

**EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CONJUNCTION IN THE HEALTH
NEWS OF THE JAKARTA POST**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

By :

SRI WAHYUNI
NPM.1602050185



UMSU

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2021**



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238

Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata I Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-I Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Kamis, 6 Mei 2021, pada pukul 08.45 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan, dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama Lengkap : Sri Wahyuni
NPM : 1602050185
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CONJUNCTION IN THE HEALTH NEWS OF

THE JAKARTA POST

Ditetapkan : () Lulus Yudisium
() Lulus Bersyarat
() Memperbanyak Skripsi
() Tidak Lulus

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.).

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Sekretaris

Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd

Dra. Hj. Svamsuurnita, M.Pd

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. H. Darmawati S.Pd., M.Pd
2. Dr. Dewi Kesuma Nasution, M.Hum
3. Pirman Ginting S.Pd, M.Hum

1.

2.

3.



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Sri Wahyuni
N.P.M : 1602050185
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : External and Internal Conjunction in The Health News of The Jakarta Post

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, Oktober 2020

Disetujui oleh:
Pembimbing

Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

Ketua Program Studi

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

ABSTRACT

Sri Wahyuni. NPM 1602050185, “External and Internal Conjunction in The Health News of The Jakarta Post”. Skripsi : English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2021.

This research deals with conjunction used in the health news of The Jakarta Post. The objectives of this research were to categorize the types of conjunction in the health news of The Jakarta Post and the dominant conjunction used in the health news of The Jakarta Post. The researcher used Martin and Rose theory. The source of the data would be taken from the health news of The Jakarta Post. This research was carried out by using qualitative method. There are two types of conjunction in the health news, they are external conjunction and internal conjunction. There are 219 conjunction found in the health news of The Jakarta Post, they are 208 external conjunction and 11 internal conjunction.

Keywords : *External and Internal Conjunction, Health News*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



Assalamu'alaikum Warrahmatullah Wabarakaatuh

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and the merciful Firstly of all, the researcher would like to thank the Almighty Allah subhanahu wata'aala, the most Beneficent and the most Merciful for giving favor, ideas, and inspirations in accomplishing this research. Secondly, the researcher would like to express his thank to the prophet Muhammad salallahu alaihi wasalam, who has brought human being from the darkness into the brightness. Thirdly, the researcher ould like to express her thank to her beloved parents **Mr Hamdani and Mrs. Nursaidah** for their pray, advise, courage, moral and material support from she was born until forever, may Allah SWT bless them.

In writing this research entitled “ External and Internal Conjunction in The Health News of Jakarta Post” with the purpose as the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Sarjana Pendidikan degree in English Department, there are many obstacles faced by the researcher, and without help from other people, it might be impossible for her to complete it.

Then the researcher also would like to thank :

1. **Prof. Dr. Agussani, M. AP.**, The Rector of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. **Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.**, as The Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
3. **Mandra Saragih S.Pd., M.Hum.**, as The Head of English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara for the encouragement in completing this research.
4. **Hj. Darmawati S.Pd., M.Pd** his Supervisor who has given suggestion, advice, ideas, critics and guidance in writing this research.
5. **Dr. Dewi Kesuma Nasution, M.Hum.**, the researcher's reviewer who has given suggestions, advice and comment for the researcher.
6. **Pirman Ginting S.Pd, M.Hum.**, the researcher's reviewer who has given suggestions, advice and comment for the researcher.
7. All lectures of FKIP University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who have given knowledge in English teaching during his academic years.
8. All Staff of FKIP University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who have given help in administrative system service to complete necessary requirements.
9. **Muhammad Arifin S.Pd, M. Pd** the Head of librarian of UMSU who has provided the researcher many references.

10. The researcher's beloved family, **Evalia, Umi Femi, Riski Rahmadhani, Fitriya Novelisa Zega** and **Rabiatul Adawiyah** thanks a lot for the support and pray researcher.
11. The researcher's beloved friends **Siti Rahma, Nursalma Gultom, Devi Riska Handayani, Sania Fadhillah, Tia Agustina,** and The students of English Education Program, A Afternoon Class of FKIP UMSU who always support each other during learning process, given much information and much knowledge, may Allah SWT bless all of them.
12. All people who help and support the researcher during his study, may Allah SWT bless them all.

Hopefully the finding of this research are expected to be useful for those who read and do the research and is interested in the topic. Finally the researcher realizes this research still far from being perfect in spite of the fact he has done his completing this work, therefore criticism, constructive, comments and suggestion are welcomed for further improvement of this research.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Medan, Mei 2021

Researcher,

Sri Wahyuni

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF APPENDICES	iv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. The Background of Study	1
B. The Identification of Study	3
C. The Scope and Limitation	3
D. The Formulation of The Problem	3
E. The Objective of The Study	3
F. Significance of The Study	4
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
A. Theoretical Framework	5
1. Word Class	5
1.1 Noun	5
1.2 Article	6
1.3 Adverb	7
1.4 Adjective	7
1.5 Pronoun	8
1.6 Verb	9
1.7 Preposition.....	9
1.8 Conjunction	10
1.8.1 The Description of Conjunction.....	10
1.8.2 External and Internal Conjunction	10

2. News	13
2.1 The Description of Newspaper	13
2.2 The Description of Health News.....	14
2.3 The Description of The Jakarta Post.....	15
B. Relevant Study	16
C. Conceptual Framework.....	19
CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH	20
A. Research Design	20
B. Search of Data.....	20
C. The Technique of Collecting Data	20
D. The Technique of Analysis Data	21
CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	22
A. Data Collection.....	22
B. Data Analysis.....	22
1. Title : Can air pollution trigger depression and schizophrenia?	22
2. Title : Public health blueprint needed for new capital.....	24
3. Title : Despite health minister controversy, health priorities can't wait	26
4. Title : Trump was not treated for any urgent health issues in Saturday's exam	28
5. Title : Health Ministry warns of spread of Hepatitis A in Greater Jakarta following outbreak in Depok.....	29

6. Title : Mental health issues to cloud the Year of the Rat: Expert.....	31
7. Title : It is not COVID-19': Indonesian health official mixes up disease and virus	32
8. Title : In COVID-19 response, can Jokowi avoid military 'star wars'?35	
9. Title : COVID-19: Bali has no intention of applying large-scale social restrictions	37
10. Title : Bali to require COVID-19 swab test results for all visitors.....	39
11. Title : COVID-19 local transmission soars in Bali	41
12. Title : COVID-19 clusters rise in govt offices due to lack of awareness: Minister.....	43
13. Title : Indonesia's latest official COVID-19 figures	45
C. Finding Research.....	46
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	62
A. Conclusion.....	62
B. Suggestion.....	63

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 External and Internal Conjunctions with Different Logical Relations	17
Table 4.1 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : Can air pollution trigger depression and schizophrenia?	46
Table 4.2 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : Public health blueprint needed for new capital	47
Table 4.3 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : Despite health minister controversy, health can't wait	48
Table 4.4 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : Trump was not treated for any urgent health issues in Saturday's exam	49
Table 4.5 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : Health Ministry warns of spread of Hepatitis A in Greater Jakarta following outbreak in Depok	50
Table 4.6 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : Mental health issues to cloud the Year of the Rat: Expert	51
Table 4.7 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : It is not COVID-19': Indonesia health official mixes up disease and virus	52
Table 4.8 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : In COVID-19 response, can Jokowi avoid military	53
Table 4.9 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : COVID-19: Bali has no intention of applying large-scale social restrictions	54
Table 4.10 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : Bali to require COVID-19 swab test results for all visitors	55
Table 4.11 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : COVID-19 local transmission soars in Bali	56
Table 4.12 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : COVID-19 clusters rise in govt offices due to lack of awareness: Minister	56
Table 4.13 The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction Title : Indonesia's latest official COVID-19 figures	57

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Study

Language is a human communication tool in the form of sound symbol system. In conveying messages that are in the minds of humans, humans can use language. English is a language that functions to convey the message that is in the minds of humans internationally. A language has its constituent units. One of unit is conjunction. By using conjunctions, people can communicate well so that the message conveyed can be received. Sibarani (2002) states that word are the smallest linguistic unit which can occur on its own including lexeme and word form. Words can be grouped into word classes, traditionally they are labeled into “parts of speech”, according to their use; that is according to the work they do in a sentence, and they are: verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. Conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. By using conjunctions, people can communicate well so that the message conveyed can be received.

