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Nazirah Ismail, Muhammad Alif Redzuan Abdullah, Normaliza Abd Rahim & Kamariah Kamarudin

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Grammatical Cohesion in Legasi Tombiruo Novel by Ramlee Awang Murshid

Nazirah Ismail, Muhammad Alif Redzuan Abdullah, Normaliza
Abd Rahim & Kamariah Kamarudin

Faculty of Modern Languages and Communication, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor,
Malaysia

Email: nazirah2773@gmail.com, muhammadalif@upm.edu.my, nliza@upm.edu.my &
kkamaria@upm.edu.my

Abstract

This study aims to determine conjunctive devices that are found in Legasi Tombiruo novel written by Ramlee Awang Murshid (RAM). This study also analysed the types of conjunctive devices used in the novel to link the sentences, clauses, and paragraphs to become a comprehensive discourse that is capable of leaving a lasting impression on the readers. A qualitative method is employed in this research. Software *Atlas ti8* is used to analyse the content of the texts based on the novel as part of the research instrument. The source of this study is a novel entitled Legasi Tombiruo written by Ramlee Awang Murshid. This novel has 530 pages and is analysed based on the application of its words, clauses and sentences. Cohesion theory introduced by Halliday & Hassan (1976) is adopted in this research. Apart from that, types of Malay language conjunctive devices are categorized according to Karim *et al* (2011). Findings from the research indicate that there are four types of conjunctive cohesion devices which are additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal conjunction in Legasi Tombiruo novel. This study will facilitate discourse researchers to understand the structural aspect of conjunction devices in Malay Language. It is hoped that the next Malay Language conjunction-based research can provide more focus to conjunction devices apart from grammar, which refers to lexical conjunction.

Keyword: Discourse, Textual, Cohesion, Conjunction, Thriller Novel

Introduction

Language is a system adopted by humans for communication purposes. Language is also used as a tool to express oneself through the creation of discourse. Discourse analysis is a research method that is employed to understand the use of language in a particular discourse regarding a broader context of phrases, clauses and sentences. Hence, novel is an extensive written discourse that is in the form of complex storytelling. Well-written literature is a coalescence of elements that forms a discourse (Sariyan, 2015). Concurrently, as stated by Brown & Yule (1983), discourse must be comprised of certain linguistic characteristics to ensure its structures possess the continuity and succinctness to convey a meaningful message. One of the elements that form the discourse's succinctness is cohesion (Halliday &

Hasan, 1985). As mentioned by Halliday & Hasan (1976), cohesion element serves as a linkage that binds the elements in a particular discourse, for example as a linkage between the first clause with the following clause, or between a sentence with the next sentence. Halliday & Hasan (1976) further asserts that cohesion element consists of several types of devices which are reference, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical repetition. These elements can be determined through textual analysis.

Problem Statement

Novel is a written discourse that is composed for reading purposes. As a result, the relationship that occurs between the author and readers through the novel is in implicit form. Thus, the discourse in the novel should fulfill certain criteria to facilitate understanding and attract readers' interest. According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), one of the criteria of written discourse is the tendency of adopting complex clauses in the discourse. The process of developing complex clauses in novel writing requires high skill so that the discourse could be conveyed clearly. Hence, a good novel is a novel that applies diverse and accurate cohesion devices which act as a linkage to the complex clause within. Due to this, multiple studies have been conducted to identify these cohesion devices in written discourse. Despite that, it is found that this research are quite extensive and lacking in focus. Examples are research conducted by (Ariaji, 2018; Amayreh & Abdullah, 2021; Memar & Kamyabigol, 2021). This inefficacy could be attributed to its variety of cohesion devices which is a part of a language that is being researched. For instance, there are many types of cohesion devices in Malay language such as ellipsis, repetition, lexical and conjunction. Within these cohesion devices, there are also other subdivisions based on certain criteria such as conjunction devices which are comprised of additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal conjunction. Thus, this extensive research is incapable of putting more focus on cohesive devices. In accordance with Yaakub et al (2021), cohesion device particularly conjunction is the most crucial and complicated element because it consists of many types and forms as well as its diverse use. Hence, research that is based solely on conjunctive devices in discourse writing should be implemented to further understand the types of these cohesions apart from filling the literature gap from previous researchers.

