

# ANALYSIS OF CONJUNCTIONS ON “JIMMY FALLON THE TONIGHT SHOW WITH GIGI HADID”

Dwina Putri Ayu Saragih<sup>1</sup>, Gaguk Rudianto<sup>2</sup>

Putera Batam University, Indonesia

<sup>1</sup> pb201210058@upbatam.ac.id, <sup>2</sup> gaguk@puterabatam.ac.id

## Abstract

Discourse is the practical application of language in particular contexts of society, whereas language is the mechanism of communication that humans apply to communicate meaning. Conjunction is a cohesive device that is not solely focused on the semantics of grammar, claim (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). linguistic components that appear sequentially but unrelated to other, structural ways. Several types will be discussed such as Additive, adversative, causal, and temporal are the different forms of conjunctions. The design of This research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative because This research using sentences and there is no calculation in them, this research is also in the form of paragraphs, so the researcher uses a qualitative method. This study focuses on the functions of conjunctions in sentences in Jimmy Fallon The tonight show with Gigi Hadid. The researchers used check list to collect the data observation method. Result and Discussion 1. Additive 2. Adversative 3. Causal Conjunctions serve as links between individual words, phrases and sentences. Additive, temporal, causal, and adversative are the four conjunctions identified in this study. These conjunctions function to join comparable words, combine sentences with related contexts, and connect sentences in paragraphs.

**Keywords:** Discourse Analysis; Conjunctions; Interview

## INTRODUCTION

Language and discourse are closely interconnected. Discourse is the practical application of language in particular contexts of society, whereas language is the mechanism of communication that humans apply to communicate meaning. Discourse, which includes both individual utterances and more general patterns, structures, and social behaviors related to communication, is a representation of language in action. Discourse analysis is on language expertise that goes beyond the word, phrase, sentence, and clause requirements for effective communication (Paltridge, 2006). Discourse analysis also considers the ways language is used to convey various understandings and world views. It looks at how participants' relationships influence language use and the impact of language use on social relationships and identity. This approach looks at linguistic trends in various texts and explains how language interacts with its social and cultural environment. Discourse analysis also examines how language use influences social identities and relationships as well as how language use changes relationships between actors. it also gives the gives the worldview some thought, and speech is used to create identities. Speaking and written text are both examined in discourse analysis.

*“Air quality is also influenced by meteorological factors such as rainfall, wind speed **and** direction, and air humidity.”*

The phenomena from ANTARA NEWS (2023) are about jakarta's about seven-pronged approach to controlling air quality. This is phenomena for conjunction additive the presenter used “**and**” for additive conjunctions never add anything to the previous phrase. It doesn't convey concepts like contrast, alternatives, or conclusions. Examples include both, and, also,

as well as. Additive is the conjunction that tends to add information and tie one clause or sentence to another (Halliday And Hasan, 1976). Words and phrases that represent the addition or continuation of a string of notions or ideas are known as additive conjunction. There are a lot of phenomena that occurs including in daily activities and in newspaper or other online sites.

*Gigi Hadid : I don't even know, it's like I Mean obviously an honor **and** amazing **but** I don't know how it went by so fast.*

From sentences above the speaker used conjunctive “**and**” and “**but**” type cohesion. We used “**and**” in this conversation to changes the meaning and to combine the sentence, As shown in males, females, and minors, the functions of “and” may have exposed some of its previous significance as a conjunction. Phenomena in the conversation used two conjunction is additive and adversative, additive is “and” for Additive is the conjunction that tends to add information and tie one clause or sentence to another (Halliday & Hasan, (1976). The second phenomena in conversation is “but” According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), the expectation can be deduced from the content of what is being said. It demonstrated how the adversative conjunction subverts the expectation implied.