Sulistyaningsih and Slamet (2018) states that in communication people use conjunction, both in spoken language and written language. This study is focused on the analysis of written language. In this case, the data to be analyzed is found in the daily. The source of the news daily sought is the daily that has editorial publications so that the writings contained in the media have the correct grammar. The author, chose The Jakarta Post because The Jakarta Post is one of the English-language daily in Indonesia and has many advantages compared to other dailies.

Azmi (2012) states that The Jakarta Post is a large-scale English-language newspaper the largest nation in Indonesia at the moment. English use cause The Jakarta Post is different from local newspapers in terms of employees, target readers, and issues that's fit. The Jakarta Post circulation data reached 55 thousand and readership 165 thousand show that their market is educated upper middle class and foreign nationals or high end groups. In addition, The Jakarta Post also target audience (audience) outside countries, both readers and foreign media ones need news about Indonesia. The role of this newspaper as a promoter Indonesia and readership in numbers significant foreign citizen causing The Jakarta Post news to become a study interesting to know the representation Indonesia to the outside world and worldview about Indonesia.

Lately, health has become an important thing in life. For this reason, the community always monitors health news. Moreover, the news about covid-19. Not infrequently, the media are increasingly incessant in publishing health news. Likewise with the Jakarta Post. Therefore, the authors interested in analyzing conjunctions in health news of The Jakata Post.

In this analysis, the author looks for type of conjunction found in the health news in Jakarta Post. This study is to find out types of conjunction especially external conjunction and internal conjunction. Based on the description that has been explained, the authors chose the title *External and Internal Conjunction in Health News of The Jakarta Post*.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problem of the research was identified as follow:

1. Some readers do not understand what is conjunction in the news because they don't think too much about the rules of languages.
2. It is difficult for the readers to understand the type of conjunction it also become a problem for the readers because improper use of conjunction can affect the meaning of sentences in the news.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This research focused on finding the types of conjunctions contained in the health news of The Jakarta Post. The researcher specializes conjunctions to be analyzed external and internal conjunctions.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of the problem are:

1. What are the types external and internal conjunctions in Health News of The Jakarta Post?
2. What are dominant types of conjunctions in Health News of The Jakarta Post?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of study are:

1. To find out the types of conjunctions used in the health news of The Jakarta Post.
2. To find out the dominant types of conjunctions used in the health news of The Jakarta Post.

F. Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to offer theoretical and practical of significance.

1. Theoretically, this research hope will give some contributions as well as information for the readers and this study can be references for the reader to hold a further research.
2. Practically, the study considers to be practical in its nature that is to provide the educational feedback.
 - a. The researcher of this research will be give some contributed as well as information of the internal and external conjunction for the readers.
 - b. For the other researcher, it helps the next research get prior information who are interested in forming study in order fields of research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

A research is considered as a scientific way to discover a new fact to get additional information. In conducting a research, theories are needed to explain some concept applied in the research concerned. The following terms are used to some basic theories in the relation to the study (Maha,2017).

1. Word Class

There are several parts of speech in each language. According Trask (1999:224) says —Part of speech any one of grammatically characterized classes into which the word of a language are grouped. There are *noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, article, preposition, verb, conjunction.*”

1.1 Noun

Noun is a term in grammatical classification of words, traditional defined as the name of person, place, or thing. Noun are generally subclass into common and proper types, and analyze in term of number, gender, case and cauntability (Crystal, 1988:264).

According to Murphy (1987:136) a noun can be countable or uncountable. Countable nouns are things we can count. A countable noun can be singular(*banana*) or plural(*bananas*). You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (*without a/the/my,etc*). uncountable nouns are things we cannot count. *An uncountable noun has only one form.*

Example :

John started to run.

Let's go to the *beach*.

Look! There's the *Eiffel Tower*.

1.2 Article

Crystal (2001:206) says—Article is a term used in the grammatical classification of words, referring to a subclass of determiners which display a primary role in differentiating the use of nouns, *e.g.* *the/ain* English. Many language have no article system (*e.g.* *Russian*), of those which do a distinction is usually made into definite and indefinite (*or non-definite*) types. Partly on semantic an partly on grammatical ground, article may appear before a noun (*as in English*).

Example :

The place that I just visited is cozy.

He goes to the swimming pool twice *a* week.

a man, a book, *an* umbrella

1.3 Adverb

Richard (1985:6) says —adverb is a word that describes or adds he meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a sentence and which answer such question as *how?*, *where?*, *or when?*". So that, adverb is a word phrase that modifiers or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree: etc

Example :

She walks as *slowly* as a turtle.

She runs the *more slowly* in my class.

Please call me later, I'm studying *now*.

1.4 Adjective

Marriam Webster (1828:28) says— adjective is a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages and typically serving as a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to specify a thing as distinct from something else .

The word *red* in "the red car" is an *adjective*". Based on Trask (1991) Adjective is a word that is one part of part of speech that serves to explain noun (noun) including Pronoun (pronoun of object / person). Adjective usually precedes a noun or pronoun given characteristic or can also stand alone if it becomes the object of a nominal sentence. The easiest way to find out a word adjective is to combine it with the word "yang" (though not absolute). When combined with the word "yang" but not logical, then it is not adjective.

Example:

My sister is not only *beautiful* but also *tall*.

Tonight is very *quiet* and *dark*.

I met a *big* gorilla in the zoo yesterday.

1.5.Pronoun

Frank (1993) says —the traditional definition of a pronoun as a work takes the place of a noun. Marriam-Webster (1828) says any of a small set of words

in a language that are used as substitutes for nouns or noun phrases and whose referents are named or understood in the context. Pronouns make up a small subcategory of nouns. The distinguishing characteristic of pronouns is that they can be substituted for other nouns. For instance, if you're telling a story about your sister Sarah, the story will begin to sound repetitive if you keep repeating —Sarah! over and over again.

Example :

We are going on vacation.

Don't tell *me* that *you* can't go with *us*.

Someone spilled orange juice all over the countertop!

1.6 Verb

Dave Mahali (2015) says a verb is a word that come from the Latin word *verbum*. It is a part of speech that is used to describe motion or convey a subject in action. A verb is a very important part of any sentence. There are two main functions that a verb can play: there are those verbs that puts a subject into motion and other verbs offer more clarification on the same subject. Based on Marriam (2009) a word that characteristically is the grammatical center of a predicate and expresses an act, occurrence, or mode of being, that in various languages is inflected for agreement with the subject, for tense, for voice, for mood, or for aspect, and that typically has rather full descriptive meaning and characterizing quality but is sometimes nearly devoid of these especially when used as an auxiliary or linking verb.

Example :

Jesse Pinkman *laughed* hysterically.

She should *walk* home

He is *sleep*

1.7 Preposition

Frank (1972) says —a preposition is classified as a part of speech in grammar. It denotes the relationship to some other words in a sentence which are placed before a noun or a pronoun. So that, preposition is a word combined with noun or pronoun, forming phrases that describe verb, noun, or adjective. This word is one of the eight parts of speech that serves to show the relationship

1.8 Conjunction

McCarthy argued, a conjunction does not set off a search backward or forward for its referent, but it does presuppose a textual sequence, and signals a relationship between segments of the discourse (1991:46).

1.8.1 External and Internal Conjunction

Ehrlich (2004) states that coordinating conjunctions are words, which join words, phrases, or clauses. Conjunctions can be divided into two categories: external conjunctions and internal conjunctions (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). In both of these types, Martin and Rose (2007) states that external conjunctions describe what is happening, and can be found anywhere in the text. Another case with external conjunction, internal conjunctions, on the contrary, are used to organize the flow of information, and are often used when a new or different

chunk of information is introduced. Internal conjunctions tend to fulfill textual metafunctions, facilitating the organization of texts and connecting logical steps. Martin and Rose (2007) also states that conjunctions can be divided into four sub-categories of logical relationships: addition, comparison, time, and consequence.

