

CONJUNCTION FOUND IN “SOCIAL” TEXT

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Abstract

The term is a form of words or a combination of words used to express a concept to get a certain meaning. This study aims to describe the characteristic patterns of various language terms during the Covid pandemic 19. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach where the results of the analysis are described in words but not in numerical form. The subjects in this study used new terms that existed during the Covid pandemic 19. While the object in this study was a characteristic pattern focused on the variety of Covid term languages 19. The technique used was observation and data collection techniques. The results showed that there were 38 data patterns of language characteristics of Covid 19 terms analyzed and then classified into 14 data in English form, 9 data in synonym form, 10 data in abbreviated form and 5 data in acronym form.

Keywords: Variety of Languages, Terms, Covid 19

Abstrak

Istilah adalah bentuk kata atau gabungan kata yang digunakan untuk mengekspresikan suatu konsep untuk mendapatkan makna tertentu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pola karakteristik berbagai istilah bahasa pada masa pandemi Covid 19. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dimana hasil analisis dideskripsikan dengan kata-kata tetapi tidak dalam bentuk angka. Subjek dalam penelitian ini menggunakan istilah-istilah baru yang ada pada masa pandemi Covid 19. Sedangkan objek dalam penelitian ini adalah pola karakteristik yang difokuskan pada ragam bahasa istilah Covid 19. Teknik yang digunakan adalah teknik observasi dan pengumpulan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 38 data pola karakteristik bahasa istilah Covid 19 yang dianalisis kemudian diklasifikasikan menjadi 14 data dalam bentuk bahasa Inggris, 9 data dalam bentuk sinonim, 10 data dalam bentuk singkatan, dan 5 data dalam bentuk akronim.

Kata kunci: Ragam Bahasa, Istilah, Covid 19

INTRODUCTION

The development of language in Indonesia has grown rapidly, significantly contributing to human civilization by enabling individuals to express and develop their thoughts. Language is an essential part of human life because it allows people to communicate, share ideas, and convey emotions (Saharuddin, 2016:69). As a means of communication, language is meaningful when applied in daily interactions, serving as a reflection of human thought and an important foundation for survival (Oktavia, 2019:62). In this regard, language plays a crucial role in various situations and conditions, facilitating interpersonal communication and aiding in the interpretation of different concepts.

Language is not only a communication tool but also a medium for cultural transmission and identity formation. According to Kridalaksana (2008:11), language functions as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used by a speech community to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves. Similarly, Bloomfield (1933) emphasizes that language is a structured system of sounds used to convey meaning, making it an essential aspect of human interaction. Rahardi (2006:45) further states that language serves as a tool for communication to express implicit thoughts and emotions, reinforcing its role as a medium for social connection and intellectual development.

As an evolving phenomenon, language adapts to societal changes and technological advancements. The spread of information and global communication has introduced new linguistic elements, influencing the way language is used. Indonesian, as the national language, functions as a unifying medium among diverse ethnic groups. However, its development is also shaped by external influences, including foreign languages, social media, and scientific advancements. During the COVID-

19 pandemic, for example, numerous new terms emerged to describe unprecedented situations. These terms, often derived from English or scientific vocabulary, became widespread in Indonesian discourse.

The rapid emergence of new terminologies during the pandemic led to variations in language use, sometimes creating confusion among speakers. The influence of digital communication and social media further accelerated linguistic changes, as seen in the widespread adoption of abbreviations, acronyms, and borrowed terms. Hariyanto (2010) discusses how specialized terminologies evolve within specific contexts, shaping language use in different fields. Similarly, Wiratno et al. (2017) examine the quality of technical terms in digital platforms, highlighting the dynamic nature of linguistic adaptation.

In light of these developments, this study aims to analyze the characteristics of language variations, particularly the emergence of new terms during the COVID-19 pandemic. Understanding these linguistic changes is crucial for maintaining clarity and consistency in communication. By examining the formation, adaptation, and impact of new terminologies, this research provides insights into the broader patterns of language development in contemporary society.

Corpus linguistics has emerged as a powerful methodology in linguistic research, enabling scholars to analyze large collections of texts systematically. According to McEnery and Hardie (2012), corpus linguistics provides a data-driven approach to language study, allowing researchers to identify patterns and trends in language use that might not be apparent through traditional methods. This study focuses on the analysis of conjunctions in a "social" text, utilizing the AntConc application, a widely used corpus analysis tool. Conjunctions, or connecting words, are essential linguistic elements that link words, phrases, and clauses within sentences, thereby contributing to the coherence and cohesion of a text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).

The importance of conjunctions in text construction cannot be overstated. As noted by Quirk et al. (1985), conjunctions serve as the "glue" that holds sentences together, enabling the expression of complex ideas and relationships between different parts of a text. In the context of social discourse, conjunctions play a crucial role in structuring arguments, presenting contrasts, and indicating causal relationships, all of which are essential for effective communication (Schiffrin, 1987).

