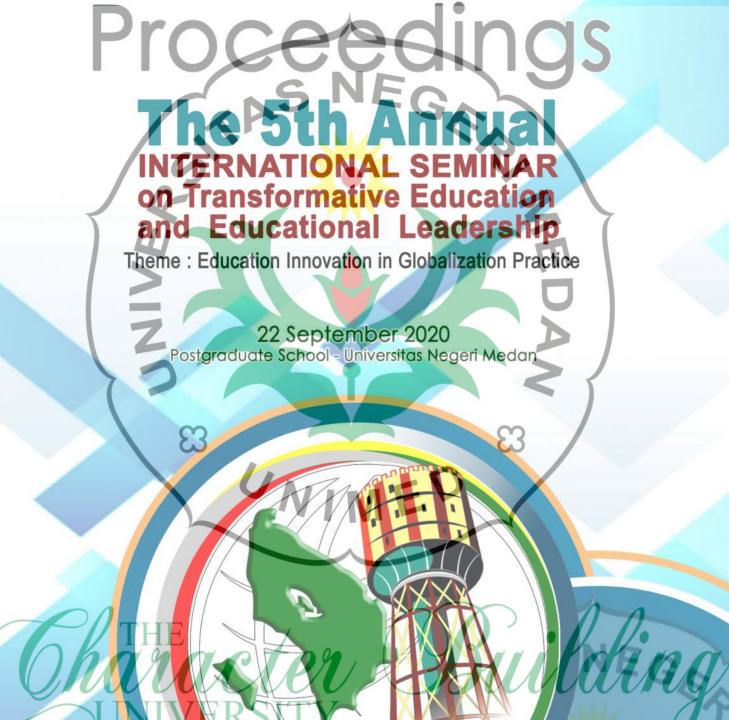
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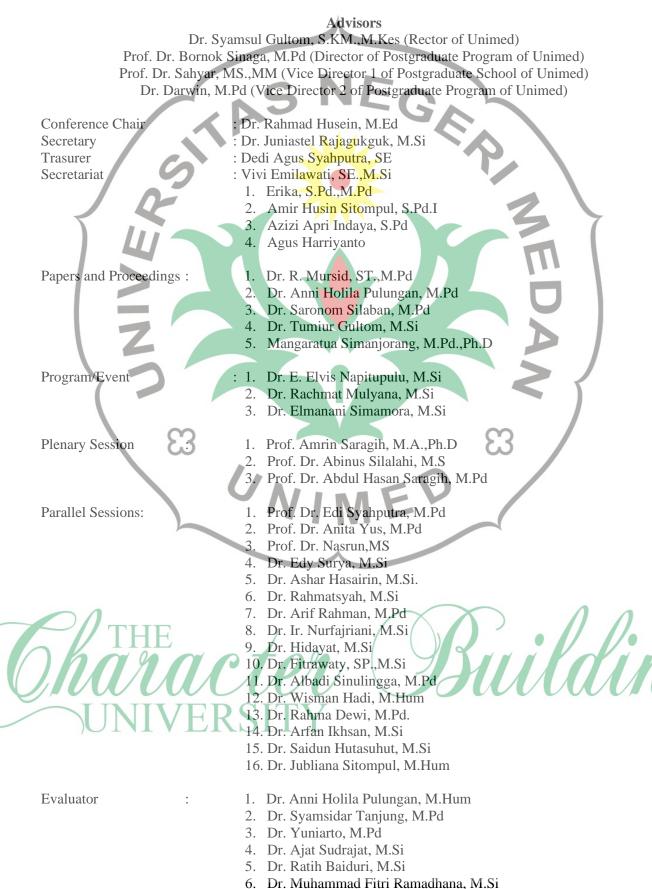