Table 2.1
External and Internal Conjunctions with Different Logical Relations
(Martin & Rose, 2007)

Types of Conjunction	Usage	Element
External Conjunction	Addition	And Besides Both... and Nor Neither...nor Or Either...or If not...then
	Comparison	Like As if Whereas Instead of In place of Rather than Except that Other than Apart from
	Time	After Since Now that Before Once As soon as Until As While When
	Consequence	Because So Therefore Although Even though But However

		By Thus Even by If Then Provided that As long as Even if Even then Unless So that In order to Incase Even so Without Lest For fear of
Internal Conjunction	Addition	Further Further more More over In addition As well Besides Additionally Alternatively Now Well Alright Okay Anyway Anyhow Incidentally By the way
	Comparison	Similiarly Again Whereas That is i:e. for example for instance in general in particular in short in fact indeed at least rather by contrast

		in the other hand
	Time	Conversely First Second Third Next Previously Finally Lastly At the same time Still
	Consequence	Thus Hence Accordingly In conclusion Consequently After all Anyway Anyhow In any case At any rate Admittedly Of course Needless to say But Nevertheless nonetheless

2. News

News is what a chap who does not care much about anything wants to read, explains Corker, the hard-bitten hack in *Scoop*, adding: And its only news until he is read it. After that its dead. (Waugh 1943: 66.)

2.1 The Description of Newspaper

Tanikawa (2017) states that for centuries, newspapers have delivered news to the reading public, informing them of important events of the day. Since its daily format became widespread in the early 19th century, newspapers have delivered first-instance news on a daily news cycle: Whatever happened on a given day, its

news was printed in the paper and delivered to readers' doorsteps the following day. Notwithstanding the successful adjustments they made in response to emerging competition from radio, news magazines, and television over the past century, the position newspapers maintained as the leading purveyor of text news has been seriously challenged with the advent of online and digital media starting in the late 1990s.

As newspapers, they still strive to retain their identity. Many articles that are intended to supply readers with background, perspectives, and interpretation about important public events may contain references to related events that most recently happened—the day before the publication of the article—to add a touch of newness, blurring the line between straight news stories and analytical articles. Straight news stories may also employ situational, anecdotal, and other descriptive types of leads rather than the traditional 5W1H lead paragraph that dictates an inverted pyramid structure (Fink & Schudson, 2014).

2.2 The Description of Health News

The described importance of specialist health and medical reporters: having baseline levels of technical knowledge to help them maximise technical accuracy; negotiate with editors and producers about the selection and angle of medical stories; and build and sustain networks of expert sources. Their gatekeeping role allowed them to include important stories and exclude poor ones, based on their own notions of quality. Thus a journalists' ways of seeing the world and their frameworks would have an important bearing on story selection. The resulting gatekeeping could function to maintain quality insofar as radical, 'inaccurate' messages were often excluded as a result. This served the media's function of

getting accurate information 'out there' such as during an emerging pandemic. However, it could also reduce diversity in story, angle and source selection. As Hodgetts and colleagues have argued, it could succeed in privileging dominant biomedical notions of health while failing to represent minority views or those more marginalized discourses such as the social determinants of health. Indeed, in discussing the pandemic problem and its solutions, we found that medical reporters conceptualised it as a biomedical problem, subject to solutions such as antiviral medication and vaccines rather than public health, social or policy solutions such as social distancing, quarantine, agricultural or trade regulation. This finding was reflected in the media coverage to which these reporters contributed (Siripol, 2009).

2.3 The Description of Jakarta Post

Azmi (2012) states that The Jakarta Post is a large-scale English-language newspaper the largest nation in Indonesia at the moment. English use cause The Jakarta Post is different from local newspapers in terms of employees, target readers, and issues that's fit. The Jakarta Post circulation data reached 55 thousand and readership 165 thousand show that their market is educated upper middle 7class and foreign nationals or high end groups. In addition, The Jakarta Post also target audience (audience) outside countries, both readers and foreign media ones need news about Indonesia. The role of this newspaper as a promoter Indonesia and readership in numbers significant foreign citizen causing The Jakarta Post news to become a study interesting to know the representation Indonesia to the outside world and worldview about Indonesia.

B. Relevant Study

Nila (2011) has done reseearch on "The Analysis of conjunctions used in the Articles of Time Magazine" is about the conjunctions used in the sentences of Time Magazine. This study took six articles as the source of data. The purpose of this study is to know how far the journalists of the magazine used the conjunctions in their writings. In writing this paper, the writer uses the library research that is by collecting books, papers, and thesis related to this paper. The writer also uses descriptive quantitative method to find out what the dominant conjunction used in writing the article in a magazine, in this case is Time magazine published weekly. From the analysis, there are 361 conjunctions found in the six articles. They are 199 coordinating conjunctions or 55.1%, and 162 subordinating conjunctions or 44.9%. Coordinating conjunction "and" is the most dominant type, they are 112 or 31 % and coordinating conjunction "but" are the second dominant type, they are 42 or about 11,6 %. While the least dominant type are coordinating conjunctions both...and, yet, and although, only 1 or about 0,3%. Subordinating conjunction "that" is the dominant type, they are 77 or about 21,3 % and subordinating conjunctions "than" and "as" are the second dominant type, they are 10 or about 2,8 %. While the least types are subordinating conjunctions because, because of, even though, although, even if, as if, as soon as, as a result, thus, and hence, only 1 or about 0,3%.

Sipayung (2011) has done research on An Analysis of Conjunctions Found in Tempo Magazine. This paper describes briefly the work of the types of

connecting words and examples. This paper also uses a data sample or samples of data taken from several articles from the Tempo magazine. The purpose of selecting a paper topic of this work is to know about the extent to which journalists from the magazine's use of conjunctions in the writings that they produce. The discussion in the paper work is guided by several English grammar books as a reference that could support my idea or opinion on this topic. After reading, counting, tabulating types of conjunctions contained in the articles in Tempo magazine, it is found that conjunctions of the most dominant use is connecting words that show the relationship of two-level sentence is a sentence that one does not depend on the next sentence or any other, then followed by connecting words that show the relationship between the Complete Sentences and Fragment, while the connecting words that show the relationship between two sets of languages are equal is the word with the word, phrase by phrase, clause by clause, and sentence by sentence just a little in these articles.

Maha (2012) has done research on The Effect Of Applying Berlitz Method On Students' Conjunction Mastery At Islamic Boarding School Darul Hikmah TPI Medan. This research aimed to find out whether there is an effect of applying berlitz method on students' conjunction mastery in learning at Islamic Boarding School Darul Hikmah TPI Medan. The population was all of the fifth class of islamic boarding school Darul Hikmah TPI Medan, academic year 2016/2017 they were 40 students. She took 30 students as the sample. In collecting data, she used three instruments they are a set of questionnaire that consist of 15 questions, Test question scores in smester 2 academic year 2017/2018; and observation at the location of research. The result of the analysis showed that there is a significance

effect of applying Berlitz method on students' conjunction mastery at Islamic Boarding School Darul Hikmah TPI Medan. The data that showed that r_o is 0,68 and r_t 0,36 in significant standard of 5%. It means $r_o > r_t$. So, the alternative hypothesis is accepted and nil hypothesis is rejected. It means that there is a significant effect of applying Berlitz method in the class on the students' conjunction mastery At Islamic Boarding School Darul Hikmah TPI Medan.

Fitria (2016) has done research on an analysis of the types of conjunction and the functions of conjunction in the short story "Little Annies Ramble" by Nathaniel Hawthorne. In this thesis, the writer proposes two research questions as follows: (1) What are the types of conjunction which appear in the short story "Little Annies Ramble" by Nathaniel Hawthorne (2) What are the functions of conjunction used in the short story "Little Annies Ramble by Nathaniel Hawthorne. The writer uses descriptive qualitative research because the data collected are in the form of words. The procedure in data collection are identifying the conjunctions by giving underline, making a list the conjunctions which appear in short story, giving codes and classification in every conjunctions which consist of the types and the functions of conjunction, then analyzing each conjunction of the types and the functions of conjunction which found and used in short story. Having analyzed the data, the writer found four types of conjunction which propose by Halliday and Hasan (1976) namely additive, adversative, causal, and temporal which found in "Little Annies Ramble short story. This research also indicative the four functions of conjunction which propose by Stern (2003) namely conjunction joins one word to another, conjunction joins one

phrase to another, conjunction joins one clause to another, and conjunction joins one sentence to another are used in “Little Annie’s Ramble” short story.