The first research Cohesive Conjunctions from (Kuswoyo et al., 2020). Through the use of a corpus-based analysis, this research attempts to examine how cohesive conjunctions are utilized by engineering instructors who are non-native English speakers and native English speakers. The findings show that cohesive conjunction usage did not differ between the two groups, and most connections were used logically. The findings showed that by carefully selecting and altering the data, English NS and NNS engineering instructors strategically used the cohesive conjunctions “so” and “and” as a cohesive device. While the conjunction “so” suggested specific kinds of reasoning or argument from premise and functioned as a conversation opener, the cohesive conjunction “and” was used by both NS and NNS engineering professors as an additive relation (cohesive) and structural relation (coordinate). Pedagogical implications are also provided. The periodical that was utilized to support the conjunctive in cohesion theory of Halliday & Hasan, (1976). The results demonstrate that there was no difference in the two groups' usage of cohesive conjunctions, and the majority of connectors were employed logically.

The second research from (Marfu, 2023) this word attempts to describe the various forms of grammatical coherence conjunctions found in Christine Lindop's collection of short stories, *The Bridge and Other Love Stories*. Using Halliday & Hasan, (1976) The research examined conjunction forms, meanings, and grammatical cohesion functions as a means of applying theory to the data analysis. *The Bridge* a short story by Christine Lindop, and other love stories were analyzed word by word in this study using a qualitative methodology. In this study, discourse analysis is employed, especially in relation to the reference. The inquiry used a qualitative descriptive method. The research's data sources were real love tales and a brief narrative about the bridge. The research's data consists of words, phrases, and sentences from a brief story. Conjunctions are the source of element transformation in discourse development. According to the several semantic relations additive, causal, adversative, and temporal expressed by the link, Halliday and Hasan divide conjunctions into four classes.

Similarity and different based on the previous study with the present the theory, that theory preceded the same similarity is investigate used of conjunction and function from type conjunction. The theory used the same theory from Halliday & Hasan, (1976). The researcher identified the type of conjunction there are types : additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. The researcher design is used qualitative method. Meanwhile, different based on the previous study is from the data source used written from in newspaper, the researchers use the data source from spoken find in YouTube channel.

Conjunction's function in language is significant. In order to make a sentence easier to understand, conjunctions connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The conjunction can

be used in written or spoken language and Like preposition, conjunctions are connecting words. The paragraphs on the various forms of adverb clauses address the conjunction that begins adverb clauses. According to Halliday & Hasan, (1976) as long as there are prepositions that can be expressed with either of the conjunction relationships in question, these prepositions can always be made to organize their referents, and the resulting group of prepositions will function as cohesive adjectives. Conjunction is a cohesive device that is not solely focused on the semantics of grammar, claim However, on one specific aspect of them, namely the role they play in connecting linguistic components that appear sequentially but are unrelated to one another linguistic components that appear sequentially but unrelated to other, structural ways. For sentences and paragraphs to be well-organized, ideas must be joined by a conjunction. In addition, the general data on conjunctions indicate that there is no considerable distinction between high and low ability when employing conjunctive elements. However, the analysis reveals a clear difference in the conjunctive "and" usage between the highly and lowly graded. There is ongoing discussion on whether or not to treat these prepositions as conjunctions or referents. Furthermore, a lot of conjunctive expressions have two versions: one with and one without the demonstrative. Conjunctions are thus taught in English grammar classrooms at schools and universities. There are four type conjunction :

### **1. Additive**

According to Halliday & Hasan, (1976) Additive in conjunctions refers to the use of a combination of two or more words, phrases, or clauses that have additional or additional meaning in a sentence. In a grammatical or linguistic context, additive are words or phrases that are used to add additional information that is similar or on the same level as information that already exists in the sentence. Common examples of additive conjunctions include : And anyway,also. Additive conjunctions help construct more complex and meaningful sentences by adding relevant or similar additional information.

### **2. Adversative**

According to (Halliday & Hasan, 1976) an adjective called "adversative" is employed, frequently in the context of grammar or rhetoric, to indicate something that is opposed or in contrast and to assumptions, the definition of adversative is basic. An adversative phrase or conjunction in grammar denotes a difference or opposition between two clauses or phrases. Conjunctions such as "but," "however," and "on the other hand" are adversative. Adversative components are employed in rhetoric to highlight distinctions or present counterarguments or opposing points of view in order to bolster a position. A relationship that distances past perceptions is said to be adversarial. In addition, the adversative includes the following conjunctions: however, but on the other hand, in fact, actually, I mean.