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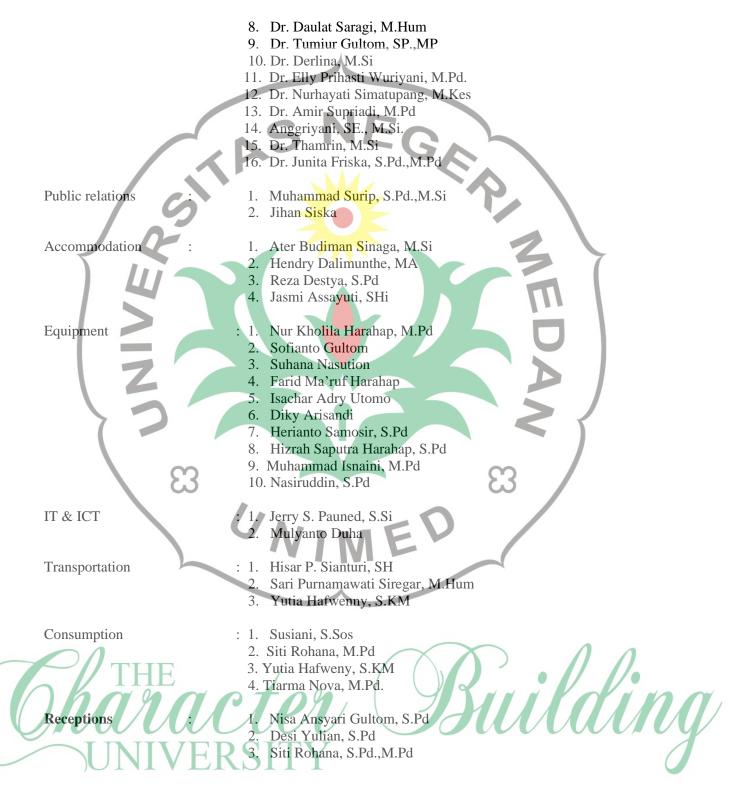
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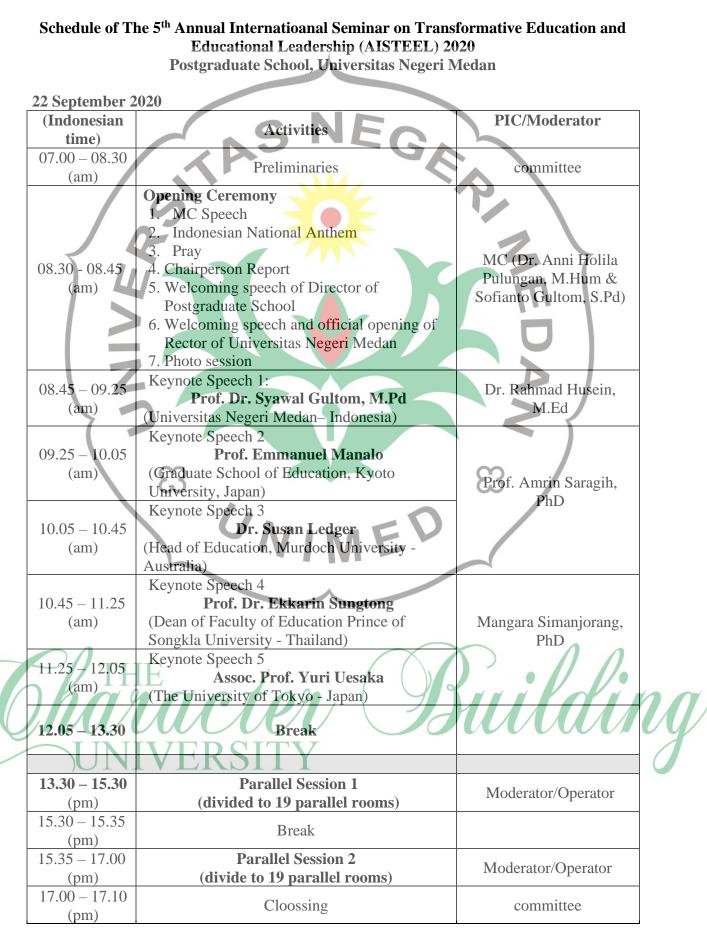


Committee



7. Dr. Mulyono, S.Si., M.Si





Proceedings of the 5th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020)

Preface

The fifth Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020) was held by virtual seminar on 22 September 2020. This seminar is organized by Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Medan and become a routine agenda at Postgraduate program of Unimed now.

The AISTEEL is realized this year with various presenters, lecturers, researchers and students from universities both in and out of Indonesia participating in, the seminar with theme "Educational Innovation in Globalization Practice".

