



Conjunctions of Correlation in the National Print Media

Noviatri Noviatri*, Reniwati Reniwati

**Corresponding Author*

Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Andalas, Kampus Limau Manis, Padang 25163, Indonesia

noviatri@hum.unand.ac.id, reniwati@hum.unand.ac.id
06281374807980

Abstract

This study aims to describe form and meaning through correlative conjunctions in the national print media. The data are collected by the method of observation. Next, the data are analyzed by using the distribution method and the observation method. Indeed, the study indicated 7 forms of correlative conjunctions, namely correlative conjunctions *tidak hanya-tetapi juga* 'not only-but also', *tidak hanya-namun*, *tidak hanya-melainkan*, *bukan hanya-melainkan*, *bukan hanya-tetapi* 'not only-but', *baik-maupun* 'neither-nor', *baik-ataupun* 'either-or'. Some of them are not following with the standard form of conjunctions. Regarding affinity, there are four affinities for correlative conjunctions, namely 'affirmation', 'more', 'emphasis', 'comparison', and 'place'.

Keywords: correlative, conjunction, form, meaning

eISSN: 2398-4287 © 2023. The Authors. Published for AMER & cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., UK. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21834/e-bpj.v8iS116.5214>

1.0 Introduction

The background for writing this paper is the high productivity of the use of conjunctions in the national print media, especially correlative conjunctions. The forms of correlative conjunctions used are quite varied with varying affinities of meaning. The forms of correlative conjunctions used in the media are quite varied, with different meanings and similarities. The phenomenon of using correlative conjunctions is very interesting to study microlinguistically to answer problems regarding syntactic behavior and the meaning relationship of correlative conjunctions between clauses. This article was written to answer these problems.

Conjunctions belong to the word category of closed words and have no referential meaning. Even though it belongs to the category of closed words, its use in various lingual constructions (phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, even discourses) cannot be simply ignored because its presence will make the construction of the lingual unit concerned cohesive, coherent, and full of meaning. Its use in a variety of written languages is quite productive. One of the types of writing that uses a lot of conjunctions is print media. Among the print media that use this conjunction are newspapers, especially the National newspaper. The correlative conjunctions used are quite diverse, in terms of form, behavior, and affinity of meaning. This study has the objective of identifying syntactic behavior and determining the correlation of meaning.

2.0 Literature Review

eISSN: 2398-4287 © 2023. The Authors. Published for AMER & cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., UK. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21834/e-bpj.v8iS116.5214>

Studies on conjunctions have been carried out by several researchers, including studies conducted by Qamariyah, Siti, Sinaga, M., & Charlina, C (2015), Melia (2017), Amelia, Febri, Hartono, B., & Utami (2018), and Sirait, J.E. Mintari, Charlina, C., & Sinaga, M. (2018). Qamariyah examines the conjunctions used in the *Kompas Newspaper*. In this study, it was concluded that there was the use of equivalent broad sentence conjunctions and unequal broad sentence conjunctions in this newspaper. Amelia, Febri, Hartono, B., & Utami (2018) examined the form of discourse conjunctions between sentences and between paragraphs found in online written discourse. It was concluded that in online written discourse there were 8 forms of coordinative cohesive conjunctions between sentences, 6 forms of subordinative cohesive conjunctions between sentences, 4 forms of cohesive conjunctions between paragraphs, and 5 forms of cohesive subordinative conjunctions between paragraphs. Melia examines the use of Indonesian conjunctions in the editorials of the *Tribun Pontianak* newspaper. Meanwhile, Melia concluded that in the editorial of the *Pontianak Tribune* newspaper, coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions were used. Murni (2017) has carried out similar research to the previous one. The sentence analysis of those editorials in *Banjarmasin Post* newspaper found the use of sentences inappropriate to the features of effective sentences such as proportion, equivalence, efficiency, accuracy, cohesiveness, and logic.