The different study between this study and previous research is this study focused to find out the types of conjunctions which appears in health news of The Jakarta Post and the dominant of conjunction used in health news of The Jakarta Post which is purposes to know various of conjunction and to know the functions of conjunction if the conjunction to join with words, clauses, phrases, and sentences in health news of The Jakarta Post.

C. Conceptual Framework

The research deal with the type of conjunction in health news of *Jakarta Post*. The success of understanding about conjunction in health news of *Jakarta Post* would be a great help to readers to understand the health news of *Jakarta Post*. The meaning of the conjunction in the health news had a great contribution to know what type of the conjunction belongs to. This is very interesting to analyze because the readers easy to understand the meaning and the type of the conjunction and more enjoyable for reader reading the health news.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using library research with qualitative method. The means this study did not intended to find out new theory but to describe how the theory of the use external and internal conjunction to collects the fact and analyze the data.

B. Source of Data

The source of the data would be taken from health news of *Jakarta Post*. The health news became the main source of the data especially from the conjunction written in the health news of *Jakarta Post*.

C. The Technique for Collecting Data

In searching data, the authors use a literature study that is by looking for sources from books, theses, journals, and other written references. The writer looks for conjunctions in news stories from *Jakarta Post* by underlining them, then the writer groups the conjunctions according to their type.

In collecting the data, some procedures were used as follow from Milles and Huberman theories as:

1. Reading the health news of *Jakarta Post*.
2. Identifying all the conjunction to find out the meaning and the type of the language style in the health news.

3. Grouping all the conjunction to find out the meaning and the type of the language style.

D. The Technique of Analysis Data

In data analysis, the researcher used the description qualitative method. The data was analysed by using interactive models by Huberman & Saldana (2014) 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 (1985) in which credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability are established in collecting and analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Collection

In this chapter the data were collected from the health news of *Jakarta Post*. The data were collected from August 2019. There were 12 health news which used external and internal conjunction in the health news of *Jakarta Post*. In this research, the researcher tried to describe some point that included describing some point which were the type of conjunction used in the health news of *Jakarta Post*, and how were conjunctions used in the health news of *Jakarta Post*.

B. Data Analysis

1. Title : *Can air pollution trigger depression and schizophrenia?*

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and*), comparison (*but*), time (*while*), and consequence (*by, however, and because*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 10 conjunction *and* in the news.

Examples:

1. *Research on dogs **and** rodents shows air pollution can get into the brain... s.1, p.4*
2. *...the combined total of war, murder, tuberculosis, HIV, AIDs **and** malaria. s.1,p.5*
3. *...the issue has seen cities including Paris, Bogota, **and** Jakarta...s.1,p.7*

b. Comparison

Comparison is external conjunction used to show comparison.

There are 5 conjunction *but* in the news.

Examples:

1. *...air pollution chokes lungs and shortens lives **but** is also linked to a higher risk of mental illnesses... s.1, p.1*
2. *There's quite a few known triggers (for mental illness) **but** pollution is a new direction... s.1, p.3*
3. *The U.S. data also found poor air quality was associated with higher levels of bipolar and depression, **but** did not find it... s.1, p.12*

c. Time

Time is external conjunction used to show time.

There are 1 conjunction *while* in the news.

Examples:

1. *...**while** pollution's impact on physical health is well known, links with mental illness have been less explored. s.1, p.8*

d. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction used to show consequence.

There are 1 conjunction *by*, 1 conjunction *however*, and 1 conjunction *because* in the news.

Examples :

1. *A critical commentary **by** Stanford professor John Ioannidis.*s.1, p.14
2. ***However**, the study has proved controversial.* s.1, p.15
3. *...air pollution might **cause** mental illnesses...*s.2, p.14

2. Title : Public health blueprint needed for new capital

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and*), comparison (*like*), consequence (*but*) and time (*as* and *while*); internal conjunction : addition (*further*) and consequence (*hence*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 10 conjunction *and* in the news.

Examples:

1. *...those public health problems are worsened by lack of awareness **and** public health human resources...* s.1, p.6

2. ...*the Health Ministry's pile of homework in cooperation with other ministries **and** institutions.* s.2, p.7
3. *All these issues only show part of the Health Ministry's pile of homework in cooperation with other ministries **and** institutions.* s.2,p.7

b. Comparison

Comparison is external conjunction used to show comparison.

There are 1 conjunction *like* in the news.

Examples:

1. *The new capital will also likely face similar public health problems **like** Jakarta.* s.1,p.12

c. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction used to show consequence.

There are 1 conjunction *but* in the news.

Examples:

1. ***But** now we have to develop our new capital from scratch.* s.2, p.16

d. Time

Time is external conjunction used to show time.

There are 2 conjunction *as* and 1 conjunction *while* in the news.

Examples:

1. *Thus speeding up infrastructure such **as** for sanitation... s.2, p.13*
2. *The annual forest fires **as** in the previous days is blamed for exposing people... s.1, p.4*
3. ***While** moving to East Kalimantan indeed may help us avoid the threat of earthquakes in Java.... s.1,p.10*

3. Title : **Despite health minister controversy, health can't wait**

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and*), consequence (*because, by* and *but*), and time (*as, while* and *that*); internal conjunction : addition (*further* and *now*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 11 conjunction *and* in the news.

Examples:

1. *... a tool for therapy **and** even illness prevention. s.2, p.4*
2. *... treating illnesses **and** helping patients maintain good health. s.1, p.5*
3. *...the BPJS had to pay Rp 24.42 trillion (US\$1.74 billion) in service costs for diseases including heart disease **and** kidney failure. s.2, p.10*

b. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show consequence.

There are 1 conjunction *because*, 1 conjunction *but*, conjunction 1 *by*, 1 conjunction *however*, 1 conjunction *then* in the news.

Examples:

1. *the figure remains high **because** Indonesia aims to reduce its stunting rate to lower than 20 percent by 2030. s.3, p.10*
2. ***But** the safety of medical treatments is also vital given citizens' right to safe **and** effective healthcare services. s.2, p.13*
3. *it had been used **by** the Army doctor... s.2, p.4*
4. ***However** his breach of medical ethics is **still** being followed up... s.2, p.8*
5. *...**then** chair of the Indonesian Neurological Association (Perdossi)... s.2,p.4*

c. Time

Time is external conjunction to show time.

There are 9 conjunction *as* and 1 conjunction *while* in the news.

Examples:

1. *Terawan Agus Putranto has been appointed **as** health minister in President Joko... s.1, p.1*
2. *... **while** the government claims that it has managed to bring the stunting prevalence down to 30.8 percent... s.3, p.11*

Internal Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is internal conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 1 conjunction *further* and 1 conjunction *now* in the news.

Examples:

1. Jokowi **further** considered Terawan capable of handling endemic diseases. s.1, p.7
2. The former director of the Gatot Subroto Army Hospital (RSPAD) is **now** fully in command... s.2, p.1

4. Title : Trump was not treated for any urgent health issues in Saturday's exam

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and, nor, and or*), consequence (*by*), and time (*as*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 4 conjunction *and*, 2 conjunction *nor* and 4 conjunction *or* in the news

Examples:

1. US President Donald Trump's health examination on Saturday was "routine" **and** he was not treated for any urgent **or** acute issues s.2, p.1
2. ...who generally eschews exercise **and** has waved away advice to lose some weight. s.2, p.2
3. Despite some of the speculation, the president has not had any chest pain, **nor** was he evaluated **or** treated for any urgent **or** acute issues. s.1, p.3

b. Time

Time is external conjunction to show time.

There are 1 conjunction *as* in the news.

Examples:

1. *The exam was a "routine, planned interim checkup as part of the regular...s.1, p.5*

c. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show consequence.

There are 2 conjunction *by* in the news.

Examples:

1. *...US Navy Commander Sean Conley, Trump's doctor, said in a memo released by the White House. s.1, p.3*
2. *At his exam in February when he was declared "in very good health" by the White House physician... s.2, p.7*
5. **Title : Health Ministry warns of spread of Hepatitis A in Greater Jakarta following outbreak in Depok**

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and* and *both...and...*), consequence (*by* and *if*), and time (*as* and *when*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 8 conjunction *and* and 1 conjunction *both...and...* in the news.