This study aims to identify the types of conjunctions present in the "social" text and to analyze their frequency and usage patterns. By employing corpus linguistics methods, this research seeks to provide a detailed examination of how conjunctions function within the text, contributing to a broader understanding of linguistic patterns in social discourse. The findings of this study are expected to offer insights into the role of conjunctions in text coherence and cohesion, as well as their impact on the overall structure and style of the text.

METHOD

This study employs a corpus-based approach to analyze the use of conjunctions in a "social" text. The primary tool used for this analysis is AntConc, a corpus analysis software that allows for the examination of word frequency, concordance, and clusters within a text. The text under investigation was uploaded into AntConc, and the software was used to identify and categorize the conjunctions present.

The analysis focused on identifying the most frequently used conjunctions, their concordance lines, and the clusters in which they appear. The conjunctions were categorized based on their types: coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, and subordinating conjunctions. Additionally, the study examined the contextual usage of these conjunctions to understand their role in the text's coherence and cohesion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Linguistic Corpus

In English, corpus means a collection of texts. According to Baker (2010:93), a corpus is a collection of texts, both oral and written, stored on a computer. But actually, corpus is not only found in electronic media. Corpus can be in the form of soft copies such as Baker's definition in the form of internet articles, applications, websites, and online dictionaries, or hard copies in the form of print media such as books, magazines, dictionaries, and newspapers. The corpus is a collection of texts that are used as a source of data and consist of all types of linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses) that have been collected as a single unit and are ready to be researched. A person who collects data from a variety of sources can also build his own corpus, such as a collection of business-themed articles in a particular language that is then collected into a corpus that specifically contains data about business terms

in that language. In research in the field of linguistics, corpus is useful as a database containing linguistic units that can be processed easily because it has been collected in one place in the form of a corpus. Through the corpus, one can see how often a word appears, the collocation of a word or phrase with another word, and how many types of words appear from the collection of text in the corpus. Corpus facilitates research using "Trends and Future Perspectives on Arabic Education, Linguistics, Literature, Culture, and Translation" 12/17/2020 Comparison of Related News.... Emir Salim [233] sources in large numbers, so that researchers can conduct analysis based on the results of data processing in the corpus.

B. Definition of Conjunction

Conjunctions are conjunctions that connect parts of speech in a sentence: word to word, phrase to phrase, or clause to clause that has an equivalent or similar position. These equivalent words can be in the form of relationships between noun and noun, adverb to adverb, adjective to adjective, verb to verb, also phrase to phrase, and clause to clause (Ahangar, 2012).

Example:

1. We could go to the library, or we could go to the park.
2. He neither finished his homework nor studied for the test.
3. I went out because the sun was shining.

There are three types of conjunction forms:

1. Single Word, for example: and, but, because, although, or.
2. Compound (usually ending in as or that), for example: as long as, in order that, etc.
3. Correlative, for example: so... really, both... and, neither... nor, etc.

Three types of conjunctions, namely: coordinating conjunctions (simple conjunctions), correlative conjunctions, and subordinating conjunctions. Besides these three types, there are adverbs that are used as conjunctions, namely conjunctive adverbs (Ahangar, 2012). Understanding the use of conjunctions and the relationships between clauses is important to recognize each part of a complete sentence. There are four main uses of the conjunction (Ahangar, 2012), namely: adding information, showing cause and effect, showing time sequence, and contrasting one piece of information with another (Ahangar, 2012). Knowing the conjunction pattern is very helpful in exploring ideas or main points of thought related to the entire text in the sentence and between sentences.

Use of Conjunction

Conjunction or connector is a word used to connect/combine words with other words, phrases with other phrases, or clauses with other clauses.

There are 3 types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, and subordinateating conjunctions (Sayah, 2013).

1. Coordinating conjunctions

These conjunctions are used to combine words with other words, combine phrases with other phrases, or sentences with other sentences. What is connected by this type of conjunction must be the same sentence element, for example: subject+subject, verb phrase+verb phrase, sentence+sentence (Sayah, 2013).

There are 7 coordinating conjunctions, namely: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

2. Paired conjunctions/Correlative conjunctions

These conjunctions also combine the sentence elements as above. The difference is that it is always used in pairs (Sayah, 2013), namely . both... and either... or

Conjunction in the text "Social"

The screenshot shows the AntConc 3.5.8 (Windows) 2019 interface. The 'Concordance Hits' window displays 206 hits for the search term 'but'. The results are sorted by frequency, showing various contexts where 'but' is used. The search term is 'but', and the search window size is set to 50. The results are displayed in a table with columns for Hit, KWIC, and File.

