicate". Michael Swan (2005) in his book Practical English Usage, expresses his opinion on the definition of grammar as "The rules that show how words are combined, arranged or changed to point out certain sorts of meaning." EFL students must know about grammar and vocabulary. The grammar system has part of speech. Linguistic students must know about this part of speech as it has a more significant function in grammar structure. Part of speech is a grammatical class of words in the standard term (Crystal, 2001). It contains a verb, adverb, noun, pronoun, adjective, conjunction, etc.

There are some previous researches related to this article. First, the research carried out by Ni Putu Alina Putri, I Made Winaya, and I Made Sena Darmasetiyawan (2016) from English Department, Faculty of Arts Udayan University Bali, with their research entitled "The Analysis of Conjunction in Political and Business Articles of International Bali Post." This research analyzed the types and the use of conjunctions contained in political and business articles in the International Bali Post newspaper.

In this era, EFL students must know about parts of speech, especially conjunction. The conjunction is essential to EFL students for learning English and being trained to communicate well. Communication in English is accessible if EFL students work hard to understand this subject. They can master this subject from everywhere and anywhere using online media. In conjunction, EFL students can know the meaning of some sentences. If sentences do not have conjunctions, some people can have misunderstood the meaning because of discordance. Consistent with Ambari (1983), conjunctions are words in charge of connecting sentences, parts of sentences, or words while simultaneously determining sorts of relationships. In line with Kridalaksana (1997), the definition of conjunctions may be a category that features a function as extending other units during a hypothetical construction and always connecting two or more units during construction.

According to Azar (2002), coordinating conjunctions have numerous types, for instance, parallel structure and paired conjunctions. Parallel structures in conjunctions attach words or phrases with an equivalent function of grammatical; for example, parallel conjunctions are, and, or, but, nor. Paired conjunctions are also called correlative conjunctions. It may be a word to understand the connection between a clause, a phrase, and a sentence. For example, both-and, not only-but also, neither-nor, either-or.

In this paper, researchers analyze conjunctions used and which conjunctions have the widest distribution in a business article from "Jakartaglobe.id."

Methodology

This research used descriptive quantitative analysis. Quantitative research is based on assumptions in which variables are determined and then analyzed using research methods

| p-ISSN: 2620-519X
e-ISSN: 2620-3405 | Journal of Research on Applied Linguistics
Language and Language Teaching
Vol. 4, No. 2, November 2021 PP 123-129 |

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(Sudjana & Ibrahim, 1989). Creswell (1994) defined quantitative research as an investigation of social problems supported by testing a theory consisting of variables, measured by numbers, and analyzed by statistical procedures to work out whether the theory's predictive generalizations are correct. It is an inquiry during which the info is within the sort of something which will be calculated. Quantitative research is worried about collecting and analyzing data in numerical form (Punch, 1988). The data were taken from business articles by Jakartaglobe.id. There are 20 articles on the business topic had been analyzed by the following steps:

1. Reading the articles

2. Make a noted example for conjunctions

3. Looking for conjunctions on articles

4. Count the conjunctions

5. Make the data

Finding(s) and Discussion

This section provides how many conjunctions are used in 20 business articles by Jakartaglobe.id. The conjunction is a word to connect some words or clauses to become a sentence and is important for knowing or understanding the meaning within the text. It can help to learn about the text without misunderstanding. There are three types of conjunction, those are coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction, and correlative conjunction. Coordinating conjunction has a function for connecting word to word, phrase to phrase, clause to clause with a similar grammatical structure, for example; and, but, or, nor. Subordinating conjunction has a function for connecting the main clause and subordinate clause and-or subordinate clause and main clause, for example; that and also. Correlative conjunction is for paired words, for instance; not only-but also, neither-nor, either-or. From the 20 business articles that have been analyzed, there are some conjunctions found, those are; 'and'; 'but'; 'that'; 'also'; 'or'; 'for'; 'nor'; 'also'; 'not only-but also'; 'neither-nor'; 'either-or'.