In addition, Alwi, Hasan, Dardjowidjojo, Soenjono, Lapoliwa, Hans, & M. Moeliono, Anton (2002), Ramlan (2008), Finoza (2005), and Chaer (2015) have also written about conjunctions. Each of them gives almost the same definition of conjunctions. The difference is, Ramlan (2008) describes conjunctions in more detail and more detail for the benefit of teaching materials/textbooks. The work of each linguist is worthy of being used as a theory or reference to answer the problems of this research.

However, studies on correlative conjunctions are lacking. Based on the description above, it is clear that there are still very few objects of study regarding correlative conjunctions, almost no one has studied them specifically. Even though there have been articles on correlative conjunctions, the angle of study is different from what is being done now. There are several differences in research aspects between subsequent research and this research. First, the data source used as a source of data collection is different from the source used by the previous author, namely the author's data comes from the national print media. The data sources in this study were Kompas, Media Indonesia, and Jawa Pos newspapers. Second, previous studies have not discussed the form and meaning affinity of correlative conjunctions. Thus, there are significant differences between studies conducted by other authors. Therefore, this object is worthy of study.

3.0 Methodology

This study was associated with the specific methods, which deal with the framework of solving the issue and engage with the strategic stages that can be carried out, namely the stage of providing data and the stage of analyzing data (Sudaryanto, 2015). This will be explained in the following segment as stated below:

a) At the stage of providing data: the research method used is the method of listening to all data in the form of conjunctions used in print media. This method is realized by a set of techniques, namely basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique is the tapping technique, which is tapping all the use of conjunctions in local print media according to research needs. The advanced technique is the uninvolved conversation observation technique. The researcher is not actively involved in the conversation but only listens to all the correlative conjunctions used accompanied by note-taking techniques. While listening, the researcher recorded all the data on the data card.

b) At the data analysis stage: the methods used are the equivalent methods and the distribution method. The equivalent method used is the referential equivalent method. This equivalent method is used because the determining tool is from each form, the type of conjunction is determined by the fact that is designated by the language or the referent. The basic technique used is the determinant element sorting technique. The advanced technique is the comparative comparison technique. This technique is used to see the differences between the types, forms, and the linkage of meaning between one conjunction and another. The distribution method also has a set of techniques, namely basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique used is the direct element technique. It works by dividing the lingual data units into several lingual elements. These elements are the elements that form the lingual unit of the data concerned. This method can identify forms, behaviors, and conjunctions of meaning used in local print media. The advanced techniques are the marking technique, the fading technique, and the expansion technique. The methods and techniques contained in the three stages proposed by Sudaryanto (2015) are appropriate methods for microlinguistic studies such as this research.

4.0 Findings

This section explains the form and meaning of correlative conjunctions in the national print media. There are several forms of correlative conjunctions in the national print media, namely: *tidak hanya-tetapi juga*, *tidak hanya-namun*, *tidak hanya-melainkan*, *bukan hanya-melainkan*, *bukan hanya-tetapi* 'not only-but', *baik-maupun* 'neither-nor', and *baik-ataupun* 'either....or'. Each of them has a different meaning of affinity. Here's the explanation.

4.1 Correlative Conjunctions *tidak hanya-tetapi juga* 'not only-but also' and their Meaning Connection

Correlative conjunctions or paired conjunctions are used in pairs. This type of conjunction is relatively common in national print media. Here's an example of its use.

- (1) Ancaman pidana, *tidak hanya* diberikan pada pelaku yang melecehkan lawan jenisnya, *tetapi juga* sesama jenis.
'Criminal threats are not only given to perpetrators who abuse the opposite sex, but also same sex.'
- (2) Para relawan *tidak hanya* menghibur para korban, *tetapi juga* memberi bantuan.

'The volunteers not only comforted the victims but also assisted.'