### **3. Causal**

According to (Halliday & Hasan, 1976) Cause in conjunction refers to the use of conjunctions to connect a clause that states a cause with another clause that states the result or consequence of that cause in a sentence. By using this conjunction, we can construct sentences that explain the cause-and-effect relationship between two events or phenomena. Examples of conjunctions that are often used in this context are "because" or "since".

In everyday speech and writing, for instance, one may often and loosely employ conjunctions like "and," "but," or "so" without strictly adhering to academic grammar norms. This communication style can give off an air of familiarity or informality.

### **4. Temporal**

A temporal in conjunction refers to the use of conjunctions to connect clauses or phrases that express the time or sequence of events in a sentence. By using this conjunction, we can construct sentences that explain the temporal relationship between two events or events. Common examples of conjunctions used in this temporal context include: when, while, as soon as, before.

## METHOD

The design of This research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative because This research using sentences and there is no calculation in them, this research is also in the form of paragraphs, so the researcher uses a qualitative method. According to Creswell and Creswell (2018) stated that qualitative research is a method for learning about and looking at significant individual, group, or issue within the community. From the arguments presented above, it can be shown that the deskriptif method is research conducted using factual information in order to achieve the research goal of obtaining textual and graphical data. This study is related to research data that is not presented in graphic form but rather in text and sentence form. This study focuses on the role that Gigi Hadid and Jimmy Fallon on The Tonight Show.

Although the researchers employed five senses to observe and feel the data, they employed a check list to gather the data observation method. After that, the investigator employed note-taking methodologies to record the information obtained from the data collection. Subsequently, the researchers determined which conjunctions to highlight and wrote the data. The data collection process involves a few steps. The primary data was first chosen by the researchers in order to examine the phenomena using the theory as a basis for analysis. Second, determined using the theoretical framework. In the third, the researchers applied the theory to compare data. In the fourth, the researchers highlighted the information. Lastly, grouping the information according to word similarity in the transcript for analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Direct conjunction analysis consists of making a note of each conjunction that connects sentences. The data from “Jimmy Fallon The To Night With Gigi Hadid”, according to findings about conjunctions.

**Table 1. Conjunctions types in “Jimmy Fallon The To Night With Gigi Hadid”.**

No	Types of conjunctions	Frequency
1	Additive	5
2	Adversative	3
3	Causal	4
		12

The data is about types about conjunction such as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. Additive is about is a coordination put in front of a new additive phrase, this information is classified as an additive conjunction and about adversative is a relationship that distances past perceptions is said to be adversarial. Casual and temporal conjunctions are used to connect two idea phrases or sentences to form cohesive, understandable statements. Causal refers to the cause, reason, or explanation of an activity inside a sentence, while temporal refers to time.

Joining words, phrases, or clauses together is a conjunction. When conjunctions are utilized improperly, sentences can become incoherent or misspelled.

## Discussion

### 1. Additive

The researcher found the data from the data source, the data is about conjunction types is additive. Additive are words or phrases that are used to add additional information that is similar or on the same level as information that already exists in the sentence. Additive conjunction example, there are and, also, or, nor, furthermore, by the way, in other words, thus, likewise, on the other hand, else, etc. all have the type of additive.

#### Sample 1

Gigi Hadid : I just know my mom had a tear sheet from it growing up **and** I didn't really know the story behind it.

The sentence you just read is one that uses additive conjunctions to convey facts. The words in the datum above that are underlined and bold allow you to see it. Due to their placement at the beginning of the phrase, these words are additive conjunctions. According to (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

#### And

From the data "**and**" this is additive, sentence used join another sentence, there are two difference topics . It has meaning but functions to connect one word with the next word, or you could say the word that will be continued.

#### Sample 2

Gigi Hadid : it's like, **I Mean**, obviously an honor and amazing but I don't know how it went by so fast.

#### I mean

Based on the sample about "I mean". The meaning of this sentence intends to explain advantages or possessions explain something that you think needs to be repeated.

#### Sample 3

Designer : I've got feeling a lot of people are **either** going to love or hate it.

#### Either

Either in conjunction" is a phrase that can be used to emphasize the idea of two things happening together or being considered jointly as options or possibilities. "Either" introduces a choice between two alternatives, and "in conjunction" suggests that these alternatives are considered together or at the same time.