Hit	KWIC	File
1	508. not just a 'figure of speech' but a 'figure of thought'. But the	Social.txt
2	specific environmental problem but a human activity which may	Social.txt
3	a human is not only a body but a psyche as well and evoke t	Social.txt
4	a human is not only a body but a psyche as well and evoke t	Social.txt
5	personal epistemology literature but acknowledge that they are n	Social.txt
6	personal epistemology literature but acknowledge that they are n	Social.txt
7	search does not test knowledge but aims at getting a systematic	Social.txt
8	ence of the scientific disciplines) but also a NBIC convergence th	Social.txt
9	ng point for financial education, but also as being relevant for ev	Social.txt
10	1, 17). efficient economic policy but also as the solution to This c	Social.txt
11	e associated with one approach, but also be found between two i	Social.txt
12	ussed on social preoccupations but also because they accord co	Social.txt
13	ature of the object represented, but also by the relationship that	Social.txt
14	ised lack of rigour in education, but also in regard to the govern	Social.txt

In the text "social" the most commonly found is the word "but" with the following frequencies:

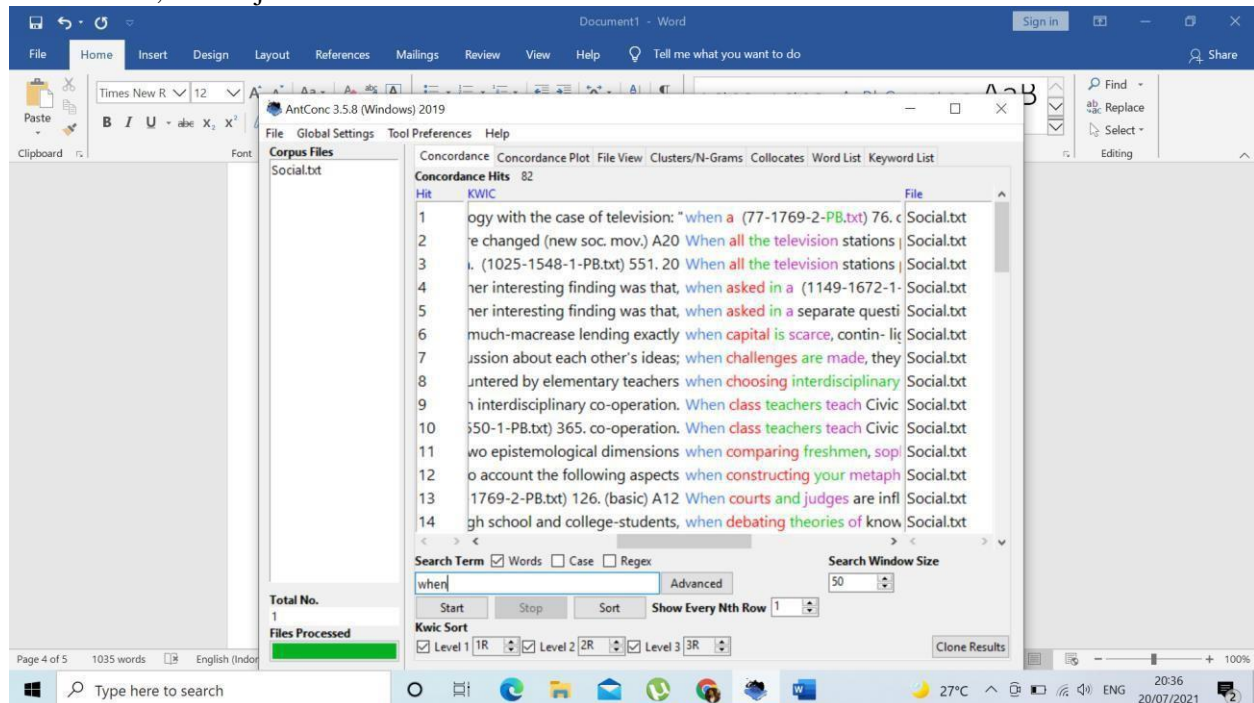
The screenshot shows the AntConc 3.5.8 (Windows) 2019 interface. The 'Cluster Types' window displays 73 cluster types for the search term 'but'. The results are sorted by frequency, showing various contexts where 'but' is used. The search term is 'but', and the search window size is set to 50. The results are displayed in a table with columns for Rank, Freq, Range, and Cluster.