Each of the data above uses a paired correlative conjunction, namely the correlative conjunction *tidak hanya-tetapi juga*. This conjunction functions to connect two main clauses. In data (1) the clause that is linked is the criminal threat clause, *ancaman pidana, diberikan pada pelaku yang melecehkan lawan jenisnya* given to perpetrators who abuse the opposite sex, as the first clause, to be further abbreviated as Clause (then shortened to C) (1) and the second clause, hereinafter abbreviated as C(2) is *ancaman pidana, juga diberikan pada pelaku yang melecehkan sesama jenis* 'the criminal threat clause, also given to same-sex offenders'. Each of these clauses emphasizes that same-sex and opposite-sex harassment both carry criminal penalties. In data (2), the correlative conjunction *tidak hanya-tetapi juga* 'not only-but also' connects two core clauses, namely the core clause of the volunteers comforting the victims, as C(1) and *para relawan memberi bantuan* 'the volunteers assisting' as C(2). The presence of this conjunction confirms that the volunteers provide entertainment and assistance to the earthquake victims.

In data (1), C(1) it does not experience elemental dissolution. However, in C(2), there is a deletion of the subject element, hereinafter abbreviated as S, and predicate, hereinafter abbreviated as P, namely elements (*ancaman pidana* 'criminal threats) and (*diberikan* 'given') elements. Meanwhile, in data (2) C(1) does not experience elemental deletion, while C(2) experienced a deletion of the S element, namely the element (*para relawan* 'the volunteers'). Based on the affinity of meaning, correlative conjunctions *tidak hanya-tetapi* not only have a conjugation meaning of 'affirmation'.

4.2 The Correlative Conjunction *tidak hanya-namun* 'not only – but' and Its Meaning Connection

This conjunction is not widely used in national print media. Example:

- (3) Para korban gempa *tidak hanya* kesulitan memperoleh bantuan, *namun* mulai diserang berbagai penyakit.
'The victims of the earthquake not only had difficulty getting help, but they began to be attacked with various diseases.'
- (4) *Tidak hanya* pemerintah pusat, *namun* pemerintah daerah juga ikut bahu-membahu dalam menangani korban gempa Cianjur.
'Not only the central government, but local governments also work hand in hand dealing with victims of the Cianjur earthquake.'

The data above uses paired correlative conjunctions, namely correlative conjunctions *tidak hanya-namun*. This conjunction functions to connect two main clauses. In data (3) the clause that is connected is *para korban gempa kesulitan memperoleh bantuan* 'the earthquake victims had difficulty getting help', as C(1) and the clause *para korban gempa mulai diserang berbagai penyakit* 'the earthquake victims began to be attacked by various diseases' as (C(2)). In data (4), the clause connected by this conjunction is the clause *pemerintah pusat menangani korban gempa Cianjur* 'the central government handles the victims of the Cianjur earthquake', as C(1) and the clause *pemerintah daerah juga ikut bahu-membahu dalam menangani korban gempa Cianjur* 'the local government also works hand in hand in dealing with the victims of the Cianjur earthquake', as (C(2)). In data (3), there is no dissolution of any element in C(1). However, at C(2), there was a deletion of the S (subject) element (*para korban gempa* 'earthquake victims'). In data (4), there is a deletion of 2 elements in the C(1), namely a deletion of the P (predicate) element (*bahu-membahu* 'shoulder to shoulder') and a deletion of the (subject) element. (*dalam menangani gempa Cianjur* 'in dealing with the Cianjur earthquake'). Meanwhile, in C(2) there is no omission of clause elements. The presence of this conjunction creates a connection of *lebih* 'more' meaning because the action is more than what was made explicit in the previous clause.

4.3 Correlative Conjunction *tidak hanya-melainkan* 'not only-but' their Meaning Connection

This conjunction is also not often found in local print media. However, there are some data found. Example:

- (5) *Tidak hanya* kalangan muda yang menghadiri kunjungan Anis Baswedan di Aceh *melainkan* para lansia juga ikut.
'Not only young people attended Anis Baswedan's visit to Aceh, but seniors too.'
- (6) Konser tersebut *tidak hanya* meghadirkan artis ibu kota *melainkan* juga artis Internasional.
'The concert did not only present capital city artists but also international artists.'