Examples:

1. *The ministry's disease control **and** prevention director general... s.1, p.2*
2. *...Anung Sugihantono, said **both** the residents **and** the city administrations around Depok, especially in Jakarta... s.1, p.2*
3. *We have also established an alert system in Bogor to be able to see **and** interpret the signs or symptoms... s.1, p.4*

b. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show consequence.

There are 1 conjunction *by* and 1 conjunction *if* in the news.

Examples:

1. *Of the 262 cases, 228 were found at SMP 20, 31 were reported **by** residents near the school... s.1, p.7*
2. *The symptoms can be more severe **if** the hepatitis A virus causes fulminant hepatitis with a risk of death. s.1, p.11*

c. Time

Time is external conjunction to show time

There are 3 conjunction *as* and 1 conjunction *when* in the news.

Examples:

1. *The ministry has sent a letter to the health agencies in each area surrounding Depok **as** an early warning of the potential spread. s.1, p.3*
2. *He explained that the disease outbreak started from a school official at SMP 20 state junior high school in Depok **as** the first carrier. s.1, p.5*
3. ***When** symptoms occur around two to six weeks after infection, the carriers may show symptoms including nausea... s.1, p.9*

6. Title : Mental health issues to cloud the Year of the Rat: Expert

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and* and *or*), consequence (*but*, *however*, *although*, *by* and *if*), and time (*when*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 16 conjunction *and* and 2 conjunction *or* in the news.

Examples:

1. *The rat, agile **and** quick-thinking, hitch-hiked on the ox's back, jumped off at the last moment... s.1, p.2*
2. *In comparison with 2019's "slow but sure" Year of the Pig, this year will tend to fluctuate **and** probably be inconsistent. s.1, p.4*

3. *Or perhaps celebrities who are suddenly jailed. s.2, p.7*

b. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show consequence.

There are 2 conjunction *but*, 2 conjunction *however*, 2 conjunction *if*, 2 conjunction *by*, and 1 conjunction *although* in the news.

Examples:

1. *This year is characterized as dynamic, intelligent and agile, **but** volatile. s.1, p.4*
2. ***However**, being the first in a new 12-year cycle, the Year of the Rat will apparently set the phase for the next three to four years. s.1, p.6*
3. *It will be good **if** we are able to rise during this upcoming Year of the Rat. s.1, p.7*
4. *Do not rush or get carried away **by** the situation... s.1, p.22*
5. ***Although** people are pessimistic over the fact that 2020 started with a huge flood... s.2, p.7*

c. Time

Time is external conjunction to show time.

There are 1 conjunction *when* in the news.

Examples:

1. *Disasters come **when** people least expect them. s.2, p.21*

7. Title : It is not COVID-19': Indonesia health official mixes up disease and virus

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and*), consequence (*because, but, and by*), comparison (*while and rather*), and time (*as and when*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 11 conjunction *and* in the news.

Examples:

1. *Secretary Achmad Yurianto of the Health Ministry's disease control **and** prevention directorate general said that according to Japanese authorities... s.2, p.2*

2. *There are experts saying that COVID-19 is different from SARS CoV-2, **and that** the differences reach 70 percent... s.2, p.6*

3. *Why do the virus **and** the disease have different names?", **and** provides a clear explanation. s.2, p.16*

b. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show consequence..

There are 2 conjunction *because*, 2 conjunction *but*, 1 conjunction *by* in the news.

Examples:

1. *Yurianto said he believed that the two were different **because** in dealing with Indonesian crew members of the Diamond Princess cruise ship...s.1, p.7*
2. *...national broadcaster NHK reported that the man was diagnosed on Feb. 19 upon his return from a family vacation in Indonesia, **but** did not specify the local destination. s.1, p.17*
3. *There [in Japan], he was diagnosed **by** doctors to have been infected... s.1, p.3*

c. Comparison

Comparison is external conjunction to compare one statement to another.

There are 1 conjunction *while* and 1 conjunction *rather* in the news.

Examples:

1. *...Yurianto said **that while** the man was in Indonesia, he had only visited Bali... s.1, p.19*
2. *...Japan had consistently referred to their illness **as COVID-19 rather than** saying **that** they had tested positive for SARS-CoV-2. s.1, p.7*

d. Time

Time is external conjunction show time.

There are 3 conjunction *as*, 1 conjunction *when* in the news.

Examples:

1. ...*Dirga Sakti Rambe said that similar cases could be going undetected, as several cases had been reported of people infected... s.1, p.19*

2. ...*NHK reported that the Tokyo government had identified around 80 people as the man's close contacts.. s.1, p.23*

3. **When** *the Post asked Yurianto to elaborate on his insistence that the Japanese man did not have COVID-19 despite testing positive for SARS-CoV-2... s.1, p.4*

8. Title : In COVID-19 response, can Jokowi avoid military 'star wars'?

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and* and *or*), consequence (*because*, *but*, *however* and *by*), comparison (*rather*), and time (*as* and *after*); internal conjunction : time (*first*, *second*, and *since*)

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 16 conjunction *and* and 1 conjunction *or* in the news.

Examples:

1. ...“Jokowi” Widodo’s reliance on influential military figures in handling the COVID-19 pandemic is becoming more **and** more apparent s.1, p.1
2. ... asking him to procure medical **and** personal safety equipment... s.1, p.2
3. It’s impossible that the military intelligence body, BAIS, **or** state intelligence agency BIN did not obtain... s.1, p.27

b. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show compare statement to another. There are 3 conjunction *by*, 2 conjunction *if* and 1 conjunction *however*, *and* 1 conjunction *because* in the news.

Examples:

1. he risks sparking a competition **by** asking more of them to join the government’s fast-response team. s.1, p.1
2. **If** it is not well managed, however, critics believe this approach s.1 p.20
3. **But** this is seen **by** experts **as** a risk worth taking; to have these military figures s.1, p.19
4. ...Jokowi had few other choices than to rely on a security approach to back his economic priorities, largely **because** of the government’s late response to the pandemic. s.1, p.10
5. **However**, some analysts pointed to the potentially direr consequences **that** come from nudging the military back into the limelight. s.1, p.11

c. Comparataion

Comparison is external conjunction to compare one statement to another.

There is 1 conjunction *rather* in the news.

Examples:

1. ...*their own interests or to serve security interests, **rather** than prioritizing public health... s.2, p.17*

Internal Conjunction

a. Time

Time is internal conjunction to show time. There are 1 conjunction *first*, 1 conjunction *second*, 1 conjunction *since* in the news.

Examples:

1. ***First**, the government must involve more public health experts... s.1, p.15*

2. ***Second**, Jokowi must show strong leadership **and** take full control... s.2, p.15*

3. *... the risk of widespread transmission **since** it first emerged in China. s.1, p.22*

9. **Title : COVID-19: Bali has no intention of applying large-scale social restrictions**

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and*) and comparison (*because*); internal conjunction : addition (*as well*) and time (*first, second, and still*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 4 conjunction *and* in the news.

Examples:

1. *For Bali, referring to such requirements **and** my calculations... s.1, p.4*
2. *In Jakarta, the total number has reached 2,000 cases, **and** mostly from local transmission. s.1, p.9*
3. *The capital is also connected with neighboring areas with high cases such as Banten, West Java -- including Bogor **and** Bekasi... s.1, p.12*

b. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show consequence.

There are 1 conjunction *because* in the news.

Examples:

1. *...the spread of the virus would need to be high and have a big potential to **cause** fatalities **and** other misfortunes... s.2, p.4*

Internal Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is internal conjunction to add one statement to another.

There is 1 conjunction *as well* in the news.

Examples:

1. ...*West Java -- including Bogor and Bekasi -- as well as Central Java...*
s.1, p.11

b. Time

Time is internal conjunction to show time . There are 1 conjunction *first*, 1 conjunction *second*, and 1 conjunction *still* in the news.

Examples :

1. *First*, the region would need to record many COVID-19 cases. *S.1, p.4*
2. *Second*, the spread of the virus would need to be high and have a big potential *s.2, p.4*
3. We're *still* quite far [from such conditions],” said Koster, who is an Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) politician.*s.2, p.5*

10. Title : Bali to require COVID-19 swab test results for all visitors

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and*), consequence (*by, before, because, if, but, however, and without*), and time (*as and while*); internal conjunction : addition (*further*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 3 conjunction *and* and 1 conjunction *both...and...* in the news.