The fifth AISTEEL presents 4 distinguished keynote speakers from Universitas Negeri Medan - Indonesia, Kyoto University - Japan, Murdoch University – Australia, Prince of Songkla University – Thailand and from The University of Tokyo - Japan. In addition, presenters of parallel sessions come from various Government and Private Universities, Institutions, Academy, and Schools. Some of them are those who have sat and will sit in the oral defence examination. The plenary speakers have been present topics covering multi disciplines. They have contributed many inspiring inputs on current trending educational research topics all over the world. The expectation is that all potential lecturers and students have shared their research findings for improving their teaching process and quality, and leadership.

There are 180 articles submitted to committee, some of which are presented orally in parallel sessions, and others are presented through posters. The articles have been reviewed by double blind reviewer and 104 of them were accepted for published by Atlantis Press indexed by International Indexation, while 54 papers are published by digital library indexed by google scholar. The Committees of AISTEEL invest great efforts in reviewing the papers submitted to the conference and organizing the sessions to enable the participants to gain maximum benefit.

Grateful thanks to all of members of The 5th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020) for their outstanding contributions. Thanks also given to Atlantis Press for producing this volume.

Bornok Sinaga Rahmad Husein Juniastel Rajagukguk

The Editor

Building

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External and Internal Conjunctions in the News Story Text of the Jakarta Post



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Abstract—This study was investigated external and internal conjunctions in the news story text of the Jakarta Post based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach. The objective of this study was to investigate the types of external and internal conjunctions. The research was conducted by using qualitative design. The data of this research were clause complex of external and internal conjunctions in the news text the Jakarta Post. The data were taken from website official the Jakarta Post. The data were collected by documentary technique. The technique of data analysis applied interactive model technique. The findings showed all types of external and internal conjunctions like addition, comparison, time, consequence, place and equal in the news story text of the Jakarta Post.

Keywords— conjunction, external conjunction, internal conjunction, news text

I. INTRODUCTION

News is information about current events. News texts are articles or written interviews or recordings that inform the public about current events, concerns, or ideas. A news can be long or short, depending on the value of the news or its interest in people who listen to the radio, watch TV or read newspapers. News story text in newspaper can be found conjunctions. Conjunctions is very important in speech and writing.

Conjunctions is a part of speech that is used to connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences. In grammar conjunctions are coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions. But in the other side conjunctions not only to connect words, phrases or sentences and the types of conjunction not only coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Conjunction as explained by Halliday and Hasan (1976) indicated that "conjunctive relations are not tied to any particular sequence in the expression". In other side conjunctions as a sets of meaning that organize activity sequences on the one hand, and text on the other.

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Conjunction, as explained by Martin and Rose (2007) "conjunction looks at interconnections between processes – adding, comparing, sequencing, or explaining them. These are logical meanings that link activities and messages in sequences."Describes conjunctions that are used to relate activities, as they construe a field beyond the text these are known as external conjunction and internal conjunction.

External conjunctions express the relationship between external phenomena and internal conjunction shows the relationships inherent in the communication process.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) described that are four types of conjunctions namely; additive, adversative, causal and temporal. Based on statement that the phenomena or form of conjunctive relations can be classified into four categories that may occur in either external and internal conjunctions.

External and internal conjunctions had studied in discourse analysis subject. Explained external and internal conjunctions is looked from has been learned. It is seen from what has been learned. The researcher want to see from the linguistic side. The researcher want to raise this external and internal conjunctions as an object for study. It will be analyze from linguistic perspective. Conjunction is ideational types of meanings connecting events of text and context function. In this study researcher will analyze the types of external and internal conjunctions in the news story text of the Jakarta Post.

Finally, this study was focused on external and internal conjunctions in the news story text of the Jakarta Post. These facts serve to be a motivation to conduct the present study dealing with external and internal conjunctions used in the text in order to find out what types of external and internal conjunctions used in the news text of the Jakarta Post.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. External and Internal Conjunctions

Conjunctions is a word that functions to connect between two words, phrases, clauses or sentences. Conjunction, as explained by Bloor and Bloor (1995: 98) acts as "a cohesive bond between clauses or parts of the text in such a way as to show a meaningful pattern among them", although Halliday and Hasan (1976) show that "Conjunctive relationships not bound to a certain order in expression ". It shows several theories that relate the conjunctions between two clauses which is meaningful in one sentence and there are no relation of any particular sequences in the expression in conjunctions relation.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) uniquely suggest functional differences in conjunction namely: external and internal conjunctions. External conjunctions express the relationship between external phenomena and internal conjunction shows the relationships inherent in the communication process. Halliday and Hasan (1976) described that are four types of conjunctions namely; additive, adversative, causal and temporal. Based on statement that the phenomena or form of conjunctive relations can be classified into four categories that may occur in either external and internal conjunctions.