In addition to that, previously conducted Malay language cohesion research employed manual methods in data analysis. Manual method is defined as a process whereby researchers identify discourse devices in text based on readings by the researchers. Examples are research by (Hamid et al., 2019; Jabar & Mohamad, 2017). As a result, this process could lead to inaccuracy in data. According to (Zamawe, 2015), the development of current Qualitative Data Analysis Computer-Assisted software such as ATLAS.ti, MAXqda, NVivo and N6 can assist researchers in carrying out data transcription process as well as improving its accuracy and the speed of process analysis. Hence, discourse data analysis method in particular to conjunction research assisted by computer software such as this research which applied *Atlas Ti8* software based on Legasi Tombiruo novel should be proposed to ensure more accurate data analysis apart from bridging the gap of textual data analysis method of this country.

Study on Cohesion

Cohesion research from various aspects have long been carried out and continues to this day. This study will be exclusively focusing on written discourse cohesion research due to its form which is closer to the elements of a novel thriller as a written discourse. Among highlighted

written discourse cohesion research is research by Memar & Kamyabigol (2021) which focused on grammatical cohesion devices and lexical through Persian students' essays as a secondary language in two universities. Their research aimed to study the application of cohesion devices as a cohesive tool. Other than that, the research also placed more emphasis on the usage of cohesive devices based on gender. This research employed Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) theories.

Findings from the study showed that students from both institutions practiced the use of cohesion devices in their essays. Repetition cohesion which is derived from lexical cohesion indicated the highest frequency rate while collocation cohesion showed limited usage. It was also found that there was a significant comparison in the usage of cohesion pattern between the male and female respondents whereby female respondents displayed a more effective usage of cohesion device as opposed to male respondents.

Finding from this research was almost similar to Hadi (2021) research whereby his study revealed that lexical cohesion demonstrated highest usage rate in analysed English language essays. Besides that, it was also found from his study that essays from English language students possessed all types of cohesion devices in varying usage rates. For instance, two types of cohesion devices that were frequently applied were reference cohesion and conjunction. The research concluded that cohesion devices in students' English language essays were able to be optimized.

On the other hand, cohesion research based on written text was also conducted by (Azman *et al.*, 2020). They studied texts in the form of digitalized sermons for the Prophet's Mawlid in the year 2016, 2017 and 2018 extracted from Jakim's portal. Their first research objective was to identify the cohesion in the digitalized sermon discourse text of Prophet's Mawlid whereas the second objective was to determine the assumptions towards the society within the Prophet's Mawlid digitalized sermon text. This research adopted discourse analysis theories by Rahim (2019). Their research methodology employed qualitative research. Their research findings revealed that Prophet's Mawlid written sermon text possessed the use of grammatical and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion within the sermon text consisted of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction whereas lexical cohesion consisted of reiteration and collocation cohesion.

This is parallel with research done by Shah *et al* (2020) which analysed the practice of cohesion devices on five author Dan Brown's literary works. It was revealed that the author has a distinct cohesion practice style in which frequent use of additive conjunction cohesion. They suggested that conjunction cohesion as a cohesive tool applied in a writing can establish its role as the element that can set an author apart from the rest. According to them, every author possessed different writing styles. This indicates that no author has a similar style. The difference in style can also be demonstrated through the use of vocabulary choice, technique and style as well as the use of discourse device which refers to the cohesion device.

Additionally, their research was also in tandem with research by Haliah (2019) which described the role of cohesion practice as a tool to link the clause in text. His research which was based on studying cohesion devices in traditional Malay social discourses in the 17th to 19th centuries found the presence of several types of cohesion devices that were adopted in the Malay social discourse which were reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, restatement and collocation. Aside from that, his research which is a form of text analysis using Halliday & Hassan (1976) approach further supports the scholars' suggestion whereby correlation relationship between vocabulary, clause and sentence with the assistance of cohesion device had formed robust texts other than the application of cohesion elements in

Malay social discourse which demonstrate constant understanding and symbiotic meaning to the receiver.

The research supports another research conducted by Ariaji (2018) who proposed that reference cohesion and conjunction were a part of grammatical cohesion widely applied in written text. This research which analysed Japanese language short stories also found that these short stories displayed cohesive elements due to the use of grammatical cohesion devices and lexical cohesion by the author. However, his research contrasted with the research made by Radzi *et al* (2018). They analysed eight 'Iklan Selebriti' textbooks which aimed to study the usage of cohesion as a device to the clause arrangement to form well-arranged sentences in advertisement discourse. Their research indicated no word repetition cohesion in 'Iklan Selebriti' but in contrast, 'Iklan Selebriti' often use repetition of meaning. From the aspect of cohesion conjunction, their research concluded the phenomenon of conjunction omission was due to the practice of simple sentences in the advertisement text. This was linked with the clear and succinct discourse degree.

