

**THE ANALYSIS OF CLAUSE RELATIONS IN 'HARD TIMES'**

**A NOVEL BY CHARLES DICKENS**



**A Thesis**

*Submitted to the Faculty of Letters Hasanuddin University  
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*by:*  
**Vika Putri Alim**  
F 211 02 096

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**SKRIPSI**

**The Analysis Of Clause Relations In 'Hard Times' A Novel  
By Charles Dickens**

Disusun dan diajukan oleh:

**VIKA PUTRI ALIM**

Nomor Pokok: F 211 02 096

Telah dipertahankan di depan Panitia Ujian Skripsi

Pada tanggal 30 November 2007

Dan dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat.

Menyetujui,

Komisi Pembimbing



Drs. Agustinus Ruruk Lilak, M.A.  
Ketua



Drs. Abd. Madjid Djuraid, M.Hum.  
Sekretaris

Pembantu Dekan I Fakultas Sastra  
Universitas Hasanuddin



Drs. M. Amir P., M. Hum

Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris



Drs. Husain Hasyim, M. Hum

Pada Hari ini, 30 November 2007, Panitia Ujian Skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul:

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Charles Dickens**

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat akhir guna memperoleh gelar sarjana sastra, Jurusan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

Makassar, 30 November 2007

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| 3. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A            | Penguji I    |
| 4. Drs. Husain Hasyim., M. Hum       | Penguji II   |
| 5. Drs. Agustinus Ruruk Lilak., M.A  | Konsultan I  |
| 6. Drs. Abd. Madjid Djuraid., M. Hum | Konsultan II |

The image shows five handwritten signatures, each written over a horizontal dotted line. The signatures are arranged vertically, corresponding to the roles listed in the table to the left. The signatures are written in black ink and are somewhat stylized and cursive.

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## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul “The Analysis of Clause Relations in ‘Head Times’ A novel by Charles Dickens” yang memfokuskan pembahasan mengenai Analisis relasi antar klausa dan konjungsi sebagai penanda dalam teks novel “Hard Times” karya Charles Dickens.

Penulisan ini bertujuan untuk menunjukkan dan menjelaskan jenis-jenis relasi antar klausa yang nampak dalam novel “Hard Times” serta jenis-jenis konjungsi sebagai penanda adanya hubungan antar klausa. Didalam mengembangkan tulisan ini, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian pustaka yang mengacu pada sumber pustaka yang relevan dengan topik yang dibahas, dengan menerapkan teknik note-taking (teknik mencatat semua data yang relevan dengan topik).

Data yang telah diperoleh kemudian dianalisa dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif, dengan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: mengidentifikasi, yaitu membaca semua kalimat pada bab 10, 11, 12 dalam novel tersebut. Selanjutnya penulis menggunakan teknik dokumentasi yaitu menulis semua data yang diperoleh, kemudian mengklasifikasi data berdasarkan jenisnya. Pada tahap ini teori-teori analisis yang diperoleh juga melalui metode pustaka yakni membaca buku-buku yang relevan dengan pokok masalah skripsi ini.

Pada tahap akhir penulisan, ditemukan bahwa enam jenis relasi antar klausa digunakan dalam novel tersebut. Demikian juga dengan keempat jenis konjungsi. Akan tetapi ada beberapa konjungsi yang mengalami penyimpangan dalam penggunaannya, dan hal itu diperkirakan dipengaruhi oleh gaya penulisan dari pengarang novel tersebut.



## Chapter 1

### Introduction

#### 1.1. Background

People use language to share their feelings and thought. Discourse analysis as one of language studies which is concerned with examining the language above the sentence (McCarthy, 1997) divided language into two main parts that is spoken discourse and written discourse.

Written discourse is different from spoken discourse. In written text, people can think about what they want to say and how to say it before they write it, while in natural spoken discourse, people usually talk spontaneously. In discourse (spoken or written) units are related together to form higher linguistic organization. Text, for example in prose, organizes group of clauses into sentences, sentences into sections and sections into chapters. Every units which is called in written discourse as segments, should be related to one another coherently to make the readers easier to interpret the texts and make a sense of them.

To relate each segment in the text coherently, cohesive devices have important roles. They express the continuity that exists between one part of the text and another. One of cohesive devices is conjunction. Conjunction is different from another kinds of cohesive devices (referent and substitution), conjunction presuppose a textual sequence and signals a relationship between segments of the discourse.

Clause relations often have conjunctions which act as a clue for the readers to recognize the kinds of clause relation in the texts. Different types of conjunctions,

when used in linking two clauses/sentences, could form different types of clause relations.

In this analysis, the writer will take 'Hard Times' a novel by Charles Dickens. Charles Dickens was born in Landport, Portsmouth, Hampshire. He began his job as a journalist in 1834. Dickens' first novel 'The Pickwick Papers' was published in March 1836. His novel 'Hard Times' was published in 1854, it mostly tells about the social and economic pressures some people were under. His reasons for writing 'Hard Times' were monetary, educational and critical. In writing his novel, Dickens was influenced by the style of 18<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Romance.

Considering those explanations above, the writer is interested in observing clause relations in prose. This kind of written discourse is much more accessible than other literary genres. However, the readers should understand first what the author is trying to say. Thus, the readers need to know what kinds of relations between clauses in the texts to help them interpret the message and make a sense of what the author is saying.