Conjunctions has been explained by Martin and Rose (2007) "conjunction looks at interconnections between processes adding, comparing, sequencing, or explaining them. These are logical meanings that link activities and messages in sequences." Describes conjunctions that are used to relate activities, as they construe a field beyond the text these are known as external conjunction and internal conjunction. connection of a clause with the preceding text.

B. Types of External and Internal Conjunctions

Martin and Rose (2007) explained external conjunction is related with logically organizing a field as sequence of activities. It means that for each general types of external conjunctions they are addition, comparison, time, and consequence. 1) External Addition. Martin and Rose (2007) explained external addition to add clause together in paratactic and hypotactic sequence.

2) *External Comparison*. Martin and Rose (2007) described external comparison are similarity versus dissimilarity.

3) External Time. Martin and Rose (2007) described type of time relation is successive – events happen one after another.

4) *External Consequence*. Martin and Rose (2007) described there are four common types of external consequence they are cause, means, condition and purpose.

Based on the theories described above, it can be concluded that external conjunction is related with logically organizing a field as a sequence of activities and divided into four types. The types of external conjunctions: external addition, external comparison, external time and the last external consequence. Every type has difference parts and functions in the clauses of clause complex that indicate an events.

Martin and Rose (2007) explained the assignments of internal conjunction in logically organizing discourse have become mainly outlined in the written mode, construction on older spoken ways of meaning. Furthermore many of the stuffs that state internal relations are the same as external conjunction, such as also, thus but other internal conjunctions are quite different. So, internal conjunction divided into four common types of internal conjunction they are internal addition, internal comparison, internal time and internal consequence.

1) Internal Addition. Martin and Rose (2007) explained internal addition can be used to increase arguments in an exposition. Exposition is one form of writing that explains and describes a point of though. Expository writing style is usually informative, that is, an objective or unemotional language style.

2) Internal Comparison. Martin and Rose (2007) explained internal comparison present a complete set of resources for written text, enabling writer to compare and contrast positions and evidence, rephrase, exemplify, generalize and specify.

3) Internal Time. Martin and Rose (2007) explained internal time is a little set of resources for showing that a new phase is starting firstly, second, next, finally, at the same time.

4) Internal Consequence. Martin and Rose (2007) explained internal consequence is concerned with description conclusions from arguments, and countering them. Internal consequence divided in two section like; concluding and countering.

Based on the theories described above, it can be concluded that internal conjunctions is related with logically organizing discourse have become mainly outlined in the written mode,

construction on older spoken ways of meaning and divided into four types.

C. Text and Context

Halliday & Hasan (1976) explained text is a linguistic unit that is functional in context. This text is called discourse in linguistics to indicate to every section, which is pronounced or written in any length, which forms tenors, fields and modes. Field, tenor and mode belong to the genre. Genres can be spoken or written.

Text is not only used in grammar units but also in semantic units. In grammatical units such as clauses or sentences, text is sometimes considered a super-sentence. This means that it is related to sentences, clauses, phrases, or a group of words and so on.

In the same page, Halliday & Hasan specifies text as every part, pronounced or written in any length that forms a complete whole or the smallest part of meaningful social language. Text can also be defined as the use of actual language produced for communicative purposes. Furthermore, Macken (1991) explained text is a way of talking about any meaningful piece of language, which is made coherent by the social context in which it is produced.

A text can also be defined as any meaningful stretch of spoken or written language. It means when we use language to write, we are creating a text. When we read, we are interpreting texts and when we talk and listen, we are also creating and interpreting texts. Text and context are two language points that cannot be separated from each other as a system to convey meaning. Furthermore, Martin states that the text is best regarded as a semantic unit, Martin (1992; 35). This does not only talk about the type or form of text but also the meaning of text that is functionally related to phrases, clauses, sentences and also other symbolic or contextual coding systems. So, that is to say why a text can be found between parts of a sentence or clause.