Correlative conjunctions *tidak hanya - melainkan* not only - but serves to connect the two core clauses in each of the above. In data (5) the clause that is connected is *kalangan muda menghadiri kunjungan Anis Baswedan di Aceh* 'the young people attended Anis Baswedan's visit to Aceh', which is C(1), and *para lansia juga menghadiri kunjungan Anis Baswedan di Aceh* 'the elderly also attended Anis Baswedan's visit to Aceh (C(2)). In data (5), in C(1) there is no omission of clause elements. However, in C(2) there are omissions of 3 clause elements, namely the omission of the element P (*menghadiri* attending) and object, which is then abbreviated as O(object) (*kunjungan Anis Baswedan* 'Anis Baswedan's visit', and the element of adverb, which is then abbreviated as Advance. (*di Aceh* 'in Aceh'). As for data (6), what is connected is that the first core clause *konser tersebut meghadirkan artis ibu kota* 'the concert presents capital city artists and the second core clause of the concert also presents international artists'. In C(1) there was no omission of any elements. Meanwhile, in C(2) there was an omission of 2 clause elements, namely the omission of the element P (*menghadirkan* 'present') and the omission of the element O (*artis internasional* 'international artist'). The connection in meaning caused by the presence of this conjunction is the connection in meaning 'emphasis'.

4.4 Correlative Conjunctions *bukan-melainkan* 'not only-but also' the Connection of Meanings

This correlative conjunction is relatively common in national print media. That is, this conjunction is also freely used in print media. The following is an example of its use.

- (7) *Bukan hanya* Ferdi Sambo *melainkan* Puri Candrawathi ikut merencanakan pembunuhan Yosua Hutabarat.
'Not only Ferdi Sambo but Puri Candrawathi also participated in planning the murder Joshua Hutabarat.'
- (8) Ledakan bom di polsek Bandung *bukan hanya* merenggut nyawa pelaku peledakan, *melainkan* juga aparat kepolisian.
'The bomb explosion at the Bandung police station took the lives of not only the perpetrators of the explosion but also the police officers.'

Data (7 and 8) above, using correlative conjunctions *bukan hanya-melainkan* 'not only-.but'. In data (7) the presence of a correlative conjunction function to connect two core clauses, namely the core clause *Ferdi Sambo merencanakan pembunuhan Yosua* 'Ferdinand Sambo planned to kill Joshua', as C(1) and the clause *Putri Candrawathi juga ikut merencanakan pembunuhan Yosua* 'Putri Candrawathi also participated in planning the murder of Joshua', as C(2). In data (7), the first clause experiences 2 elements of deletion, namely S-element deletion (Ferdinand Sambo) and O-element deletion (*pembunuhan Joshua* 'Joshua's murder'). In C(2), there is no omission of clause elements. Meanwhile, in data (8), C(1) there is also a deletion of the clause element, namely the deletion of the P-element (*merenggut* 'grabbing') and the deletion of the Object element (*nyawa pelaku peledakan* 'the life of the perpetrator of the detonation'). In C(2), two elements of the clause were omitted, namely the omission of the S-element (*ledakan bom* 'bomb explosion') and the omission of P (*merenggut* 'snatched'). This correlative conjunction has a connection meaning *lebih* 'more'.

4.5 Correlative Conjunctions *bukan hanya-tetapi* 'not only-but' their Meaning Connection

This conjunction is also relatively common in national print media. Example:

- (9) KUHP ini akan selalu kita kawal, *bukan hanya* terkait dengan pencegahan, *tetapi juga* dalam penerapannya.
'The Criminal Code will always be monitored, not only in terms of prevention but also in terms of prevention of its application.'
- (10) Para pendemo *bukan hanya* merusak gedung DPRD *tapi juga* merusak fasilitas lainnya.
'The demonstrators not only damaged the DPRD building but also damaged other facilities.'

Each of the data above uses the correlative conjunction *bukan hanya- tetapi* 'not only-but'. This conjunction also functions to connect 2 clauses. C(1) *KUHP ini akan selalu kita kawal pencegahannya* 'the criminal code will always guard the Criminal Code for its prevention' and C(2) *KUHP ini akan selalu kita kawal penerapannya* 'the criminal code will always guard its implementation of the Criminal Code'.