Rank	Freq	Range	Cluster
1	20	1	but the
2	12	1	but also
3	11	1	but it
4	10	1	but in
5	10	1	but that
6	8	1	but is
7	8	1	but to
8	7	1	but they
9	6	1	but rather
10	5	1	but do
11	5	1	but only
12	5	1	but simply
13	4	1	but a

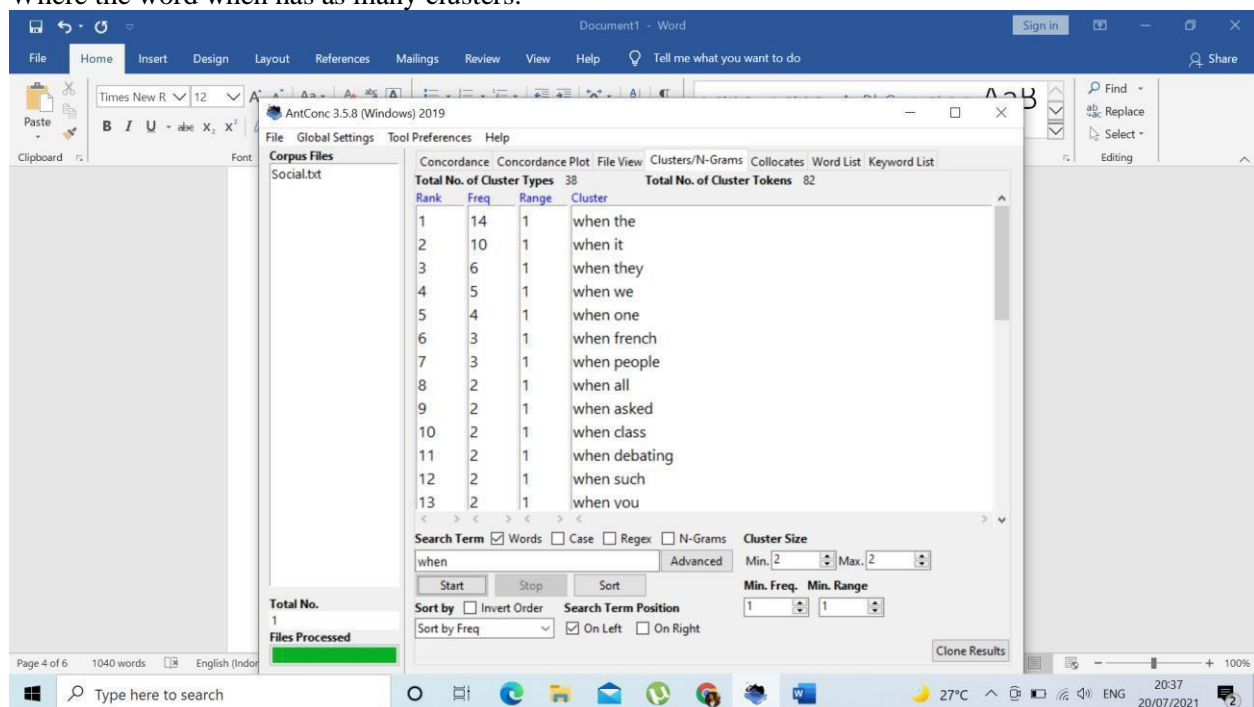
One example of the sentence is as follows:

1. Syndrome is not a specific environmental problem but a human activity which may very well.
2. Not only be associated with one approach but also be found between two approaches.

Furthermore, the conjunction found in the text "social" is "when":



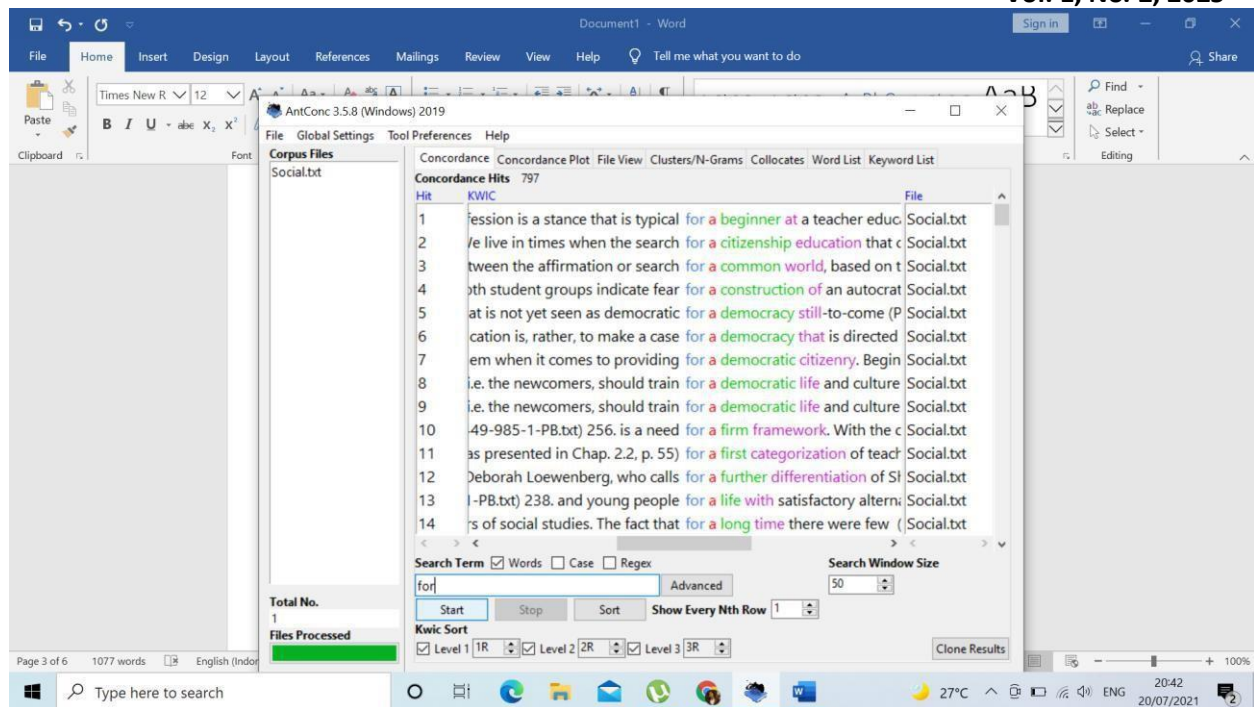
Where the word when has as many clusters:



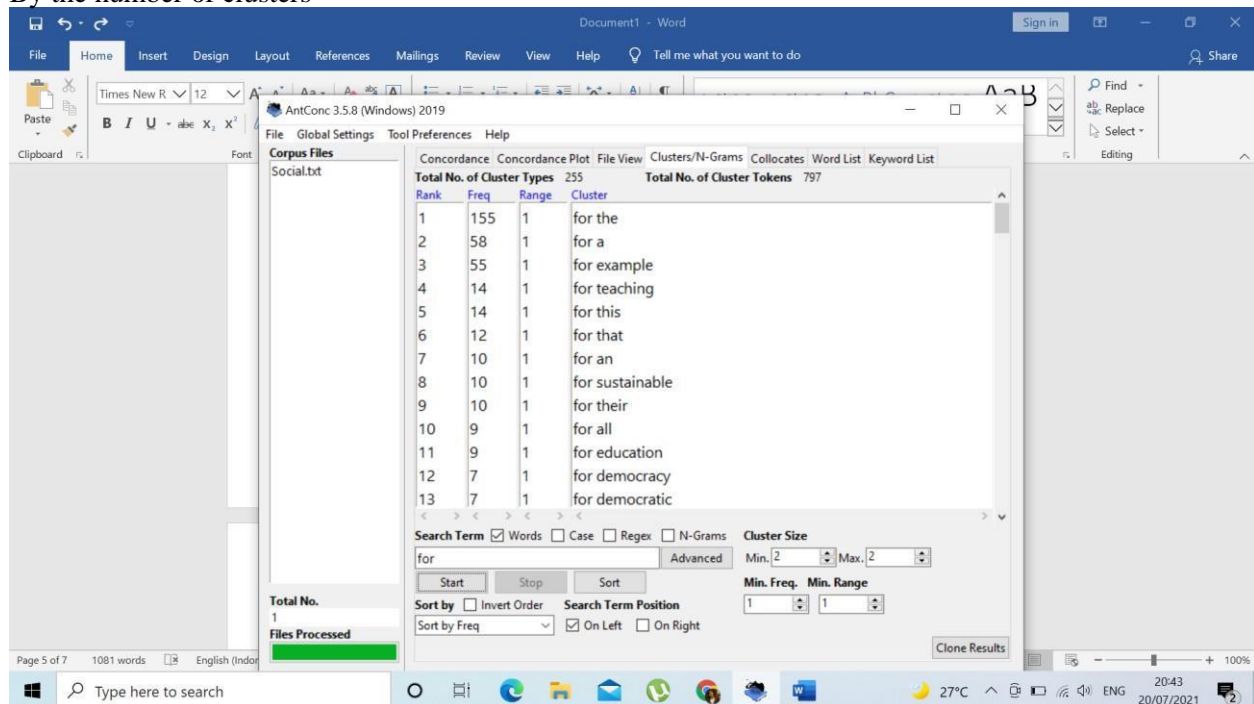
Examples of sentences found are:

1. Another interesting finding was that ,when asked in a...
2. It should take in to account the following aspects when constructing your metaphor.

The next conjunction found is "for"