## **1.2. Identification of Problem**

Concerning the description above, the writer draws some problems to analyze:

1. Each sentence in the texts should relate one another coherently.
2. Conjunctions signal the relation in the texts.
3. Conjunction has various types
4. Different types of conjunction could form different types of clause relation.

### **1.3. Scope of Problem**

In this thesis, the writer focused on identifying the types of conjunctions occur in the texts, and also the kinds of clause relations formed by the use of conjunctions.

### **1.4. Statement of Problem**

1. What types of conjunctions occur in the texts?
2. What kinds of clause relations formed by the conjunction used in the texts?

### **1.5. The Objective of Study**

1. To explain that type of conjunctions occur in the text.
2. To analyze the types of clause relation formed by conjunctions used in the texts

### **1.6. Significance of Study**

The purpose of this study is to give information about the use of conjunction in the texts and clause relational approach as one alternative of the text analysis. The writer hopes that this study will give a contribution to English learners in analyzing written discourse.

### **1.7 Research Methodology**

In completing this writing, as a scientific work, the writer uses method which is suitable for the research object. The method which is used should follow the rules

of writing. In relation to the methodology of this research, the writer does the following steps.

### **1.7.1 Library Research**

The writer uses this method to find some references which are related to this analysis. The references are books and theses which contain theories and information that support this writing. Other references are gained by writer from articles and internet.

### **1.7.2 Technique of Collecting Data**

In order to collect the data, the writer read the novel "Hard Times" and does some technique:

- **Note-Taking**

Note taking is the most frequent type of technique used by writer. During the observation, the writer used this technique to take and wrote down the data in accordance with the purpose of this research.

- **Identification**

Identification technique used by the writer to identify the types of conjunctions and the types of clause relations exist in the novel "Hard Times"

- **Scrutinized Technique**

Scrutinized technique is the process of selecting data. In this process, the writer reads the text and chooses which data that are related to the analysis. The transcriptions of sentences taken from the texts are scrutinized to gain the appropriate data.

### 1.7.3 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing data, the writer will use descriptive method to describe the fact or data about clause relation that the writer has already collected. The writer does a number of ways in collecting and analyzing the data, they are:

- Step one

The writer will read 'Hard Times' chapter 10, 11, 12 and observe the relation among the utterances in the novel.

- Step two

The writer will then search the utterances, which contain conjunction and clause relation, and record the data in writing

- Step three

The writer analyzes the types of conjunctions occur in the texts

- Step four

The writer identifies the types of clause relations formed by conjunctions used in the texts.

## **1.8 Population and Sample**

### **1.8.1 Population**

The writer takes novel 'Hard Times' by Charles Dickens that has 21 chapters and 3572 sentences.

### **1.8.2 Sample**

In this thesis, the writer takes chapter 10 which consist of 179 sentences. These chapter are choose because the writer found conjunctions and clause relations which are more various than other chapters in "Hard Times"

## Chapter 2

### Theoretical Background

#### 2.1. Previous Study

Clause relations were analyzed by Gusmiadirrahman in his thesis **A Clause Relational Analysis of John Keats's Selected Poems**. The research of his thesis focuses on John Keats's selected poems **Ode on Indolence** and **Ode to Psyche**. However the writer found the difference with what she is going to analyze. Gusmiadirrahman's thesis explains all kinds of cohesive devices, which give signal to the occurrence of clause relation. While the writer will takes conjunction only as devices of the occurrence of clause relation.

#### 2.2. Discourse and Discourse analysis

Discourse is a language in use, for communication and is felt to be coherent. It can be anything from a grunt or a single expletive, through short conversation and scribbled notes, memo, novel or a lengthy legal case. Discourse analysis examines how stretches of language considered to be meaningful and unified for their users (Cook, 1989).

Discourse analysis is a study of the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. It has grown into a wide ranging and heterogeneous discipline which finds its unity in the description of language above the sentence and an interest in the context and cultural influences which effect language in use (McCarthy, 1947).

“A discourse refers to a continuous stretch of language of language larger than a sentence, but within this broad notion, several different applications may be found. At its most general, a discourse is a behavioral unit which has a pretheoretical status in linguistics: it is a set of utterance which constitutes any recognizable speech event, e.g. a conversation, a joke, a sermon, an interview” (Crystal, (1885:96) as quoted by Djuraid 2006)

### **2.3. Conjunctions**

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. (McCarthy, 1947)

Yet another type of normal relation between sentences-and perhaps the most apparent-is provided by those words and phrases which explicitly draw attention to the type of relationship which exist between one sentence or clause and another. These are conjunctions. These words may simply add more information to what has already been said (and, furthermore, add to that) or elaborate or exemplify it (for instance, thus, in other words). They may contrast new information with old information, or put another side to the argument (or, on the other hand, however, conversely). They may relate new information to what has already been given in terms of causes (so, consequently, because, for this reason) or in time (formerly, then, in the end, next) or they may indicate a new departure or a summary (by the way, well, to sum up, anyway). (Cook, 1990)



A conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relation, from both reference, on the one hand, and substitution and ellipsis on the other. It is not simply an anaphoric relation.

Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly by virtue of their specific meanings; they are not primarily devices for reaching out into the preceding (or following) text, but they express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of the other components in the discourse. According to Halliday and Hasan (1984), conjunction can be divided into four types, that is, Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal:

- Additive

Additive conjunctions show a succession of two independent elements the second of which happens to be tied on the first. In addition, to set as if it were additional information or an afterthought such as: and, furthermore, beside, for instance, by contrast, etc.