In data (9), the first clause experiences the omission of element O (*pencegahannya* 'prevention'). As for C(2) there is the omission of 2 clause elements, namely omission of S (this Criminal Code) and omission of P (*akan selalu dikawal* 'will always be guarded'). In data (10), C(1) experiences the deletion of 2 clause elements, namely the deletion of element P (damages) and the deletion of the DPR building element as element (O). Meanwhile, in C(2), only one element was removed, namely the S element (*para pendemo* 'demonstrators'). The affinity of the meaning of this conjunction also states the affinity of the meaning of *lebih* 'more'.

4.6 Correlative Conjunctions *baik - maupun* 'neither-nor' Meaning Connection

This correlative conjunction is relatively widely used in print media. In addition, the frequency of use is also relatively high. Example:

- (11) *Baik* Refly Harun *maupun* pakar hukum lainnya, sama-sama mengomentari KUHP.
'Both Refly Harun and other legal experts commented on the Criminal Code.'
- (12) Penyesuaian harga BBM akan berdampak, *baik* dari sisi inflasi *maupun* potensi kenaikan jumlah kemiskinan.

'The fuel price adjustment will have an impact, both in terms of inflation and the potential for an increasing amount of poverty.'

The data above uses the correlative conjunction *baik-maupun* 'neither nor'. Its presence also functions to connect the two core clauses. The core clause linked to data (11) is the core clause of *Refly Harun mengomentari KUHP* 'Refly Harun commenting on the Criminal Code' C(1) and *pakar hukum lainnya mengomentari KUHP* 'other legal experts commenting on the Criminal Code' C(2). In the first clause, there is an omission of two clause elements, namely omission of elements (P) (*mengomentari* 'commenting') and (O) of the Criminal Code. As for the second clause, there is no omission of elements.

The data correlative conjunction (12), also connects the two core clauses. The core clause that is connected is *penyesuaian harga BBM akan berdampak, terhadap inflasi* 'the fuel price adjustment will have an impact on inflation' as C(1) and *penyesuaian harga BBM akan berdampak terhadap potensi kenaikan jumlah kemiskinan* 'the fuel price adjustment will have an impact on the potential increase in the number of poverty' as C(2). In C(1), there is a deletion of the advance element, namely an element of deletion (*dari sisi inflasi* 'in terms of inflation'). As for C(2), there is a deletion of 2 clause elements, namely a deletion of the S element (*kenaikan harga BBM* increase in fuel prices) and a deletion of the P element (*berdampak* 'impact'). The affinity of the meaning is 'affirmation'.

4.7 Correlative Conjunctions *either - or* and the Connection of Meanings

This conjunction is rarely used in national print media. The frequency of use is relatively small. Example:

- (13) *Baik* komando kodam XVII *ataupun* komando lapangan harus ikut bertanggung jawab. 'Both the Kodam XVII command and the field command must share responsibility.'
- (14) *Baik* hidup *ataupun* mati hak kita harus diperjuangkan.

'Whether we live or die, our rights must be fought for.'

Each of the data above uses the correlative conjunction *baik- ataupun* 'either-or'. The presence of this conjunction serves to connect the two core clauses. C(1) is *komando kodam XVII harus ikut bertanggung jawab* 'the command of Kodam XVII must take responsibility'. (In the first clause, 2 clause elements were omitted, namely predicate deletion (*harus ikut* 'must participate') and complementary omission (*bertanggung jawab* 'responsibility'). The second core clause does not occur element deletion.

Correlative conjunctions in data (14), also connect the two core clauses. C(1) , *hak hidup kita harus diperjuangkan* 'our right to life must be fought for', and C(2)) *hak mati kita harus diperjuangkan* 'our right to die must be fought for'. In the first data clause (14), there is a deletion of element P (*harus diperjuangkan* 'must be fought for'). As for C(2), no elemental depletion occurs. Connection means 'affirmation'.