#### Sample 4

Jimmy fallon : you are **also** funny and charming

#### Also

From the data also is additive relation because "also" a statement can alternatively be construed to mean that, Halliday & Hasan, (1976) mention additive is a grouping of clause related to each other with a simple clause or sentence for example conjunction also. he expression "also" in conjunction denotes that something is done in addition to or concurrently with another action. In conjunction implies that this additional element is used alongside or in combination with something else, whereas "also" highlights the existence of another.

#### Sample 5

Designer : I've got feeling a lot of people are either going to love **or** hate it.



## Or

From the data “or” is additive because “or” words used to choose between two sentence in sentence. According to Halliday & Hasan, (1976) additive is a grouping of clause related to each other with a simple clause or sentence example conjunction or. The phrase "or" in conjunction denotes a decision between two options or possibilities that can also be used in conjunction or separately. In conjunction denotes that these alternatives can be employed jointly or concurrently, whereas "or" denotes a choice between them.

## 2. Adversative

An adversative conjunction of the grammatical cohesion type was discovered by the researcher. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), an antagonistic connection is one that distances past perceptions. In addition, the adversative includes the following conjunctions: however, only, actually, on the other hand, instead, at least, anyhow, etc. Two instances of data are provided by the researcher for analysis. Below is an explanation:

### Sample 1

Jimmy : yeah. You are **actually**, really good.

#### Actually

Based on that sentence, the conjunction "Actually" can function as an adversative conjunction in certain contexts, though it's more commonly used as an adverb to convey emphasis or to indicate that something is true despite what was previously thought or stated. When used as an adversative conjunction, "actually" introduces a statement that contrasts with or contradicts a preceding idea. demonstrates that the conjunction but's meaning is to characterize a contentious form in a statement. In order to highlight a clearer message, this conjunction serves as a statement that provides a synchronous statement.

### Sample 2

Gigi Hadid : I mean obviously an honor and amazing **but** I don't know how it went by so fast.

#### But

As a coordinating conjunction, "but" is one of the most frequently used words in the English language. It usually indicates a difference or exception between two opposing ideas or clauses inside a sentence by connecting. Here are some key points about ‘but’:  
 Contrast : ‘But’ is often used to introduce a contrast or contradiction between two ideas or clauses. Exception: ‘But’ can also be used to introduce an exception to a previous statement. Similarity: In some cases, ‘but’ can be used to introduce a statement that reinforces or adds to the previous one, indicating a slight contrast but overall similarity.

### Sample 3

Jimmy fallon : you are also, not **only** stunning. you are also funny and charming

#### Only

Based on the example above “Only” in conjunction is a phrase used to indicate that something is effective or applicable only when used together with something else. It emphasizes that the mentioned action or condition is dependent on another factor or circumstance.

## 3. Causal

According to Halliday & Hasan, (1976) Cause refers to the use of conjunctions to connect a clause that states a cause with another clause that states the result or consequence of that cause in a sentence. The speaker probably already understands the concept of cause to some extent because the simple form of the causal link is articulated with so, thus, other scenarios

#### sample 1

Gigi Hadid : **so**, this is “vogue : Netherlands.

#### **So**

"So" used as a conjunction typically serves to indicate consequence or result, often linking two clauses to show the logical outcome of an action or situation. It can also be used to express purpose or reason.

#### **Sample 2**

Gigi Hadid : I was holding an Eiffel tower I just bought it, and my little camera. And **then** I saw a photo shoot going on here.

#### **Then**

The phrase "then" in conjunction usually describes a series of occurrences or acts that take place concurrently or cooperatively. It suggests that something occurs concurrently with another occurrence or action, or as a result of both. For example, "We will launch the marketing campaign, and then in conjunction, we will release the new product." This implies that the marketing effort influences or is dependent upon the product release.

#### **Sample 3**

Gigi Hadid : and that's, you know, **for** all the dutchies.

#### **For**

Generally speaking, the expression for in conjunction denotes that something is done in cooperation or conjunction with another item. While "in conjunction" denotes that something is done concurrently or in coordination with another object, "for" denotes purpose or cause.