Example:

My client says he does not know this witness. Further, he denies ever having seen her or spoken to her

The word *further* shows that sentence 2 is additional information in order to explain the information of sentence 1

Here is summary of the conjunctive relations of the 'additive' type, with examples of each:

-Simple additive relations (external and internal)

Additive : and; and also, and...too

Negative : nor; and...not, not...either, either

Alternative : or; or else

-Complex additive relations (internal): emphatic

Additive : further(more), moreover, additionally, besides that,  
add to this, in addition, and another thing

Alternative : alternatively

-Complex additive relations (internal): de-emphatic

Afterthought : incidentally, by the way

-Comparative relations (internal)

Similar : likewise, similarly, in the same way, in (just) this  
Way

Dissimilar : on the other hand, by contrast, conversely

-Appositive relations (internal)

Expository : that is, I mean, in other words, to put it another  
way

Exemplificatory : for instance, for example, thus

- Adversative

The basic meaning of adversative relation is contrary to expectation it draws a contrast between a new sentence and the previous one, such as: but, yet, however, on the other hand, etc

Example:

She failed. However, she's tried her best.

The word *however* shows a contrastive relation between clause 1 and clause 2.

It contrast two alternative phenomena

Summary of conjunctive relation of the 'adversative' type:

-Adversative relations 'proper' ('in spite of') (external and internal)

Simple : yet; though; only

Containing 'and' : but

Emphatic : however, nevertheless, despite this, all the same

-Contrastive relations ('as against') (external)

Simple : but, and

Emphatic : however, on the other hand, at the same time, as  
against that

-Contrastive relations ('as against') (internal)

Avowal: in fact, as a matter of fact, to tell the truth, actually, in point  
of fact

-Correlative relations ('not...but') (internal)

Correction of meaning : instead, rather, on the contrary

Correction of wording : at least, rather, I mean

-Dismissive (generalized adversative) relations ('no matter..., still')

(external and internal)

Dismissal, closed : in any/either case/event, any/either way,  
whichever...

Dismissal, open-ended : anyhow, at any rate, in any case, however  
that may be

- Causal

Causal conjunction makes a causal link between two sentences such as:  
therefore, so, as a result, hence, etc.

Example:

You aren't leaving are you? Because I've got something to say to you

The word *because* is used to make causal link between sentence 1 and 2,  
where sentence 2 is the reason for what was just said in sentence 1

Here is a summary of relations of the casual type:

-Casual relations, general ('because . . . , so ') (external and internal)

Simple : so, thus, hence, there fore

Emphatic : consequently, accordingly, because of this

-Casual relations, specific

Reason : (mainly external) for this reason, on account of this  
(internal) it follows (from this), on this basis

Result : (mainly external) as a result (of this), in  
consequence (of this)  
(internal) arising out of this

Purpose : (mainly external) for this in mind/view, with this  
intention (internal) to this end

-Reversed casual relations, general

Simple : for; because

-Conditional relations ('if... , then') (external and internal)

Simple : then

Emphatic : in that case, that being the case, in such an event, under those circumstances

Generalized : under the circumstances

Reversed polarity : otherwise, under the circumstances

- Respective relations ('with respect to') (internal)

Direct : in this respect/connection, with regard to this; here

Reversed polarity : otherwise, in other respects; aside/ apart from This

• Temporal

Temporal conjunction is conjunctive relation that makes a time link between clauses or sentences.

Example:

'Ticket, please!' said the guard, putting his head in at the window. In a moment everybody was holding out a ticket.

The phrase *in a moment* used to make time link between sentence 1 and 2.

There are two activities showed by the sentences, activity in sentence 1 held first and followed by activity in sentence 2.

The following is a summary of the conjunctive relations of the temporal type:

-Simple temporal relations (External)

Sequential : (and) then, next, afterwards, after that,

subsequently

Simultaneously : (just) then, at the same time, simultaneously

Preceding : earlier, before then/that, previously

-Complex temporal relations (External)

Immediate : at once, there upon, on which; just before

Interrupted : soon, presently, later, after a time; some time,  
earlier, formerly

Repetitive : next time, on another occasion; this time, on this  
occasion; the last time, on a previous occasion

Specific : next day, five minutes later, five minutes earlier

Durative : meanwhile, all this time

Terminal : by this time; up till that time, until then

Punctiliar : next moment; at this point/moment; the previous  
Moment

-Conclusive relations (External)

Simple : finally, at last, in the end, eventually

-Sequential and conclusive relations (external): Correlative forms

Sequential : first...then, first...next, first...second...

Conclusive : at first...finally, at first...in the end

-Temporal relations (internal)

Sequential : then, next, secondly...

Conclusive : finally, as a final point, in conclusion

-Temporal relations (internal): correlative forms

Sequential : first...next, first...then, first...secondly...;  
in the first place...; to begin with...