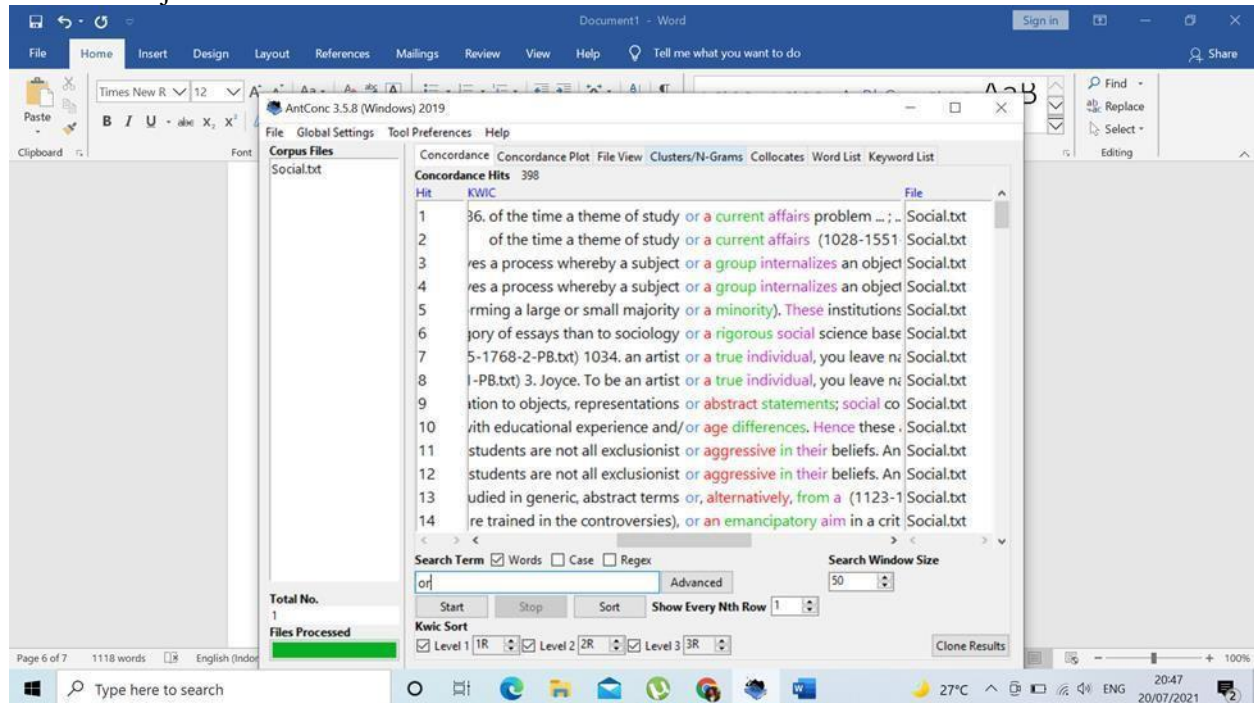
By the number of clusters



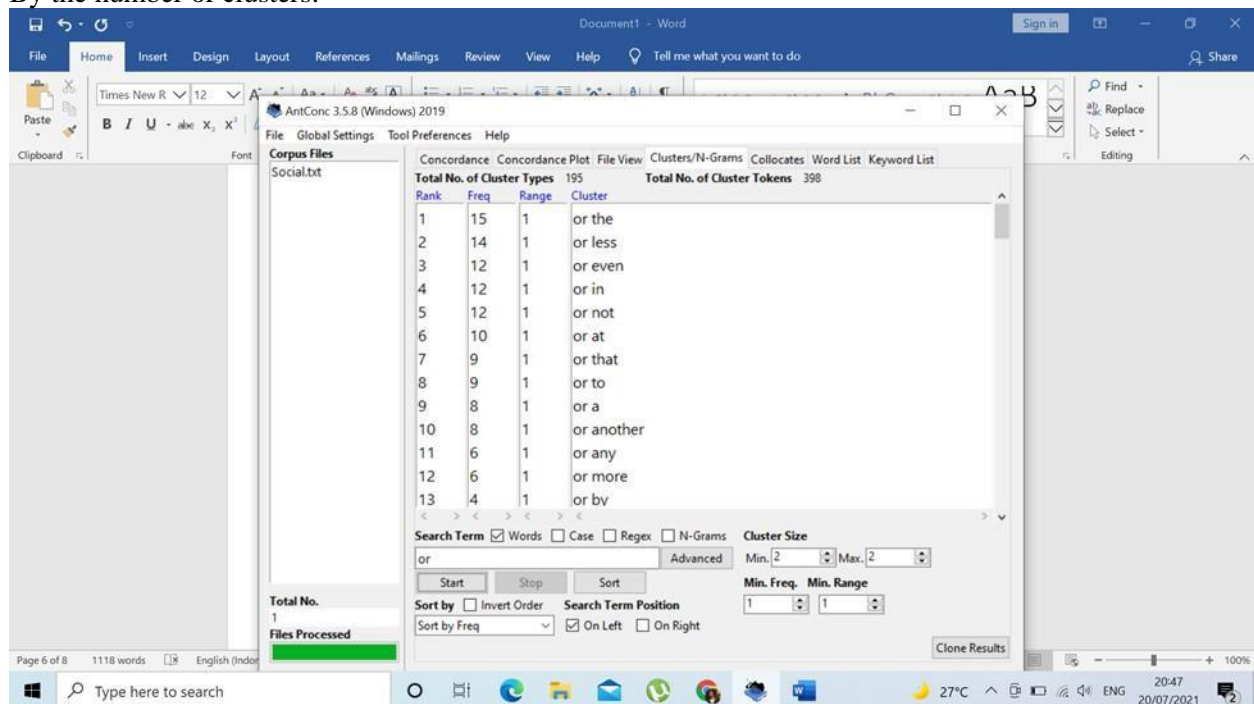
With the following example sentence:

1. Profession is a stance that is typical for a beginner at a teacher education programme.
2. We live in time when the search for a citizenship education that can transcend nations.