Based on the discussed research above, it is clear that discourse research focusing on cohesion has been a topic of interest among local and international researchers. However, highlights of this study have also highlighted the absence of discourse analysis that focused on the cohesive device in Malay thriller novel. This reflects the need to carry out this research as it will provide a new understanding to the society in regard to cohesion device in thriller genre Malay novel.

Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

- i) To identify grammatical cohesion device that is present in Malay thriller novel and,
- ii) To analyse the types that are adopted by Ramlee Awang Murshid (RAM) in thriller novel literature.

Methodology

This research employs qualitative analysis method through textual discourse study. The text used in this research is a thriller novel written by a well-known thriller novelist in Malaysia, Ramlee Awang Murshid (RAM). The analysed literary work is a novel entitled *Legasi Tombiruo*. This 530-pages novel is comprised of 63 chapters. Cohesion analysis involved all the chapters using *Atlas Ti8* software to determine the presence of cohesion devices on the novel. Meanwhile, to fulfill the objective of this research, the researcher adopts cohesion approaches as proposed by (Halliday & Hassan, 1976; Karim et al., 2011)

Theories of The Research

Novel is a lengthy and complex text prose that encompasses humans' experience and social behaviour (Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 2014). Therefore, a thriller novel must be able to fulfill its textualized elements so that its development can be constant and easy to understand. The element that forms consistency within the development of a thriller novel is an element that acts as a linkage between every aspect in the novel, which is the linkage between word, clause and paragraph. This element is termed as cohesion device. Understanding regarding this cohesion can be indicated through cohesion device taxonomy in accordance with Halliday & Hasan (1976). They further asserted that text units in clauses, sentences and even paragraphs are linked throughout the grammatical-typed cohesion device. One of the elements of this grammatical cohesion was conjunction.

Research Findings

Legasi Tombiruo novel written by Ramlee Awang Murshid is comprised of 15,026 sentences whereas the number of paragraphs is 6129. Analysis using *Atlas ti8* software found that the use of conjunction device in Legasi Tombiruo novel is 2721 times. In terms of frequency, additive conjunction device is 1625 times, followed by contrasting conjunction device at 982 times, causal conjunction device at 162 times and temporal conjunction device at 312 times. The following explanation will be focusing on the elements of each conjunction device discovered in Legasi Tombiruo novel.

Additive Conjunction

Additive conjunction device is the most frequently used device by RAM in Legasi Tombiruo novel. The findings of this research were similar to research done by (Shah *et al.*, 2020; Hamid *et al.*, 2019). According to them, additive conjunction has become the main device which develops discourse into a comprehensive text. Besides that, the application of additive conjunction devices is also used to describe consecutive behaviour of continuous actions. As stated by Karim *et al* (2011), additive conjunction is the link that provides additional information to a particular matter that has been previously mentioned before.

As a whole, a total of 1265 additive conjunction devices were used by RAM. The most often application of additive conjunction device was conjunction 'dan' which was applied at 895 times, followed by conjunction 'sambil' at 111 times, then the conjunction 'atau' at 110 times. Apart from that, there was also conjunction 'serta' at 67 times, 'malah/malahan' at 46 times, 'lantas' at 40 times, 'lalu' at 22 times, and 'kemudian' at 206 times. Meanwhile, conjunction device in the phrasal form used by RAM was quite limited. Among them were 'ataupun' at three times and 'dalam pada itu' at two times.

In Malay language, conjunction 'dan' is a word that combines two or more clauses with similar traits (Karim *et al.*, 2011). Additive conjunction 'dan' was the most regular conjunction device used by RAM in Legasi Tombiruo novel. This conjunction was the most used device because novel is a literary work that possesses the elements of written text. This is due to conjunction 'dan' is only being used in written language (Omar, 2015).

Additionally, Omar (2015) asserted that the usage of 'dan' in combining clauses can lead to the omittance of certain elements in the clauses, which refers to a similar clause with the previous clauses. The same phenomenon can also be found in Legasi Tombiruo. Examples are as followed:

No	Page	Unit Text	Example
1	9	P53A2	Berusia 27 tahun dan masih solo.
2	4	P11A7	Dua lelaki itu pun tersembam dan tidak bernyawa lagi.