Conclusive : ...finally, ...to conclude with

-‘here and now’ relations (internal)

Past : up to now, up to this point, hitherto, heretofore

Present: at this point, here

Future: from now on, henceforward

-Summary relations (internal)

Culminative : to sum up, in short, briefly

Resumptive : to resume, to get back to the point, anyway

*(all example for conjunction are taken from Halliday and Hasan (1984))*

In order to make a classification of conjunctive relations, Halliday and Hassan

make a table of conjunctive relation:

### Types of Conjunctive Relations

	External/Internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
ADDITIVE	Additive, simple: Additive <i>and, and also</i> Alternative <i>or, or else</i>	Complex, Emphatic: Additive <i>furthermore, in addition, besides</i> Alternative <i>alternatively</i>	Apposition: Expository <i>that is, I mean, in other words</i> Exemplificatory <i>for instance, thus</i>	Comparison: Similar <i>likewise, similarly, in the same way</i> Dissimilar <i>on the other hand, by contrast</i>
		Complex, de-emphatic: After-Thought <i>incidentally, by the way</i>		

ADVERSA-TIVE	<p>Adversative 'Proper': Simple <i>Yet, though, only</i> Contain- ing 'and' Emphatic <i>however, nevertheless, despite this</i></p>	<p>Contrastive: Avowal <i>in fact, actually, as a mater of fact</i> Contrastive (external): Simple <i>but, and</i> Emphatic <i>however, on the other hand, at the same time</i></p>	<p>Correction: Of meaning <i>instead, rather, on the contrary</i> Of wording <i>at least, rather, I mean</i></p>	<p>Dismissal: Closed <i>in any case, in either case, whichever way it is</i> Open-ended <i>in any case, anyhow, at any rate, however it is</i></p>
CAUSAL	<p>Causal, general: Simple <i>so, then, hence, therefore</i> Emphatic <i>consequently, because of this</i> Causal, specific: Reason <i>for this reason, on account of this</i> Result <i>as a result, in consequence</i> Purpose <i>for this purpose, with this in mind</i></p>	<p>Reversed causal: Simple <i>for, because</i> Causal, specific: Reason <i>it follows, on this basis</i> Result <i>arising out of this</i> Purpose <i>to this end</i></p>	<p>Conditional (also external): Simple <i>then</i> Emphatic <i>in that case, in such an event, that being so under the circumstances</i> General- ized Reversed polarity <i>otherwise, under other circumstances</i></p>	<p>Respective: Direct <i>in this respect, in this regard, with reference to this</i> Reversed polarity <i>otherwise, other respects, aside from this</i></p>
TEMPORAL	<p>Temporal, simple (external only): Sequential <i>then, next, after that,</i> Simul- Taneous <i>just then, at the same time</i> Preceed- ing <i>previously, before that</i> Conclusively: Simple <i>Finally, at last</i> Correlative forms: Sequential <i>first.....then</i> Conclu- sive <i>at first.....in the end</i></p>	<p>Complex (external only): Immediate <i>at once, thereupon</i> Interrupted <i>soon, after a time</i> Repetitive <i>next time, on another occasion</i> Specific <i>next day, an hour later</i> Durative <i>meanwhile</i> Terminal <i>until then</i> Punctiliar <i>at this moment</i></p>	<p>Internal temporal: Sequential <i>then, next, secondly</i> Conclusive <i>finally, in conclusion</i> Correlative forms: Sequential <i>first...next</i> Conclusive <i>.....finally</i></p>	<p>'Here and now' Past <i>up to now, Hitherto</i> Present <i>at this point, here</i> Future <i>from now on, hence-forward</i> Summary: Sum- marizing <i>to sum up, in short, briefly</i> Resumptive <i>to resume, to return, to the point</i></p>



## 2.4 Clause Relation

A clause relation is the cognitive process whereby we interpret the meaning of a sentence or a group of sentences in the light of its adjoining sentence or group of sentences (Winter, 1971 and elsewhere, as quoted by Hoey (1983:18)).

According to Hoey, in his book (1983: 18), Winter's definition about clause relation is full of implications. The first implication is that a relation is concerned with meaning. Thus, uninterpreted grammatical cohesion is not a relation. The second implication is that a relation involves in the addition of something; when two pieces of language are placed together, if their meaning together is more than the sum of total of their separate parts, then they are in a relation with each other. If it is not, then they are not in a relation with each other.

The third implication of Winter's definition is that a sentence in isolation is interpretable in discourse term only when placed in its context. And the fourth implication is that clause relations are acts of interpretation by the readers/the listeners of what they encounter, in the light of what has already been encountered.

Based on the implications above, Hoey, then, adapted Winter's definition to allow for this:

"A clause relation is also the cognitive process whereby the choices we make from grammar, lexis and intonation in the creation of a sentence or group of sentences are made in light of its adjoining sentence or group of sentences" (1983: 19)

Furthermore, Hoey in his book explains that relations have typical grammatical representation but there is no one-to-one correspondence between relation and representation. This insight is important and its focuses on two facts about clause relation that need to be kept in mind. First, a relation is not identified by

intuition alone nor is it an adequate description of passage simply to note clauses are related; a relation is linguistically signaled in any given case. Secondly, a relation is not simply a label for a set of signals; it can be identified only by examining the content of the clauses and their context (Hoey: 22)

Based on McCarthy's theory, clause-relational is the approach to text analysis that emphasizes the interpretive acts involved in relating textual segments one to the other through relationship. It stress that the units in written discourse, were best seen as functional segments (of anything from phrasal to paragraph length) which could be related to one another. McCarthy also divided clause relation into three types i.e. a finite set of Cognitive relation, Matching relation, and Logical Structure:

- A finite set of Cognitive relations has three parts, such as:

**Cause-Consequent, e.g.:**

"I didn't remember mama *because* she died of consumption when I was three and my sister was six".