Conjunction Analysis

Table 1. Conjunction Analysis

No	Conjunction	Conjunction Type	Frequency
1.	And	Coordinating conjunction	207
2.	That	Subordinating conjunction	52
3.	For	Coordinating conjunction	85
4.	Or	Coordinating conjunction	5
5.	Nor	Coordinating conjunction	1
6.	But	Coordinating conjunction	17

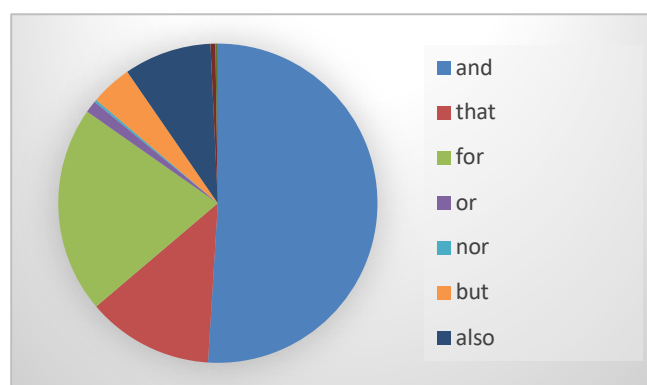| 7. | Also | Subordinating conjunction | 36 |
8.	Not only... but also	Correlative conjunction	2
9.	Neither... nor	Correlative conjunction	1
10.	Either... or	Correlative conjunction	0
		Total	406

Figure 2. Conjunction Analysis on Chart

Table 1 shows the most conjunction used in 20 business articles by Jakartaglobe.id is 'and' with 207 frequency or items, the second is 'for' with 85 frequency or items, the third is 'that' with 52 frequency or items, the fourth is 'also' with 36 frequency or items, the fifth is 'but' with 17 frequency or items.

The conjunctions rarely used in 20 business articles by jakartaglobe.id are 'either-or' with 0 frequency or item followed by 'nor' aside with 'neither-nor' with 1 frequency or item each, then 'not only-but also' with 2 frequency or items, and 'or' with 5 frequency or items.

Based on the data, the conjunction 'and' is commonly used because it connects some words, phrases, and clauses that are equally important for the sentences. The use of the conjunction 'either-or' is rare because its function is to offer a choice between two things. In the business article, the author cannot choose between two things because the news is factual.

All three types of conjunction found in 20 business articles by jakartaglobe.id, those are coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction, correlative conjunction.

1. Coordinating Conjunction

Example:

- Veronika has served as a commissioner at Panin Investment and Paninkorp since 2010. (article 1)
- The ban is valid for 6 months starting February 8, 2021, to August 5, 2021 (article 1)

- Attempts to detain or arrest the suspect. (article 1)

Coordinating conjunction is to hitch two words, phrases, or independent clauses, which are parallel in structure.

2. Subordinating Conjunction

Example:

- The company had reason to believe that the leaks did not amount to thousands of barrels. (Article 2)
- The company had also coordinated with the Dumai city government to address the problem. (Article 2)

A subordinating conjunction joins elements of an un parallel syntax. These elements are usually a subordinate clause and a main clause.

3. Correlative Conjunction

Example:

- "Contribute to the recovery not only in South Korea and Indonesia but also the world." (Article 9)
- Neither the website nor speakers. (Article 19)

A correlative conjunction uses a group of words during a parallel syntax to point out a contrast or to match the equal parts of a sentence. The words of correlative conjunctions have a special connection between them.

Based on data, every conjunction has a different meaning and function for the sentence.

1. And

The meaning of this conjunction is a logical operator that needs both of two inputs to be presented or two conditions to be met. The function of this conjunction is as a word to indicate connection or addition, especially items within the same class or type.

2. That

The function of this conjunction is used as a closed-class word to introduce a dependent clause expressing purpose or desired result. This conjunction is usually left out after reporting verbs and adjectives.

3. For

The function of this conjunction is to introduce the rationale for something mentioned within the previous statement.

4. Or

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This conjunction is used in logic as a sentential connective that forms a posh sentence that is true when, in any case, one among its constituent sentences is true. This conjunction indicates alternative words.

5. Nor

This conjunction is used as a closed-class word to introduce the second or last member, or the second and every following member of a series of things, when one of which is negated.

6. But

This conjunction is used to introduce a word or phrase that contrasts with what was said before. The function is except for the fact.

7. Also

The function of this conjunction is used to add a positive or agreeing thought.

8. Not only-but also

The function of this conjunction is used to connect two clauses that must be parallel.

9. Neither-nor

The function of this conjunction is if the words are used together, they negate both parts of the statement.

10. Either-or

This conjunction is used together to offer a choice between two things.

Conclusion(s)
This research found 409 conjunctions in 20 business articles by the Jakarta globe. The most used conjunction in 20 business articles by Jakarta globe is 'and' with 207 frequency or items, followed by 'for' with 85 frequency or items, the third is 'that' with 52 frequency or items, the fourth is 'also' with 36 frequency or items, the fifth is 'but' with 17 frequency or items. The conjunctions rarely found in 20 business articles by Jakarta globe are 'either-or' with 0 frequency or items followed by 'nor' aside by 'neither-nor' with one frequency or item, then 'not only-but also' with two frequency or items, and is 'or' with five frequency or items.

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