Table 1 : Examples of additive conjunction 'dan' in Legasi Tombiruo novel.

The examples above show the omitted element was the subject, which was the doer. Sentence P53A2 was linked with P53A1 whereby the subject for sentence P53A1 was Siti Sarah. P53A2 was the description of Sarah's characteristics, who was a 27-year-old woman. Sarah was also not married. As for P11A7, it was a combination of two clauses. In this sentence, there was omittance of subject element for the second clause.

Aside from its role as clause linkage, conjunction 'dan' in Legasi Tombiruo novel also bound the paragraphs. Its purpose was to provide additional coverage to the story and gives ample

space for the author to create explanation which corresponds with the information available in the first clause. Nasir (1996) argued that cohesion relationships can occur beyond the paragraph segment in a particular text. Examples are as followed:

No	Page	Unit Text	Example
1	3	P5A1	Malam dingin di Kuala Lumpur...
2	3	P6A1	Dan pada waktu inilah 'sesuatu' keluar dari sarangnya mencari sasaran.

Table 2 : Example of additive conjunction 'dan' as paragraph's connector.

From the examples above, P6A1 was linked with P5A1 through the use of conjunction 'dan'. P5 was comprised of seven sentences. All these sentences were descriptions of Kuala Lumpur's night scenes. Then, RAM connected all the information with the following conjunction device 'dan' in the first sentence of P5.

The second additive conjunction most often used was the conjunction of 'sambil'. Analysis indicates that there were 111 'sambil' words which functioned as conjunction in Legasi Tombiruo novel. Conjunction 'sambil' is defined as 'dan pada waktu itu' (Omar, 2015). This conjunction can be substituted with the conjunction of 'serta'. Therefore, conjunction 'serta' were also often present in Legasi Tombiruo novel, at 76 times. According to Omar (2015), conjunction 'sambil' and 'serta' only link clauses to the predicates. Furthermore, the conjunction 'sambil' and 'serta' possess similar meaning and function in the form of compound conjunction (Karim et al., 2011).

No	Page	Unit Text	Example
1	59	P478A1	Tony keluar dari bilik pejabat.
		P478A2	Sambil melangkah, dia sempat mengemaskan kot dan tali leher.
2	310	P3037A1	Dato' Jumal dipercayai mampu melangkaui normal waras seorang manusia termasuk menghapus serta melenyapkannya dari dunia ini

Table 3: Example of additive conjunction 'sambil' and 'serta' in Legasi Tombiruo novel.

Aside from that, additive conjunction 'atau' was also frequently used in Legasi Tombiruo novel, at 67 times. Conjunction 'atau' acted as an information provider by giving options to a predetermined subject matter with the preceding subject matter. According to Omar (2015), grammatically conjunction 'atau' is used in sentences to state an option between two propositions in which to explain if not x, then y. Below are examples extracted from Legasi Tombiruo novel.

Page.	Unit Text	Example
76	P674A3	Dia membayangkan Durabi menghantar orang untuk menakut-nakutkannya atau lebih buruk lagi mengupah pembunuh upahan untuk menghapuskannya.
160	P1508A2	Pertama, jual syer Encik Durabi pada saya atau Encik Durabi akan bekerja di bawah pentadbiran Diana.
269	P2617A1	<i>Business</i> tak kira apa pun situasi atau di mana kita berada
274	P2660A3	Hatinya berbelah bahagi sama ada hendak menyapa atau berdiam diri sahaja

Table 4: Examples of additive conjunction 'atau' in Legasi Tombiruo novel.

The usage of conjunction 'atau' which functioned in linking interrogative sentences in Legasi Tombiruo novel, demonstrated its traits. In Legasi Tombiruo novel, the conjunction 'atau' only emerged at the beginning of the sentence. This is shown in the examples below:

No	Page.	Unit Text	Example
1	289	P2794A4	Apakah bukan berwajah manusia?
		P2794A5	Atau rupanya memang seorang manusia?
2	318	P3000A1	"Kalau begitu, Tombiruo yang akan kita buru tu, memang asuhan awak?
		P3000A1	Atau lebih kepada baka asal awak?"
3	115	P1032A3	Apakah ini satu kebetulan yang memang kebetulan?
		P1032A4	Atau telah dirancang terlebih dahulu?