Two clauses above show the Cause-Consequent relation. Main clause as a *consequent* and subordinate clause as a *cause*

**Instrument-Achievement, e.g.:**

"Grandpa had called out the wrong time, making the man think they had more time than they did, just so they wouldn't give up hope".

The segments above show the Instrument-Achievement relation. Sentence 1 as *instrument* and sentence 2 and 3 as *achievement*

**Temporal sequence, e.g.:**

“Me and Summer sat on the edge of the bed, quiet for a minute; then we started hanging up our clothes on the rod in the corner”.

Two sentences above show the Temporal Sequence relation. There are two action showed by the sentences, sentence 1 is the first action and then followed by second action

- Matching relations has two parts, such as:

**Contrast, e.g.:**

“Summer’s voice was high and clear like a bell, while mine was low and mellow like a clarinet”.

**Equivalence, e.g.:**

“Treating people as responsible citizens brings out the best in them; they behave as such. In the same way if you treat them as criminals they will soon begin to act like criminals.

Two sentences above showing equivalence relation.

- Logical structure, for example:

**Problem-Solution, e.g.:**

“Most people like to take a camera with then when they travel abroad. But all airports nowadays have X-ray security screening and X-rays can damage film. One solution to this problem is to purchase a specially designed lead-lined pouch. These are cheap and can protect film from all but the strongest X-rays”

Sentence 1 presents us with *situation*, sentence 2 with some sort of *problem* and sentence 3 describes *solution* for the problem. (*Taken from McCarthy 1947:30*)

## CHAPTER 3

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS DATA

In This chapter, the writer will discuss the analysis of clause relations in the novel 'Hard Times. In order to gain enough data the writer selects three chapters (10, 11, 12) for this analysis. The writer tries to describe or to explain the data by analyzing the types of clause relations and conjunctions in each sentence

Halliday and Hassan's theory from their book 'Cohesion in English (1976) is used as a guidance to the writer in analyzing conjunction, and Michael McCarthy's theory from his book 'Discourse Analysis For Language Teacher' (1947)

#### Datum 1

**It had been a hot day in Coketown. Everyone knew that it was summer; but not because the sunlight threw shadows across the street. In Coketown, the people never saw very much of the sun. It was usually hidden behind the town's great clouds of dark smoke. **It was summer, certainly, because the month was july. And because the mills and the factories was very, very hot.****

The sentence above contains three conjunctions. The use of two conjunctions 'but' and 'because' form two types of clause relations.

- 'But' is known as a simple contrastive adversative. This conjunction only consists of one simple word, and it shows the contrast between dependent clause and independent clause. The use of this conjunction forms matching contrast relation which shows that the condition of summer in Coketown is contrast with usual condition of summer.

- 'Because' is used twice in the datum above, one in sentence 2 and another in sentence 5. This conjunction is classified into simple reversed causal relation which contains only one word, that's why it is called simple. It is in reversed form because the effect is placed before the cause, while in common case the effect should follow the cause. The use of 'because' creates cognitive relation in term of cause – consequence relation. It shows two reasons of why people know that it was summer. First, in sentence 2 is the common reason why people know that it was time for summer. Second, in sentence 5 is the reason of why people in Coketown know that it was summer.
- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It is used to link the two reasons of why people know about the condition when the time for summer comes. 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence. However, in the datum 'and' is placed in the front of the sentence which means that 'and' is functioned as subordinating conjunction.

#### Datum 2

A year had passed since Mr Bounderby's marriage to Louisa. In all that time, Mrs Sparsit had not freed him from her determined pity. She was sitting that evening at her favourite window. **Two windows of her flat looked down on to the street outside the bank. And so she could see what was happening in the town.** Every morning, she watched Mr Bounderby crossing the street to his office. Every evening, she saw him return to his house. She saw many other things, too.

There are two conjunctions found in the sentences above however only the occurrence of 'so' form 1 type of clause relation

- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It is used to add new information in order to show the advantage of "two windows of her flat looked down on to the street". 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence. However, in the datum 'and' is placed in the front of the sentence which means that 'and' is functioned as subordinating conjunction. This phenomenon is assumed as the author's writing style, because it is often found in the text.
- 'So' is causal conjunction, which is included in the classification of simple causal relation. It contains one word and it functions to relate sentence before and after 'so' in terms of cause. The type of clause relation formed by the use of 'so' is cognitive relation, which is classified into Cause – Consequence relation. The cause is 'two windows of her flat...' and the consequence is 'she could see...'

### Datum 3

**That evening, Mrs Sparsit had seen Mr Boundeby go. Ten minutes later, the clerks left, then the porter brought a pot of tea for the queen.**

In the datum above founded two conjunctions, and the use of them create one type of clause relation.

- 'Ten minutes later' is temporal conjunction and known as specific complex temporal relation. It contains three words and it shows a time link between the

1<sup>st</sup> sentence and 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence by putting specific time interval. Clause relation formed by the use of this conjunction is cognitive relation, specifically temporal sequence. It links the event in sentence 1 and 2.