The meaning of the text must be understood in relation to its context such as the context of the situation and **cultural** context. The context of the situation refers to the immediate environment and where the text is produced, while the cultural context refers to the belief system, the values and attitudes that the speaker brings to any social interaction. Both the context of the situation and cultural context, the text influences the meaning of the text.

D. News Story

Fuller (1996) explained news is a report of what a news organization has recently learned about matters of some significance or interest to the specific community that news organization serves. A news story is a factual, prose story for print or broadcast media about a person, place or event answering these five questions: who, when, where, why and how (Cotter, 2012). A news story is written in the inverted pyramid style, giving the most important information first and additional details later. News texts is texts that contain things about events that occur in the world which are then disseminated through media such as television, internet, websites, radio and other media. The purpose of the news text is to convey to readers, listeners and others about important information. So that do not miss information about events or so we know the latest information reported directly.

E. Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post one of the newspaper name in Indonesia. Newspaper is one of media which provides a lot of news towards the recent issue in human's life. Garret (2006) stated newspaper were designed to provide information for a wide range of readers. Published daily or weekly, newspaper has some features such as news stories locally, nationally, and internationally, advertisement, opinion, entertainments, and editorials. Collins dictionary explained news is information that is published in newspaper and broadcast on radio and television about recent events in the country or world or in a particular area of activity. Oxford dictionaries stated news is newly received or noteworthy information, especially about recent events. Emery (1986) stated that newspaper, as a means of communication, brings some important roles; they are to inform its readers objectively about what is happening in their community, country, and world.

F. Discourse Analysis

In this book, Nunan (1993: 9) shares about Halliday (1985) arguing that written language is used for actions (for example, public signs, product labels, television and radio guides, bills, menus, telephone directories, ballots, computers manual); for example information, newspapers, the latest news magazines, advertisements, political pamphlets); and for entertainment (for example, comics, fiction books, poetry and drama, newspaper features, subtitle films). Discourse analysis also examines how the range of languages, considered in textual, social, and psychological contexts, becomes meaningful and united to its users (Cook, 1989). The aim is to avoid misunderstandings or misinterpretations between speakers and listeners in terms of communication.

Halliday (1975: 7), founder of the Systemic Functional Linguistic idea, said: "Linguistics is not and will never be an overall analysis of literature, and only literary analysts - not linguists - can determine the place of linguistics in literature. studies. But if a text must be described at all, it must be explained correctly; and this means by theories and methods developed in linguistics, the subject of which is the right task to show how language works ".

In addition, McCarthy (1993: 5) states that discourse analysis is related to the study of the relationship between language and the context in which it is used, and not only related to the description and analysis of oral interactions but also the same. Interested in written interaction organizations. Therefore, discourse analysis learns the language used such as written text of all types, and spoken data, from conversations to forms of speech that are very institutionalized. The scope of discourse analysis is not only connected to the description and

analysis of oral interactions, but also the organization of written interactions.

G. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

III. METHOD

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative content analysis. The data are collected in the form of clause complex in the news text. Qualitative means to find out how a theory works in different phenomena. So, in this study to find out how the theory of external and internal conjunctions is used in the news story text of the Jakarta Post. This research is designed with single case system where it is conducted only in the news story text the Jakarta Post.

The data of this study were clause complex of external and internal conjunctions in the news story texts of the Jakarta Post. The sources of the data in this study is the website the Jakarta Post official, as one of English written newspaper published in Indonesia. Strydom (1997, quoted in De Vos, 2005:31) argues that mass media can be viewed as excellent sources of information for researcher or producer to focus on factual. So, the news provided factual in form of the news text.

This study used a purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique to determine the sample by certain consideration and the technique is appropriate to qualitative research (Sugiyono, 2008:218-219). By using this sampling, twelve news took from the Jakarta Post news paper, which is easily reachable for internet users in its official website https://www.thejakartapost.com/. These selected the news bring out some background reasons.

- These twelve selected news text were taken as an adequate number for data analysis. By using referential adequacy, the portion number of the news are enough selected since the reoccurrence happened regularly during the data analysis. They also represented as they were suitable as a representative number of publication in year.
- Six news from each month, which were as representative of the first week of the month, represented the different issues from August till September 2019.