Table 5: Examples of conjunction 'atau' at the beginning of the sentence

According to Omar (2015), the conjunction 'atau' can connect two predicate subjects, objects or adverbs. Based on the table above, all the first until the third examples were interrogative sentences that used conjunctive device 'atau' at the beginning of the sentence. Its application was sequential between the first interrogative sentence with the second interrogative sentence. This could be due to the nature of thriller novel as a novel full of mystery and thrilling. Hence, RAM used conjunction 'atau' as conjunction for interrogative sentences not only to link the sentences but to raise the question in which the novel's main character failed to unravel. This acts as the portrayal of the character's emotional state. Its constant presence in sentences was also created to bring alternative meaning, in the form of interpretation of burdened thoughts carried by the characters in Legasi Tombiruo.

Besides that, analysis of Legasi Tombiruo novel had also found conjunction devices that were in the form of phrases. A total of three conjunction devices in phrases were discovered in the novel which were 'apa lagi', used at 11 times, phrase 'lebih-lebih lagi' at 8 times and phrase 'dalam pada itu' at 2 times. However, the total frequency for this phrasal conjunction was only at the minimum level. According to Karim *et al* (2011), these sequence words were independent whereby they can be applied at the front or in the middle of the sentence. Surprisingly, this was quite different when it comes to its usage pattern in Legasi Tombiruo novel. Here are the following examples of usage:

Page.	Unit Text	Example
315	P3087A1	Dalam pada itu Diana pula semakin lama semakin resah.
	P3087A2	Penantian bukanlah sesuatu yang digemarinya. (pg260)
38	P291A1	SEJAK akhir-akhir ini Amaruddin banyak termenung.
	P291A2	Lebih-lebih lagi ketika puteri mereka tidak berada di samping.
150	P1399A3	Suara panggilan Pondolou membuatkan Ejim terkejut.
	P1400A1	Apa lagi, cepat-cepat dia turun ke bawah.

Table 6: Examples of conjunction phrases at the beginning of the sentence

Based on the examples above, the position of sequence words of 'dalam pada itu', 'lebih-lebih lagi', and 'apa lagi' were at the beginning of the sentence. Even though these phrases were in independent position from the grammatical aspect of Malay Language as stated by Karim *et al* (2011), such characteristic was not found in Legasi Tombiruo novel. This further concludes that the use of RAM's conjunction cohesive device in Legasi Tombiruo novel is an aberration and aimed at developing the author's language style traits.

Adversative Conjunction

Apart from additive conjunction, 982 other conjunction devices were also applied in Legasi Tombiruo. This conjunction device is defined as opposition. Halliday & Hassan (1976) defined that the definition carried by this device expresses the prediction of contrast that could be interpreted through previous sentences. Adversative conjunction links the before and after elements with 'contrasting' meaning (Nasir, 1996). Commonly used adversative conjunctions in Legasi Tombiruo novel were 'tetapi' or 'tapi' at 286 times, conjunction 'cuma' at 213 times, conjunction 'hanya' at 210 times, 'namun' or 'namun demikian' at 117 times. In addition to that, other adversative conjunctions were 'sebenarnya' at 70 times, 'biarpun' at 38 times, 'memangnya' at 13 times, 'sungguhpun' at 11 times, 'meskipun' at 11 times, 'bagaimanapun' at 7 times and 'sebaliknya' at 3 times. The high count of device types in this novel demonstrated the variation of devices in it.

According to Omar (2015), the conjunction 'tetapi' has a 'contrasting' meaning component because 'tetapi' combines two different 'propositions' against each other. She further added that the contrasting meaning component does not need to be stated with the negative form of words.

Examples are as followed

No	Page.	Unit Text	Example
1	389	P3895A1	Linda hendak memeluk anaknya tapi Diana sengaja bangkit dari katil dan segera bergegas ke bilik air
2	6	P30A4	Siti Nurhaliz mengandung lagi kali kedua tapi malangnya dia keguguran

Table 7 : Examples of adversative conjunction 'tetapi'

Meanwhile, a total of 284 conjunction 'tetapi' in the short form of 'tapi' were used in Legasi Tombiruo. On the contrary, the full form of the word 'tetapi' was only employed at two times by RAM. Below are the examples:

No	Hlmn.	Unit Text	Example
1	46	P349A3	Hari ini pihak polis mengeluarkan kenyataan menerusi sidang media bahawa remaja perempuan tidak diculik.
		P349A3	Tapi dilaporkan mengikut teman lakinya ke sebuah tempat.
2	40	P300A4	Dia bukan berada dalam lingkaran hutan.
		P300A5	Tapi berada dalam sebuah ruang besar yang kelihatan moden.