5.0 Discussions

Based on the results of the analysis, there are differences between the correlative conjunction study in this article and the correlative conjunction study conducted by the previous author. Firstly, previous studies have never focused their object of study on correlative conjunctions in several national print media. Meanwhile, in this study, three national print media were used as research samples. Second, previous studies of correlative conjunctions have not yet dissected the syntactic behavior of correlative conjunctions. In this article, the behavior of each correlative conjunction is explained in all the print media sampled. Third, in this article, we also find a relationship between the meaning of correlative conjunctions between one clause and another clause. These findings are then explained in the data presented. Meanwhile, in previous research, the relationship between the meaning of correlative conjunctions between one clause and another clause has not been studied. Thus, there are differences and findings between previous conjunction studies and the correlative conjunction studies in this article.

The results of this study on the use of correlative conjunctions show that the mass media is very productive in using correlative conjunctions between clauses. This conjunction is one of the lingual units whose role is important in providing appropriate information to readers. Therefore, news writers in the mass media must have the ability to use Indonesian well and correctly.

6.0 Conclusions

After discussing the use of correlative conjunctions in the national print media, it can be concluded:

1. There are 7 correlative conjunctions used in the national print media, namely correlative conjunctions: Some of their uses are not following existing rules. Each of them has different behavior.
2. There are several correlations in the meaning of correlative conjunctions, namely: 'affirmation', 'more', 'emphasis', 'comparison', and 'locative'.

In addition to the conclusions regarding form, syntactic behavior, and meaning correlation above, errors in the use of these correlative conjunctions were also found in the national print media. Its use is not by Indonesian language rules. Errors in usage can result in inaccurate information conveyed by print media to readers. Further research on this needs to be carried out to obtain accurate information about the extent to which these errors correlate with the reader's understanding of the information conveyed and its influence on readers' social attitudes and behavior regarding inaccurate information as a result of incorrect use of correlative conjunctions.

Acknowledgments

We thank the leaders of the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Andalas University, who have helped finance this research. We also thank CSSR 2022 UiTM, Malaysia for providing the opportunity to present the results of this research. Special thanks to Associate Prof. Dr.Rafeah Legino who has guided the author in writing this paper.

Paper Contribution to Related Field of Study

This paper can give a contribution to the field of linguistics, especially the Morphology and Syntax.

References

- Alwi, Hasan, Dardjowidjojo, Soenjono, Lapoliwa, Hans, & M. Moeliono, Anton. (2003). *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Amelia, Febri, Hartono, B, & Utami, SPT. (2018). "Konjungsi Wacana Bahasa Indonesia pada Wacana Media Tulis (Online), Buku Teks (Pelajaran), dan Artikel Ilmiah" dalam *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia*, 7(1), 73-80.
- Chaer, Abdul. (2015). *Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia.: Pendekatan Proses*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Chaer, Abdul. (2015). *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia: Pendekatan Proses*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Finoza, Lamuddin. (2005). *Komposisi Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Diksi Insan Mulia.

Melia. (2017). "Penggunaan Konjungsi Bahasa Indonesia pada Editorial Surat Kabar *Tribun Pontianak*" dalam *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa*, 6(2), 281-293.

Murni, Hj. Diana. (2017). "Analisis Kesalahan Penggunaan Kalimat Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Penulisan Tajuk di Surat Kabar Banjarmasin Post (The Error Analysis of The Using of Indonesian Language Sentences in The Writing of Editorials on Banjarmasin Post Newspaper)", in *Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra dan Pembelajarannya (JBSP)*, 7(2) (2017).

Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa. (2008). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.

Ramlan, M. (2008). *Kalimat, Konjungsi, dan Preposisi Bahasa Indonesia dalam Penulisan Karangan Ilmiah*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Sirait, J.E. Mintari, Charlina, C. & Sinaga, M. (2018). "Konjungsi Korelatif dalam Berita Utama Surat Kabar *Tribun Pekanbaru*" dalam *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Riau*, April 2018, 1-17.

Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa.:Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistis*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.

Qamariyah, Siti, Sinaga, M, & Charlina, C. (2015). "Penggunaan Konjungsi dalam Surat Kabar *Kompas*" dalam *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Riau*, October 2015, 1-15.