Examples:

1. *Anyone with plans to visit Bali must first undergo a swab test **and** a obtain letter stating they are free from COVID-19... s.1, p.1*
2. *We urge everyone **and** all airlines to ensure this has been done... s.1, p.3*
3. *It will be a long road as [the outbreak] is not over yet. Bali wants to tightly control who enters Bali, **both** Indonesians **and** foreigners... s.2, p.11*

b. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show consequence.

There are 1 conjunction *by*, 1 conjunction *before*, 1 conjunction *because*, 1 conjunction *without*, 1 conjunction *if*, 1 conjunction *but*, and 1 conjunction *however* in the news.

Examples:

1. *...a obtain letter stating they are free from COVID-19 under a new policy issued **by** the Bali administration... s.1, p.1*
2. *We urge everyone and all airlines to ensure this has been done **before** flying to Bali... s.1, p.3*
3. *...both Indonesians and foreigners, **because** all people are possible COVID-19 carriers... s.2, p.11*
4. ***If** any passenger arrives **without** a swab test result, the airport authority will let the task force take action. s.1, p.6*
5. *He said the administration was not asking for privileges or special treatment, **but** was only seeking to follow the central government's plan.. s.2, p.9*
6. ***However**, it is not a simple thing. It will be a long road as [the outbreak] is not over yet. s.1, p.11*

a. Time

Time is external conjunction to show time.

There are 1 conjunction *as* in the news.

Examples:

1. *As the policy will come into effect on May 28, Dewa said all airlines needed to begin disseminating information to their future passengers. s.1, p.13*

Internal Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is internal conjunction to add one statement to another.

There is 1 conjunction *further* in the news.

Examples:

1. *The swab test, he said, was needed to filter those seeking to enter to prevent **further** transmission on the island. s.1, p.12*

11. Title : COVID-19 local transmission soars in Bali

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and* and *or*), consequence (*however*), and time (*as*); internal conjunction : consequence (*further*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 5 conjunction *and* and 1 conjunction *or* in the news.

Examples:

1. *Koster has banned activities involving large groups of people, including traditional **and** religious activities. s.1, p.6*
2. *We had ordered the closure of tourist attractions through a circular letter **and** we have not reopened them yet... s.1, p.6*
3. *...many of them not wearing face masks **or** practicing physical distancing. s.1, p.10*

b. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show consequence.

There are 2 conjunction *however* in the news.

Examples:

1. *Koster, **however**, revoked the decision the following day. s.1, p.7*
2. *Local officials said the beach remained closed to the public, **however**, they admitted that they faced difficulties... s.1, p.11*

`c. Time

Time is external conjunction to show time.

There are 1 conjunction *as* in the news.

Examples:

1. *...they faced difficulties in overseeing visitors **as** there were many access roads to the location. s.1, p.11*

Internal Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is internal conjunction to add one statement to another.

There is 1 conjunction *further* in the news.

Examples:

1. *We have to be more cautious in the future to prevent **further** spread of COVID-19 in Bali... s1, p4*

12. Title : COVID-19 clusters rise in govt offices due to lack of awareness: Minister

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and* and *or*), consequence (*by*, *if*, and *however*), and time (*while*); internal conjunction : time (*still*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There are 5 conjunction *and* and 1 conjunction *or* in the news.

Examples:

1. ... *COVID-19 transmission among employees in government offices, Administrative **and** Bureaucratic Reform Minister Tjahjo Kumolo has said... s.1, p.1*
2. ... *maintaining social distancing **and** good hygiene... s.1, p.3*
3. ... *particularly inside those that lack ventilation **or** room for social distancing... s.1, p.8*

b. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show consequence.

There are 3 conjunction *by*, 1 conjunction *if*, and 1 conjunction *however* in the news.

Examples:

1. ...*through a circular issued **by** his office in May, Tjahjo said... s.1, p.3*
2. ...*offices should instruct their employees to work from home **if** any of the workers were found to have contracted COVID-19... s.1, p.7*

3. "**However**, supervision of the implementation is **still** lacking so far," he added. S.1, p.4

c. Time

Time is external conjunction to show time.

There are 2 conjunction *as* and 1 conjunction *while* in the news.

Examples:

1. "**As** you might already know, the highest [COVID-19] clusters among offices are made up of civil servants," he said on Tuesday. s.1, p.2
2. ...civil servants to implement health protocols -- such **as** wearing masks, maintaining social distancing... s.1, p.3
3. ...masks **and** gathered without social distancing **while** working in offices, Tjahjo said, adding that many offices... s.1, p.4

Internal Conjunction

a. Time

time is internal conjunction to show time.

There are 2 conjunction *still* in the news.

Examples:

1. "**However**, supervision of the implementation is **still** lacking so far," he added. S.1, p.4
2. Many civil servants were **still** seen without masks... s.1, p.5

13. Tittle : Indonesia's latest official COVID-19 figures

The conjunctions used in the news are external conjunction : addition (*and*) and consequence (*by*).

External Conjunction

a. Addition

Addition is external conjunction to add one statement to another.

There is 1 conjunction *and* in the news.

Examples:

1. *East Java reported 180 new cases, North Sumatra 174, Gorontalo 127, South Sulawesi 95 **and** East Kalimantan 83. s.1, p.4*

b. Consequence

Consequence is external conjunction to show consequence.

There is 1 conjunction *by* in the news.

Examples:

1. *According to data released **by** the ministry on Sunday... s.1, p.2*

B. Finding Research

After analyzing the data, research found the result in description of number. Research used quantitative method to reach the result of the data analysis. The following table shows the occurrences of each type of conjunctions which is found in the health news of Jakarta Post.

Table 4.1
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : Can air pollution trigger depression and schizophrenia?

External Conjunction								
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total	
And	10	Like	-	After	-	Because	1	
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-	
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-	
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-	
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-	
Or	-	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	5	
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	1	
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	-	By	1	
		Apart from	-	While	1	Thus	-	
				When	-	Even by	-	
						If	-	
						Then	-	
						Provided That	-	
						As long as	-	
						Even if	-	
						Even then	-	
						Unless	-	
						So That	-	
						In Order To	-	
						Incase	-	
						Even So	-	
						Without	-	
						Lest	-	
						For Fear Of	-	
Total	10		0		1		8	
				19				

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	-	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-

Well	-	In Short	-	-same		At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	-		-		-		-
				0			

Table 4.2
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : Public health blueprint needed for new capital

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	10	Like	1	After	-	Because	-
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-
Neither... nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	-	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	1
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	-
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	2	By	-
		Apart from	-	While	1	Thus	-
				When	-	Even by	-
						If	-
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	10		1		3		1
				15			

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	-	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-

Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	-		-		-		-
				0			

Table 4.3
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : Despite health minister controversy, health can't wait

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	11	Like	-	After	-	Because	1
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	-	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	1
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	1
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	9	By	1
		Apart from	-	While	1	Thus	-
				When	-	Even by	-
						If	-
						Then	1
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	11		-		10		5
				26			

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	1	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-

As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	1	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	2		-		-		-
				2			

Table 4.4

The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction

Title : Trump was not treated for any urgent health issues in Saturday's exam

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	4	Like	-	After	-	Because	-
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	2	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	4	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	-
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	-
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	1	By	1
		Apart from	-	While	-	Thus	-
				When	-	Even by	-
						If	-
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	10		-		1		1
				12			
Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	-	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-

Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	-		-		-		-
				0			

Table 4.5
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : Health Ministry Warns of Spread of Hepatitis A in Greater Jakarta
Following Outbreak in Depok

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	8	Like	-	After	-	Because	-
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	1	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	-	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	-
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	-
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	3	By	1
		Apart from	-	While	-	Thus	-
				When	1	Even by	-
						If	1
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	9		-		4		2
				15			

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	-	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-

In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	-		-		-		-
				0			

Table 4.6
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : Mental health issues to cloud the Year of the Rat: Expert

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	16	Like	-	After	-	Because	-
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	1
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	2	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	2
Either.. or	-	Except that	-	Until	-	However	2
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	-	By	2
		Apart from	-	While	-	Thus	-
				When	1	Even by	-
						If	2
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	18		-		1		9
				28			

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	-	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-