- 'Then' is also temporal conjunction, which is classified into simple sequential temporal relation. This conjunction only consists of one word and shows the link of sequence in time of the second sentence and the third. Clause relation formed by the use of this conjunction is cognitive relation, specifically temporal sequence. It shows the later event happened after other events in previous sentences.

#### **Datum 4**

'Thank *you*, ma'am,' the porter replied. He was a young, with light hair and a white face. He had not changed much in the past five years. **He still had a great memory for facts, and he had not forgotten girl number twenty.**

There is one conjunction found in the datum above, however it doesn't create any type of clause relation.

- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It is used to add new information in order to give more explanation of how great the memory of facts does the character has. 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence.



## Datum 5

Mrs Sparsit did not have many visitors, and so she enjoyed talking to the porter in the evenings. As she was pouring out the tea, she said: 'What's the news today?'

Nothing Special, ma'am. The Hands are causing trouble again, but that isn't news, is it?'

In the datum above there are three kinds of conjunctions, but only one of them creates clause relation.

- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It is used to add new information in order to show the advantage of "did not have many visitors". 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence.
- 'So' is causal conjunction specifically general simple causal relation. The use of it in the sentences above create cause – consequent relation. The cause is showed by sentence1 and the consequence showed by sentence2.
- 'But' is known as a simple contrastive adversative. Matching contrast is the next clause relation showed in the sentence. The use of 'but' give signal that the first statement 'the Hands are...' is contrast with second statement 'that isn't news, is it?'. It is explain that there is a news that "the hands are causing trouble again", but it can not be included as news because it happens very often.

## Datum 6

Before, he answered, Bitzer paused for a moment. Then he said, 'yes ma'am, quite well except the usual gentleman, ma'am'.

There are two conjunctions founded in the datum above. The occurrence of them creates one kind of clause relation.

- 'Before' is known as temporal conjunction. It is classified into the type of simple preceding temporal conjunction. The Preceding means that this conjunction is used to show the activity which happened in the previous time. It is assumed that in the datum above the activity happen in the precious time (...he paused for a moment...) is the character was thinking for a moment
- 'Then' is also in the heading of temporal conjunction especially simple sequential temporal conjunction. This conjunction only consists of one word and shows the link of sequence in time of the first sentence and the second.
- Temporal Sequential is the type of clause relation which created by the uses of temporal conjunction above. There are two sequence of activity showed by the sentence above. 'Paused for a moment' is the first activity, which assumed that the character was thinking about the answer he would say. The next activity is the character finally answer the question showed by 'he said, yes ma'am, quite well...?'

## Datum 7

Remember, please,' Mrs Sparsit said, 'that I am in charge of the bank at night. Mr Bounderby has kindly recognized my high position – and my family's high position. And so I must be true to him. I cannot be true to him if I listen to

names. I certainly cannot listen to a name that is, unfortunately, connected with his. So, please Bitzer, just use the word “person”.

In datum 14 there are two kinds of conjunction, which used to link each sentence and one of them could create clause relation

- ‘And’ is classified into simple additive which used to add new information. The link between meaning of sentence 1 and 2 with sentence 3 create information that one of Mrs Sparsit’s duty as ‘Person In Charge’ of the bank is being true to his master Mr Bounderby ‘And’ is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above ‘and’ is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author’s writing style, because it used very often in the text.
- ‘So’ is used twice in the datum above, and both of them are in the heading of causal conjunction which is included in the classification of simple causal relation. Just like ‘and’, ‘so’ also a coordinating conjunction which function to relate two independent clause to make a compound sentence. However, in the datum above ‘so’ is placed with ‘and’ in front of the sentence. This circumstance also has same reason with ‘and’. The first ‘so’ between sentence 2 and 3 creates Cause – consequence. Sentences 1 and 2 is the Cause, and sentence 3 is the Consequence. And the second ‘so’ form the type of Logical Structure, specifically Problem – Solution. Sentence 4 and 5 is interpreted as Problem and sentence 6 as Solution.

## Datum 8

Thank you, ma'am. I do save a lot of my wages. But he saves nothing' – Bitzer turned suddenly from the window. Ma'am, there's a gentleman in the street. He has been looking up here for a minute or two. And he is coming to the door.

The next moment, there was a knock downstairs.

'Who can that be?' Mrs Sparsit asked. 'He's too late for the bank. But i am in charge of it, and so perhaps I ought to see him. See who it is, please, Bitzer.'

A minute passed, and Bitzer returned with the visitor.

In the datum above, there are four conjunctions that creates three type of clause relations.

- 'But' in the sentence above is used twice, it is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. Both of them' is used to draws a contrast between the meaning in sentence 2 and 3, and between the meaning in sentence 3 and sentence 4 in paragraph 2. In terms of clause relation, The use of 'but' form Matching Contrast. First 'but' gives signal that 'I' and 'he' has different way in using their money. The utterance also contains meaning that 'I' is better than 'He' in their way of managing their account. Second 'but' try to reveal the contradiction between the real situation (He's too late) and the situation which Mrs Sparsit could made by using her authority to let him enter the bank. Like the other coordinate conjunction (so, and), 'but' here also treated different. It is placed after full stop, while usually it is placed after comma. It presumed that this phenomenon also influenced by the author's writing style.