Since the Jakarta Post is not provide any news on Sunday, so there are six selected news took in the first week of the month.

Patton (2002:4) stated that qualitative findings grow out of three kinds of data collection: (1) in-depth, open-ended interviews, (2) direct observation and (3) written documents. However, this study only took written document, since it concerned in the news text newspaper. Since this study were conducted by using qualitative research, the research acts the key of instrument. Hence, the instrument was suitable used to collect the data were documentary. Therefore, documentary technique was conducted.

The data analysis is process systematically searching and arranging the interview, transcript, field's notes and other materials that the writer accumulate to increase the understanding of them and to enable the writer to present what he has discovered to other (Bogdan and Biklen: 1982). The purpose of data analysis is summarizing and simplifying the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion.

The data was analysed by using interactive models by Huberman& Saldana [11] the steps are data condensation, data display, and data drawing/verification.

1) Data Condensation. The condensation refers to the processes of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming.

a) Selecting: In this process, the way to choose the best or most suitable data based on the research needed. The data were selected on the criteria of external and internal conjunctions used

b) Focusing: In this process, the researcher will only focus on external and internal conjunctions used in the news text.

c) Simplifying: In this process, simplifying by categorizing the written text into types of external and internal conjunctions in the news text in order to make them easier to be classified.

d) Abstracting: In this process of making written summary the data related to types of external and internal conjunctions used by analysis in the news story text of the Jakarta Post.

e) Transforming: In this step, the researcher displays the data into written summary.

2) Data Display. Data display is where the researcher analyzed the clause complex in the text by using external and internal conjunction types with table.

3) Drawing and Verifying Conclusion. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion will draw or verify base on the data analysis. The conclusion in qualitative research is a new discovery that can be an answer of the research problem. The conclusion is in the form of description of the object of this study. Finally, in this step the researcher will get the result and conclusion of the research. Step in analyzing data in this research are: 1). the researcher will collect the data through interview, observation and documentation. Then, researcher will select by referring to formulation of the research problems

in the study, 2). After collecting and reducing the data, the researcher will display those transcript data in the form of narrative. Finally, in this step the researcher can get the result and conclusion of the research in the form description of the subject of this study.

In this step, after selecting the clause complex of news text which contains external and internal conjunctions, the researcher makes the texts into table. In conclusion drawing, the researcher concludes what types of external and internal conjunctions used in the news text of the Jakarta Post. The trustworthiness of the study is based on the model by Lincoln &Guba [6] in which credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability are established in collecting and analyzing data.

- Credibility
- Transferability
- Dependability
- Confirmability

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the data are classified into types of external and internal conjunctions used. In describing the data of external and internal conjunctions. Types of external and internal conjunctions are used in the news story text of the Jakarta Post after having analyzed.

| TABLE 1. TYPES OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CONJUNCTION | ONS IN |
|---|--------|
| THE NEWS STORY TEXT | |

| Types of External and Internal ConjunctionsTotalNoInternal Conjunctions1External Addition2External Consequence3External Time4External Comparison5External Place6Internal Addition3Same and Same and Sam | | |
|--|-----|-------------------|
| 1External Addition742External Consequence213External Time134External Comparison55External Place2 | % | |
| 2External Consequence213External Time134External Comparison55External Place2 | | |
| 3External Time134External Comparison55External Place2 | 62% | |
| 4 External Comparison 5 5 External Place 2 | 17% | |
| 5 External Place 2 | 11% | |
| | 4% | |
| 6 Internal Addition 3 | 2% | |
| | 2% | $\mathbf{\wedge}$ |
| 7 Internal Time 2 | 2% | |
| Total 120 | 100 | |



Based on the Table I, The logical relation strongly holds the major influencing in case of meaning. In this case, all news story text used the types of external and internal conjunctions in part of their adapting the logical meaning in a one clause with the other clauses in clause complex in news story text of the Jakarta Post. Researcher have found the types external addition 62%, external consequence 17%, external time 11%, external comparison 4%, external place 2%, internal time 2% and internal addition 2%. The most dominant on this study is external conjunctions with external addition. Because, from all the data clause complex in the news story text external addition have found 62% used. Then, the least is internal time, it was 2% have used from all the data.

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