#### **Sample 4**

Jimmy fallon : you do some things where I go “Man, gigi don't these things” **because** you scare me.

#### **Because**

From the data this is causal relation, Analysis from the data “*because*” is casual relation. About the topic he felt rate nerdy because his youth freaking nerdy was pleased to go to a comic bookstore.

## CONCLUSION

Conjunctions function as connecting elements inside phrases, sentences, and individual words. Four grammatically coherent conjunctions were identified in this study: additive, temporal, causal, and adversative conjunctions. In order to make a paragraph intelligible and easy to read as a whole, these conjunctions serve to join similar words, combine phrases with related contexts, and connect sentences within paragraphs. Based on the data's findings, I have 75 data regarding combinations from the data source, however I need to sort the data because some of them are similar. The information relates to the following: additive (5), adversative (3), and causal (4).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Firstly, I would want to express my gratitude to God, the Almighty, whose blessings have always been a source of inspiration for me as I have worked to successfully finish the research.

I want to sincerely thank my lecturer, Dr. Gaguk Rudianto, M.Pd., for allowing me to conduct research and for his crucial advice and counsel during this process.

## REFERENCES

- Alfonsa Saskia Ardanellia<sup>1</sup>, T. A. (2019). The Use of Conjunctions in High School. *Elite Journal*, 175.
- Ati, A. P. (2020). Analysis of Gramatical Cohesion (Conjunction). *literatus*, 153.
- Creswell. (2018). Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Fifth Edition. In *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952. (Vol. 3, Issue 1). <https://medium.com/@arifwicaksanaa/pengertian-use-case-a7e576e1b6bf>
- Ehsan Namaziandosta\*, M. N. (2019). Cohesive Conjunctions in Applied Linguistics Research Articles among Iranian. *Journal of English Language Studies*, 104.
- Geraldine, V. (2018). Error Analysis On The Use Of Conjunction In. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 97.
- Halliday And Hasan M. A. K. Ruqaiya. (1976). *Coheslon in English* (p. 375).
- Khaled Salem Ahmad Amayreh<sup>1</sup>, A. T. (2022). Conjunction in Expository Essay Writing by Jordanian Undergraduate. *International Research Journal on Advanced Science*, 26.
- Kurniati, R. F. (2019). Conjunctions in Indonesian Undergraduate Thesis Abstracts. *Etnolinguial*, 32.
- Kusumawardhani, P. (2017). The Analysis Of Conjunctions In Writing An English Narrative. *Wanastra*, 2.
- Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Indrayani, L. M., & Rido, A. (2020). Cohesive conjunctions and and so as discourse strategies in English native and non-native engineering lecturers: A corpus-based study. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(7).
- Marfu, S. (2023). *Conjunction Analysis of Gramatical Cohesion on Christine Lindop 's Bridge and Other Love Stories*. 7, 11–19. <https://doi.org/10.30595/jssh.v7i1.16490>
- Mohammed, A. S. (2015). Conjunctions as Cohesive Devices in the Writings of English as. *3rd International Conference on Linguistics, Literature and Culture (ICLLIC 2014)*, 75.
- Najamuddin. (2020). Common Error in Use Conjunction in Writing. *Jurnal Prodi Tadris IPS*, 21.
- Ngadiman<sup>9</sup>, A. (2014). Adversative Conjunctions in Indonesian EFL. *TEFLIN journals*, 160.
- Paltridge, B. (2006). *Brian Paltridge Discourse Analysis An Introduction 2007.pdf* (p. 244).
- THE, A. C. (2017). Dian Rahayu Purba. Safnil.Rosnasari Pulungan. *Journal of English Education and Teaching (JEET)*, 66.
- Xueai, L. Y. (2019). An Analysis of Conjunctions as Cohesive Devices in High. *International Journal of Languages, Literature and Linguistics*, 228.
- Yeni Savitri<sup>1</sup>, J. S. (2021). The Analysis of Correlative Conjunctions Used in. *English journal Department*, 39.
- Zulfiani, H. (2022). Direct conjunction analysis consists of making a note of each conjunction that connects sentences. *Komunikata*, 2.