- 'And' is classified into simple additive which used to add new information that there is a man in front of the door. It is indicate that the speaker of this utterance inform to the hearer that the man should be met soon because he did not only looking up to the bank but now he is standing in front of the door. 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'and' is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it used very often in the text
- 'The next moment' is in the heading of temporal conjunction, which classified into interrupted complex temporal conjunction. The use of 'the next moment' creates Temporal Sequence, which used to link two sequenced events. It also shows that there is time interval between event in sentence 6 paragraph 1 and sentence 1 paragraph 2
- 'So' is simple causal conjunction. It contains one word and it functions to relate new information to what has already been given in terms of cause. The clause relation formed by the use of conjunctions 'so', is Cause – Consequence. Sentences 1 and 2 is the cause and sentence 3 is the consequence.

## Datum 9

A young man followed Bitzer into the room. **He was dressed very well, even carelessly well. And he had an easy, rather careless manner too.** Mrs Sparsit decided at once that he was a gentleman.

In the datum above there is only one type of conjunction and the use of it doesn't create any type of clause relation.

- 'And' is classified into simple additive which used to add new information. In this case it relates previous information with new one about the character's appearance. 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'and' is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it used very often in the text
- **Datum 10**

'It can't be! Excuse me – have you always lived here?'

'No, sir, **only since my husband died. Before that we lived in very different conditions.'**

There is one conjunction founded in the sentences above. And the use of it creates one type of clause relation.

- 'Before' is identified as temporal conjunction, which classified into simple preceding temporal conjunction. Clause relation creates by the occurrence of 'before' in the datum 10 is cognitive relation specifically Temporal Sequence.

There are two conditions which happen in different time, 'lived in different conditions' is happen in preceding time and 'husband died' is happened later.

#### **Datum 11**

**'I am the servant of some unfortunate facts, sir. But I have got used to them'.**

In the sentence above there is one type of conjunction, and the use of it creates one type of clause relation.

- 'But' is in the heading of containing 'and' adversative conjunction. It is containing 'and' because in 'but' contains within itself also the logical meaning 'and'. 'But' is a shorthand form of 'and however'. Clause relation made by the existence of 'but' in those sentences above is Matching relation, specifically Matching Contrast .It draws contradiction between sentence 1 and sentence 2. It contains meaning that even though the real life is unpleasant the character is endeavoring to make it pleasant.

#### **Datum 12**

'Of course. Thank you for reminding me. I have a letter for Mr Bounderby – it introduces me to him. **I asked a man where Mr Bounderby lived; and the fellow brought me here.** Perhaps he thought the bank was still open. Mr Bounderby doesn't live here, does he?'

In the datum above, there is one type of conjunction. The use of doesn't creates any type of clause relation.



- 'And' is classified into simple additive which used to add new inform. It links two information brought by 'I asked a man...' and 'the fellow brought me here' to explain to the hearer how he could reach the bank.

### Datum 13

'Thank you.' One of the gentleman's legs was resting on the corner of the table. He said slowly, 'I won't deliver the letter this evening. But at least I've found the bank. And you must know where Mr Bounderby lives. I'll be glad if you tell me'.

So the gentleman left. Mrs sparsit watched from the window as he walked lazily along the street.

A minute later, Bitzer came in for the tea things. He said, 'The gentleman spends a lot of money on his clothes, ma'am

'They were really very nice, Bitzer.'

'But not worth the money ma'am. Perhaps the gentleman doesn't have to work hard for his wages.'

There are <sup>s</sup>six conjunctions found in the datum above and the use of them create three types of clause relations

- In the datum above 'but' and 'at least' in first paragraph are used as a pair, and both of them are in the heading of adversative conjunctions. 'But' is classified into simple adversative and 'at least' is classified into Correction of Wording. The use of 'but' in the datum above is considered does not play an important role, because 'at least' it self contains the sense of 'not...but...' that is where the first term in the comparison is denied in order to make room for the second one. Therefore, only the use of 'at least' could creates clause relation, and



clause relation formed by the use of it is Matching Contrast. It contrasts between sentence 2 and 3 where sentence 2 is denied by the occurrences of sentence 3.

- 'But' in the last paragraph of the datum above is classified into simple adversative conjunction which function to link two contrast idea brought by sentences. Therefore clause relation made by the use of this conjunction is Matching Contrast. It contrast between the niceness of the gentleman's clothes (sentence , paragraph 4) and the value of the money that spend on the clothes (sentence 1, paragraph 5)
- 'And' is classified into simple additive which used to add new information. In this case the information brought by sentence 5 (Par. 1)is to have a confirmation whether people in the bank know where Mr Bounderby lives, so the visit may not be useless . 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'and' is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it used very often in the text
- 'So' is in the heading of causal conjunction specifically general simple causal relation. It contains one word and it functions to relate new information to what has already been given in terms of cause. This conjunction formed Cause – Consequence in paragraph1 and 2 'because his business in the bank had finished as a consequence, he left.

- 'A minute later' is temporal conjunction, which classified into specific complex temporal conjunction. It contains three words and it shows a time link between the 1<sup>st</sup> sentence and 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence by putting specific time interval. 'A minute later' creates Temporal Sequence relation. It showed the after Mrs Sparsit had finished her conversation with her guest, there is another action happen that is "Bitzer came in for the tea things", and there is time interval between previous and following action that is one minute.

#### **Datum 14**

**Mrs Sparsit sat at the window for two or three hours. She did not light lamp, not even when the room grew dark. The fires of the ceketown factories made the sky red. At last she stood up to go to bed.**

There is one type of clause relation found in the datum above and the use of it forms one clause relation.