Table 8: conjunction 'tetapi' in the short form of 'tapi'

The two above examples embodied contrasting information between the first clause with the following clause whereby it was linked with the device of 'tetapi'. Nonetheless, the original form was shortened to the word 'tapi'. This is related to the language style adopted by RAM in his novel. According to Karim *et al* (2011), the difference in language use is termed as language style which refers to the phenomenon of the Malay Language user's preference to use verbal style when communicating with each other. They also asserted that this language style usage is commonly found in written discourse in Legasi Tombiruo novel. This is to further strengthen the relationship between the author with the thriller novel's readers.

Next, it is discovered that Legasi Tombiruo novel used the adversative conjunction of 'cuma' and 'hanya'. Conjunction 'cuma' was used 213 times whereas conjunction 'hanya' was used at 210 times. Both of these conjunction devices possess a similar meaning component which means 'otherwise'. Examples of its use are as followed:

No	Page	Unit Text	Example
1	141	P1319A2	Langsung tidak mendengar suaranya.
2	141	P1319A2	<u>Hanya</u> senyuman sahaja yang menjadi perantaraannya dengan orang.
3	51	P405A3	Tiada sebarang igauan buruk.
4	51	P405A4	<u>Cuma</u> digamit kenangan silam dalam sebuah layangan mimpi yang telah menerjah ke sebuah dimensi yang tidak mampu digapai secara nyata.

Table 9: Examples of adversative conjunction 'hanya' dan 'Cuma'

Aside from that, analysis has also identified 11 times of 'biarpun' adversative conjunction device. In Legasi Tombiruo novel, this 'adversative' conjunction device did not only link clauses with similar meaning but instead rejected the previous clause. This is consistent with the research findings by Yaakub *et al* (2021). The table below shows the following examples extracted from Legasi Tombiruo novel.

No	Page	Unit Text	Example
1	431	P4256A1	Sarah mengeluh berat.
		P4256A2	Biarpun begitu, kesal tidak termaktub dalam kamus dirinya sekarang.

Table 10: Examples of adversative conjunction sentence of 'biarpun begitu'

Both of these two statements demonstrated contrasting information between one another. Based on example 1, UTP4256A1 was an outward expression of frustration by Sarah which described burdened thoughts that she was experiencing as the moment. On the contrary, the cohesion device of 'biarpun begitu' used by the author in UTP4256A2 provided an impression to the readers that the burden held by Sarah didn't weaken her will.

2.3 Causal Conjunction

This thriller novel also applied a variety of causal conjunction devices. The function of causal conjunction is to link one occurring action or event due to some specific reasons which either leads to meaning that states an excuse or meaning that states an explanation (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). According to Karim *et al* (2011), this cause-and-effect relationship could be determined through the conjunction of 'sebab' and 'kerana'. However, analysis found that this device is also present in the form of 'oleh itu' and 'seperti yang' phrases. Analysis of Legasi Tombiruo novel showed the discovery of 162 causal conjunction devices. From the count, relationships formed through the word 'sebab' or 'disebabkan' were at 94 times, word 'maka' at 48 times, word 'kerana' and 'kerana itu' at 16 times, through phrase 'seperti yang' at 3 times and through phrase of 'oleh itu' at 1 time.

Omar (2015) stated that causal conjunction device is ubiquitous in subordinate clauses which operate in main sentences. As for Karim *et al* (2011), she argued that this device could be defined as a catalyst to an occurrence. This could be proven with examples given:

No	Page	Unit Text	Example
1	11	P64A2 P64A4	Sarah langsung tidak berpuas hati dengan maklumat seperti itu. Disebabkan itulah Sarah menyelinap masuk.
2	22	P131A3	Pondolou jadi tidak keruan dek kerana gagal memujuk tangisan bayi itu.

Table 11: Examples of causal conjunction sentences 'disebabkan itulah' and 'kerana'

In line with Table 15, text units in number one to three showed the connection between text units with conjunction device which led to the definition of cause and effect. In example one, a causal device was applied to explain the reason behind Sarah's resentment. As for the second example, it was used to explain why Pondolou was feeling agitated.