More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	-		-		-		-
				0			

Table 4.7
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : It is not COVID-19': Indonesia Health Official Mixes Up Disease
and Virus

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	11	Like	-	After	-	Because	2
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	-	Rather than	1	As soon as	-	But	2
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	-
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	3	By	1
		Apart from	-	While	1	Thus	-
				When	1	Even by	-
						If	-
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	11		1		5		5
				22			

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	-	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-

Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	-		-		-		-
				0			

Table 4.8
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : In COVID-19 Response, Can Jokowi Avod Military ‘Star

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	16	Like	-	After	-	Because	1
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	1	So	-
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	1	Rather than	1	As soon as	-	But	-
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	1
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	-	By	3
		Apart from	-	While	-	Thus	-
				When	-	Even by	-
						If	2
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	17		1		1		7
				26			

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total

Further	-	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	1	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	1	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	-		-		2		-
				2			

Table 4.9
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : COVID-19: Bali Has No Intention of Applying Large-Scale Social
Restrictions

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	9	Like	-	After	-	Because	1
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	-	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	-
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	-
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	-	By	-
		Apart from	-	While	-	Thus	-
				When	-	Even by	-
						If	-
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	9		-		-		1
				10			

Internal Conjunction

Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	-	Similarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	1	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	1	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	1	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-	Still	1	Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	1		-		3		-
				4			

Table 4.10
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : Bali to Require COVID-19 Swab Test Results for All Visitors

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	3	Like	-	After	-	Because	1
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	1	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	1	Although	-
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	-	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	1
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	1
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	1	By	1
		Apart from	-	While	-	Thus	-
				When	-	Even by	-
						If	1
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	1
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	4		-		2		6
				12			

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	1	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	1		-		-		-
				1			

Table 4.11
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : COVID-19 Local Transmission Soars in Bali

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	5	Like	-	After	-	Because	-
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	1	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	-
Either.. or	-	Except that	-	Until	-	However	1
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	-	By	-
		Apart from	-	While	-	Thus	-
				When	-	Even by	-
						If	-
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	6		-		-		1
				7			

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	1	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	1		-		-		-
				1			

Table 4.12
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : COVID-19 Clusters Rise in Govt Offices Due to Lack of
Awareness: Minister

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	5	Like	-	After	-	Because	-
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	1	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	-
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	1
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	2	By	3
		Apart from	-	While	1	Thus	-
				When	-	Even by	-
						If	1
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	6		-		3		5
				14			

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	2	Similiarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other -Hand	-			Nevertheless	-
						Nonetheless	-
Total	2		-		-		-
				1			

Table 4.13
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction
Title : Indonesia's Latest Official COVID-19 Figures

External Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
And	1	Like	-	After	-	Because	-
Besides	-	As if	-	Since	-	So	-
Both... and	-	Whereas	-	Now that	-	Therefore	-
Nor	-	Instead of	-	Before	-	Although	-
Neither...nor	-	In place of	-	Once	-	Even Though	-
Or	-	Rather than	-	As soon as	-	But	-
Either.. or	-	Exceot that	-	Until	-	However	-
If not.. then	-	Other than	-	As	-	By	1
		Apart from	-	While	-	Thus	-
				When	-	Even by	-
						If	-
						Then	-
						Provided That	-
						As long as	-
						Even if	-
						Even then	-
						Unless	-
						So That	-
						In Order To	-
						Incase	-
						Even So	-
						Without	-
						Lest	-
						For Fear Of	-
Total	1		-		-		1
				2			

Internal Conjunction							
Addition	Total	Comparison	Total	Time	Total	Consequence	Total
Further	-	Similarly	-	Conversely	-	Thus	-
Further More	-	Again	-	First	-	Hence	-
More Over	-	Whereas	-	Second	-	Accordingly	-
In Addition	-	That Is	-	Third	-	In Conclusion	-
As Well	-	i.e.	-	Next	-	Consequently	-
Besides	-	For Example	-	Previously	-	After all	-
Additionally	-	For Instance	-	Finally	-	Anyway	-
Alternatively	-	In General	-	Lastly	-	Anyhow	-
Now	-	In Particular	-	At the	-	In Any Case	-
Well	-	In Short	-	-same	-	At Any Rate	-
Alright	-	In Fact	-			Admittedly	-
Okay	-	Indeed	-			Of Course	-
Anyway	-	At Least	-			Needless to	-
Anyhow	-	Rather	-			-Say	-
Incidentally	-	By Contrast	-			But	-
By The Way	-	In The Other	-			Nevertheless	-
		-Hand	-			Nonetheless	-
Total	-		-		-		-

Based on the table above the research found the result of entire number of conjunction found in the twelve articles in the health news of Jakarta Post. The list of data shows the frequency and percentages of each types of conjunction.

Table 4.14
The Frequency and Percentages of Each Type of Conjunction

Date, Title	Types of conjunction		Total
	External Conjunction	Internal Conjunction	
21 st August 2019 Can air pollution trigger depression and schizophrenia?	19	0	19

25 September 2019 Public health blueprint needed for new capital	15	0	15
29 October 2019 Despite health minister controversy, health priorities can't wait	26	2	28
19 November 2019 Trump was not treated for any urgent health issues in Saturday's exam	12	0	12
06 December 2019 Health Ministry warns of spread of Hepatitis A in Greater Jakarta following outbreak in Depok	15	0	15
17 January 2020 Mental health issues to cloud the Year of the Rat: Expert	28	0	28
25 February 2020 It is not COVID-19': Indonesian health official mixes up disease and virus	22	0	22
26 March 2020 In COVID-19 response, can Jokowi avoid	26	2	28

military 'star wars'?			
14 April 2020 COVID-19: Bali has no intention of applying large-scale social restrictions	10	3	13
22 May 2020 Bali to require COVID-19 swab test results for all visitors	12	1	13
8 June 2020 COVID-19 local transmission soars in Bali	7	1	8
29 July 2020 COVID-19 clusters rise in govt offices due to lack of awareness: Minister	14	2	16
2 Agustus 2020 Indonesia's latest official COVID-19 figures	2	0	2
Total	208	11	219
Percentage	95 %	5 %	100%

The table above shows that the percentages of conjunction used found in the health news of Jakarta Post has the significant different , the total of percentages for external conjunction is 95% and for internal conjunction are 5%. The most dominant of conjunctions found in the entire conjunction is external conjunctions.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the conjunction used in the health news of Jakarta Post can be concluded that :

1. There are two types of conjunction in the health news, they are external conjunction and internal conjunction that consist of addition, comparison, time, and consequence consequence; internal conjunction that consist addition, comparison, time, and consequence.
2. There are 219 conjunctions found in the health news of Jakarta Post, they are 208 external conjunction or about 95% and 11 internal conjunction or about 5%.
3. Conjunctions which are found in the health news used to relate phrases, clauses, and the sentences in paragraphs of the article.
4. The study of conjunction shows how one word or clauses is related to another, thus, it helps us to understand, the unity of the sentences in each article and get the information easier.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion, there are some suggestions for all the people who are interested in reading, writing, especially the readers, writers, and students;

1. The readers should learn and understand about conjunction and preposition because most conjunctions are historically derived from other parts of speech, particularly from preposition.
2. The readers are suggested to read the health news to deepen their knowledge about the conjunction used.
3. For the researchers and journalists, they should use conjunctions in their writing properly and clearly.
4. I do hope this paper can be useful for everyone in improving their knowledge about the conjunctions and in producing a good writing.