The next conjunction found is "or"



By the number of clusters:



Example sentences found:

- 1.Of the time of study or a current affairs problem.
2. Who is not specialized in one subject or another.

The next conjunction found is "because"

The screenshot shows the AntConc 3.5.8 interface with the 'Concordance Hits' window open. The search term is 'because'. The results are displayed in a table with columns: Hit, KWIC, and File. The KWIC column shows the word 'because' in context, with some words highlighted in color. The File column shows the source file 'Social.txt'.

Hit	KWIC	File
1	... is characterized by "reasons- because" (a justifying argument	Social.txt
2	... st amount of material gathered because during the lessons, whi	Social.txt
3	... e from teacher training courses, because egalitarian and liberal i	Social.txt
4	... ve promises of nanotechnology because getting exactly what yo	Social.txt
5	... g (Buehl, Alexander 2006, 700), because in these domains one h	Social.txt
6	... irectly connected to democracy because "it constitutes its basic	Social.txt
7	... irectly connected to democracy because "it constitutes its basic	Social.txt
8	... and knowledge (...) cognitivism, because it describes the process	Social.txt
9	... and knowledge (...) cognitivism, because it describes the process	Social.txt
10	... the 'stakeholders' concept here because it draws attention to (4	Social.txt
11	... ith 40 users straight at hospital because it had nanotechnologie	Social.txt
12	... riential learning is more holistic because it includes the opportur	Social.txt
13	... see why we should be against it because it is finally a goal to hee	Social.txt
14	... could guide financial behaviour because it is highly related to ge	Social.txt

By the number of clusters:

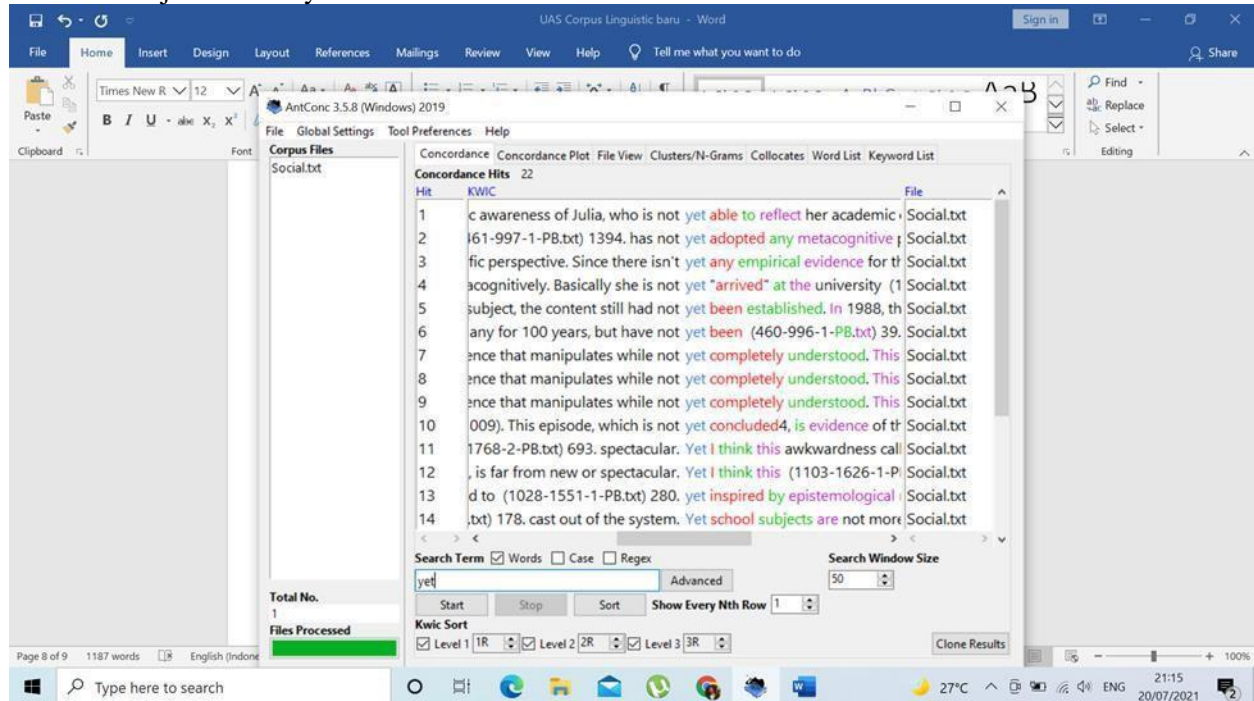
The screenshot shows the AntConc 3.5.8 interface with the 'Clusters/N-Grams' window open. The search term is 'because'. The results are displayed in a table with columns: Rank, Freq, Range, and Cluster. The Cluster column shows the word 'because' followed by the word it is followed by. The Range column shows the frequency of the cluster.