Temporal Conjunction

Analysis also found that this Legasi Tombiruo novel took full advantage of temporal conjunction devices in building cohesiveness in the literary work. Temporal conjunction is a relationship existing between clauses or sentences which carries sequential meaning in clarifying situations whereby one correlates with the other (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Karim *et al* (2011) supported this statement by stating that temporal conjunction is a device that expresses the time order or the series of a phenomenon. Legasi Tombiruo novel employed a total of 312 temporal conjunction devices. From the number, the conjunction 'kemudian' was the most often used which is at 206 times, followed by the conjunction 'akhirnya' at 102 times. Phrasal temporal conjunction in the form of 'sehingga hari ini' with 1 time and 'kesimpulannya' at 3 times. Below is a frequency table of word or phrasal form usage in the form of temporal conjunction device found in Legasi Tombiruo novel.

Based on the analysis, the result revealed these linked cohesive sentences used words and phrases that were correlative in traits. This could be demonstrated from the examples extracted from the novel.

No	Page	Unit Text	Example
1	21	P131A3	Lama-kelamaan dia ternampak sebuah perahu kecil menyerupai sebuah raga buluh yang mengikuti aliran sungai dengan tenang.
		P132A2	Pondolou menguak air sungai.
		P132A3	Segera mendapatkan perahu kecil itu. Kemudian menariknya ke tebing.
2	178	P1675A1	Selepas tayangan, Sarah berpisah dengan Emma. Sarah pulang semula ke Shah Alam.
		P1675A3	Selepas itu, dia tidak ingat apa-apa.
		P1675A4	Sehinggalah Sarah terjaga sekejap tadi dalam keadaan mami seperti dilanda sebuah igauan ngeri.

Table 12: Examples of temporal conjunction sentence

In example one, the correlation of time order that was shown through phrases 'berwaktu-waktu' and 'lama-kelamaan' were indefinite quantifier that was used to convey the duration of time spent. The word 'berwaktu-waktu' could be defined as the extended duration of time taken by Pondolou to raise his adopted child. This sentence was linked with the following sentence using temporal conjunction which defined the ending behind Pondolou's effort. Meanwhile in example 2, the usage of words and phrases act as succession meaning. The cohesive sentences were linked by phrases 'selepas tayangan', 'selepas itu', and 'sehinggalah'. These sentences were descriptions of activities that were accomplished by Sarah during the night in which she went out with her friend Emma. This correlation was reflected in succession through the portrayal of Sarah's activities after watching a film, followed by the next activity which ended with the word *sehinggalah* that signals the end of the night's activities.

Conclusion

The research findings in Legasi Tombiruo novel showed that this novel applies a variety of conjunction devices. This indicates that the novel Legasi Tombiruo is comprised of high number of cohesions. The result is similar to research conducted by (Amayreh & Abdullah 2021; Muttaqin *et al.*, 2021; Hadi, 2021; Azman *et al.*, 2020). Furthermore, it's important to note the relevancy of this research in highlighting the characteristics of Legasi Tombiruo's thriller novel which consists of a high number of cohesion elements reflected from its various form of grammatical cohesion devices. The discussion and examples provided in this research are the evidence which further supports that this novel fulfills the written discourse's textualize traits. The variety of cohesion used by the author is appropriate with the novel's characteristic as a structural literary work and interesting to the readers. Besides that, the content of this novel that is compact and full of excitement is being well-integrated by the author which contributes to most of his novels have received recognition and acquired fan base. As a whole, this research offers insights to discourse textual researchers in understanding the elements in constructing a discourse. Therefore, it is hoped that the next researchers can further develop discourse analysis writing especially in regard to a novel so that more focus could be placed on other conjunction devices such as repetitive and lexical

conjunction which aims to identify more conjunctive devices in Malay language. Apart from that, the application of certain latest software in future discourse research should be encouraged to ensure the validity of Malay language discourse analysis.

Theoretical and Contextual Contribution

The theory of cohesion by Halliday & Hassan (1976) gives a clear picture of various conjunction devices in English. On the other hand, this study applied the theory to Malay-language data by focusing on only one additional conjunction device. This study makes the analysis of Additive Conjunction in Malay discourse more detailed. Thus, this study contributed to discovering various additional cohesive devices in Malay that Malay language students can utilize, authors and researchers in their writing to produce a cohesive discourse.

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