REFERENCES

- Adha, Asprilla Dwi. 2019. *Health Ministry Warns of Spread of Hepatitis A in Greater Jakarta Following Outbreak in Depok*. Jakarta : The Jakarta Post.
- Adiwibowo, Andrio. 2019. *Public Health Blueprint Needed for New Capital*. Jakarta : The Jakarta Post.
- Aritonang, Margaret S. 2020. *In COVID-19 Response, can Jokowi Avoid Military 'Star Wars'?*. Jakarta: The Jakarta Post.
- Aqil, A. Muh. Ibnu. 2020. *It is not COVID-19': Indonesian Health Official Mixes Up Disease and Virus*. Jakarta: The Jakarta Post.
- Azmi, Alia. 2012. *Konstruksi Realitas Pemberlakuan Perda Syariah oleh The Jakarta Post*. Numanus. 11,1.
- Crystal, David. 1988. *The English Language*. London : Penguin.
- Crystal, Wishon. 2001. *English Grammar. Part of Speech*. USA
- Elks, Sonia. 2019. *Can Air Pollution Trigger Depression and Schizophrenia?*. London : The Jakarta Post.
- Erviani, Ni Komang. 2020. *Bali to Require COVID-19 Swab Test Results for All Visitors*. Jakarta : The Jakarta Post.
- Erviani, Ni Komang. 2020. *COVID-19: Bali Has No Intention of Applying Large-Scale Social Restrictions*. Jakarta : Jakarta Post.
- Faizal, Elly Burhaini. 2019. *Despite Health Minister Controversy, Health Priorities*

- Can't Wait*. Jakarta: The Jakarta Post.
- Fernando, Donny. 2020. *COVID-19 Clusters Rise in Govt Offices Due to Lack of Awareness: Ministe*. Jakarta: The Jakarta Post.
- Fink, K., & Schudson, M. 2014. *The rise of contextual journalism, 1950s–2000*. *Journalism*. 15(1), 3–20.
- Fitria, Dewi. 2016. *An Analysis of The Types of Conjunction and The Functions of Conjunction in The Short Story “Little Annie’s Ramble” by Nathaniel Hawthorne*. Surabaya :UIN Sunan Ampel.
- Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English a Practical Reference Guide*. USA
- Hadjar, I. 1996. *Dasar-dasar Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif dalam Pendidikan*. Jakarta : Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Halliday, M. A. K., and Ruqaiya Hasan. 1976. *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman.
- Lincoln, Y.S., & Guba, E.G. 1985. *Naturalistic Inquiry*. New Bury Park, CA:Sage Publications.
- Maha, Farida Hanum. 2017. *The Effect Of Applying Berlitz Method On Students’ Conjunction Mastery At Islamic Boarding School Darul Hikmah TPI Medan*. Medan: University for Islamic Studies (UIN) North Sumatera.
- Martin, J. R., & Rose, D. 2007. *Working with discourse: Meaning beyond the clause (2nd ed.)*. London, UK: Continuum.
- McCarthy, M. 1991. *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*. New York : Cambridge University Press.
- Miles, M., M. Huberman, J, Saldana. 2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook*. Amerika: Arizona State University.
- Murphy, J.D. 2003. *Contemporary English Grammer*. New Delhi : Book Palace.

Ranesha Nagar New Delhi

Setiawan, Dhoni. 2020. *Indonesia's Latest Official COVID-19 Figures*. Jakarta :

The Jakarta Post.

Sipayung, Ruth Suranta. 2011. *An Analysis of Conjunctions Found in*

Tempo Magazine. Medan : Universitas Sumatera Utara.

Smiaolwski, Brendan. 2019. *Trump Was Not Treated for Any Urgent Health Issues in*

Saturday's Exam. Washington : The Jakarta Post.

Sudijono, Anas. 2009. *Pengantar Statistik Pendidka*. Jakarta: PT. Rajagrafindo

Persada.

Sulistyaningsih & Joko Slamet. 2018. *An Analysis of Conjunctions Found*

in Barac Obama's Farewell Speech Text. OKARA: Jurnal Bahasa dan

Sastra, Vol. 12, No.2

Tanikawa, Miki. 2017. *What is news? What is the newspaper? The physical,*

functional and stylistic transformation of print newspapers, 1988

2013. International Journal of Communication.11, 3519–35.

Trask, R.L. 1999. *Key Concepts in Language and Linguistics*. London : Routledge

Tio, Teresa Yovela. 2020. *Mental health issues to cloud the Year of the Rat: Expert*.

Jakarta : The Jakarta Post.

Trisnawati, Nila. 2011. *The Analysis of Conjunctions Used in the Articles of*

TimeMagazine. Medan : Universitas Sumatera Utara.

Yusuf, Fikri. 2020. *COVID-19 local transmission soars in Bali*. Jakarta : The Jakarta

Post.

Wishon, Richard and Task . 1980. *Lets Write English Revised Edition*. Litton

Eddicational Publishing. Inc : New York.

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name : Sri Wahyuni
Registered : 1602050185
Place / Date of Birth : Medan, 19 Mei 1998
Gender : Female
Religion : Moslem
Partial Status : Single
Nationality : Indonesia
Address : Jalan Pukat Banting V No.30
Father's Name : Hamdani Zega
Mother's Name : Nursaidah Harahap
Mobile Phone : 082277066686
Email : yunibiah@gmail.com

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

2004 – 2010 : SDS Mardliatul Islamiyah 2 Medan
2010 – 2013 : SMPN 17 Medan
2013 – 2016 : SMAS Teladan Medan
2016 – 2020 : Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of
Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
AKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 I. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

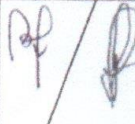
Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Sri Wahyuni
 NPM : 1602050185
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

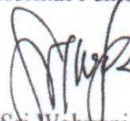
IPK = 3,02

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	External and Internal Conjunctions in the News Story Text of the Jakarta Post	
	The Implementation of Collaborative Strategy in Teaching Students' Reading Comprehension	
	The Correlation between Students' Vocabulary Mastery and Reading Comprehension	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,



Sri Wahyuni

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238

Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Sri Wahyuni
NPM : 1602050185
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

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

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd, M.Hum *ACC PF*
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirmya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Sri Wahyuni

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



FORM K 3

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Nomor : 676/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
Lamp. : ---
Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Sri Wahyuni**
N P M : 1602050185
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : External and Internal Conjunctions in the News Story Text of the Jakarta Post

Pembimbing : **Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd, M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tangan : **26 April 2021**

Medan, 03 Ramadhan 1441 H
26 April 2020 M
Wassalam
Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Dosen Pembimbing
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
- (WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)**



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama: Sri Walayuni
NPM: 1602050185
Program Studi: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi: External And Internal Conjunction In The Health News Of Jakarta Post

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
08-04-2020	Discuss the title	
15-04-2020	Discuss the Chapter I	
20-04-2020	Discuss the Chapter II	
29-04-2020	Discuss the Chapter III	
02-05-2020	Discuss the References	
13-05-2020	Review of Proposal	
14-05-2020	Acc to Submitted to Seminar Proposal	

Diketahui/Diserujui
Ketua Prodi _____

Mandra Saragih S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, 14-05-2020
Dosen Pembimbing

Hj. Darmawati S.Pd., M.Pd.



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL


Pada hari ini Rabu Tanggal 10 Bulan Juni Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Sri Wahyuni
N P M : 1602050185
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : External and Internal Conjunction in The Health News of The Jakarta Post

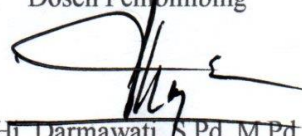
NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	Cover : See the revised proposal
BAB I	Chapter I : check the revised proposal
BAB II	Chapter II : look around the comments given
BAB III	Chapter III : check the comments
LAINNYA	Reference : check the comments
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak (✓) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 10 Juni 2020

Dosen Pembahas

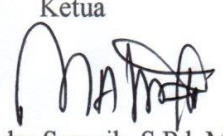

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing


Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Sri Wahyuni
NPM : 1602050185
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Rabu
Tanggal : 10 Juni 2020
Dengan Judul Proposal

: External and Internal Conjunction in The Health News of Jakarta Post

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, smoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal 10 Juni 2020

Wassaalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Sri Wahyuni
NPM : 1602050185
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : External and Internal Conjunction in The Health News of The Jakarta Post

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh oranglain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Oktober 2020

Hormat Saya

mbuat Pernyataan



Sri Wahyuni

Diketahui Oleh
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 1426/KET/IL.8-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Sri Wahyuni
NPM : 1602050185
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/ P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 6 Muharram 1442 H
25 Agustus 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Sri Wahyuni
 N.P.M : 1602050185
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : External and Internal Conjunction in The Health News of The Jakarta Post

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
24/8-2020	Abstract, Acknowledgement, Table of Content.	
27/8-2020	Chapter I, II	
2/9-2020	Chapter III	
28/9-2020	Chapter IV	
2/10-2020	Chapter V, References, and Appendix.	
15/10-2020	Acc to Submit Green Table	

Medan, 15 Oktober 2020

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Hj. Darmawati, S.Pd., M.Pd.)