Rank	Freq	Range	Cluster
1	19	1	because it
2	8	1	because the
3	6	1	because they
4	5	1	because of
5	3	1	because we
6	2	1	because "it
7	2	1	because "the
8	2	1	because their
9	1	1	because during
10	1	1	because egalitarian
11	1	1	because getting
12	1	1	because in
13	1	1	because its

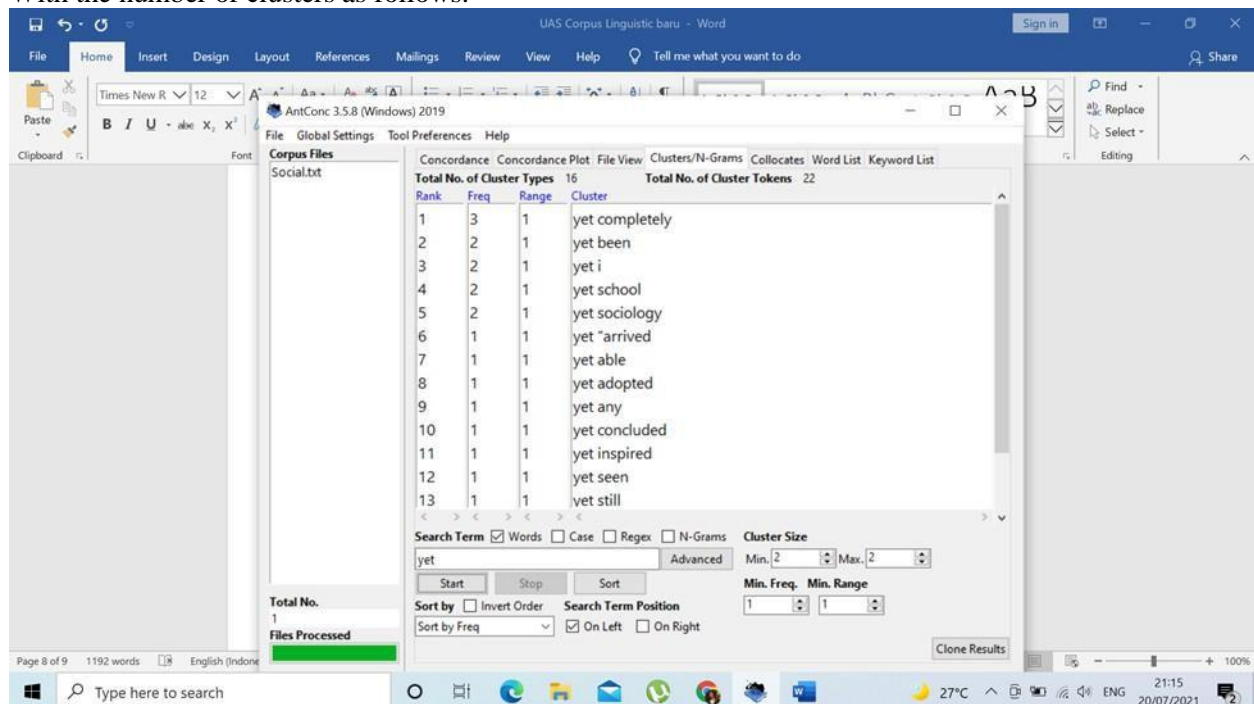
An example sentence is as follows:

1. Promises of nanotechnology because getting exactly what you want may ultimately.
2. ... cognitivism because it describes of processes.

The next conjunction is "yet"



With the number of clusters as follows:



Example of a conjunction sentence "yet" in the text "social"

1. .. who is not able no reflect her academic.
2. Has not yet adopted any metacognitive..

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study has demonstrated the utility of corpus linguistics in analyzing the use of conjunctions in a "social" text. The findings reveal that conjunctions such as "but," "when," "for," "or," "because," and "yet" play significant roles in structuring the text and conveying relationships between ideas. The most frequently used conjunction, "but," was primarily employed to introduce contrasts, while

"when" was used to indicate time or condition. Other conjunctions served various functions, such as presenting alternatives, indicating reasons, or introducing contrasts.

The analysis also highlighted the importance of understanding the contextual usage of conjunctions, as their functions can vary depending on the surrounding text. By examining concordance lines and clusters, this study was able to provide a detailed understanding of how conjunctions contribute to the coherence and cohesion of the "social" text.

Overall, this research underscores the value of corpus linguistics in linguistic analysis, offering a systematic approach to understanding the role of conjunctions in text construction. Future studies could expand on this research by examining conjunctions in different types of texts or by exploring other linguistic features using corpus-based methods.

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