- 'At last' is in the heading of simple conclusively temporal. This conjunction is in form of one simple phrase, and it is used to marks the end of some process or series of process. Clause relation formed by the use of this conjunction is cognitive relation, which classified into Temporal Sequence. It shows that there are series of events happened before, and would come to its end. All events sequenced in one day in the text, are ended by "...stood up to go to bed"

#### **Datum 15**

**Jem Harthouse had once been an officer in the army. But the duties made him tired, and so he left the army. He had served the British government in**

foreign countries. But the work was hard, and so Jem returned to England. He had then traveled in the east, but the weather too hot for him; and so he came home again. He had done many things – and not liked any of them.

In the datum above there are three types of clause relations are founded, and two of them form two types of clause relations.

- 'But' in the sentence above is used three times, it is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. Both of them are used to draws a contrast between the meaning in sentence 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and between clauses in sentence 5. In terms of clause relation, the use of 'but' form Matching Contrast. The three 'but' signal that Jem's expectation by doing those three activities (officer in the army, served british government, and traveled in the east) is different with his experience on that activities. Like the other coordinate conjunction (so,and), 'but' here also treated different except in sentence 5. They are placed after full stop, while usually 'but' should be placed after comma. It presumed that this phenomenon also influenced by the author's writing style.
- 'And' is used four times and it is classified into additive conjunction which is classified into simple additive. It contains one word and used to link old information with the new one. In the datum above information brought by the use of 'and' is the result of contradiction between meaning in the sentence before the occurrence of the 'and'.
- 'So' is occur three times and it is in the heading of causal conjunction specifically general simple causal relation. It contains one word and it

functions to relate new information to what has already been given in terms of cause. 'So' creates Cognitive relation especially Cause – Consequence.

#### Datum 16

One day his older brother, the member of parliament, said to him: 'Jem, the Hard Fact fellows are looking for good men. Why don't you go in for Facts?'

'That's a good idea,' Jem replied. 'At least, I haven't got a better one at the moment!'

So the brother lent Jem one or two books, and Jem in for facts. At the end of a week he felt very clever.

Then his brother met Mr Gradgrind in parliament, and said 'Tom, if you want a man with facts, meet my brother Jem he can make wonderful speeches, and he has a very good manner.'

Soon after that, Mr James Harthouse arrived in Coketown he met Mrs Sparsit, and took rooms at a hotel. The next morning, he sent his servant to Mr Bounderby's house. And the servant delivered Mr Gradgrind's letter: *to Mr Josiah Bounderby, Coketown. Specially to introduce Mr James Harthouse. From Thomas Gradgrind.*

An hour later, Mr Bounderby was at the hotel. Jem was looking sadly out of the breakfast-room window. Facts, he thought, were not very exciting – especially in Coketown. He had almost decided to go in for something else when a porter brought Mr Bounderby to him.

There are eight conjunction occur in the datum above. The use of them creates clause relation

- 'At least' is included into the type of adversative conjunction, specifically Correction of Wording. The use of it shows that the sentence after 'at least' is against with the sentence before 'at least'. The type of clause relation formed by the use of this in the sentences above is Matching Contrast. Here 'at least' is made contrast relation between paragraph 1 and paragraph 2.
- 'So' is causal conjunction specifically general simple causal relation. It contains one word and it functions to relate new information to what has already been given in terms of cause. 'so' is coordinate conjunction, which functions to relate two independent clause to make a compound sentence, and had to be placed after comma. However in the datum above 'so' is treated different, because it is placed after full stop. It is assumed that the author writing style causes this phenomenon, because it is found very often in the text. The use of this conjunction formed Cause – Consequence. The cause is 'the brother ask Jem to join the parliament and the consequence the brother lent Jem books'.
- 'At the end of the week' is Temporal conjunction which classified into Conclusive Correlative forms. It is used to marks the end of some process, which happened before, showed in the previous paragraph in the datum above. In terms of clause relation, the use of this temporal conjunction creates Temporal Sequence which showed that several events happened in the previous are finish. It is assumed that in one week there are several events that relate each other and 'at the end of the week' all of the events are finished.

- 'Then' is also temporal conjunction, which is classified into simple sequential temporal relation. This conjunction only consists of one word and shows the link of sequence of events in the paragraphs. The use of this conjunction formed Temporal Sequence. It marks new event happened after previous one.
- 'Soon after that' is indicated as Complex Interrupted Temporal conjunction. It contains three words and it shows time link between two events. 'soon after that' formed Temporal Sequence, it shows there is another event happen as the after the previous events happen, and they are still relate each other.
- In the datum above, 'and' is used twice and they are in the form of additive conjunction specifically simple additive. 'And' is classified into simple additive which used to add new information. 'And' in paragraph 4 relate two information brought by two sentences. the link between the sentences create meaning that 'Jem's borother met Mr Gradgrind to inform that his brother is correct person to join the parliament'. 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'and' is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it founded very often in the text.
- 'The next morning' is in the heading of Specific Temporal conjunction. It contains three words and it shows a time link between the 1<sup>st</sup> sentence and 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence (par. 5) by putting specific time interval. This conjunction also

formed Temporal Sequence relation; it informs the reader of the text that the events in that morning is still related with several events happen yesterday.

- 'An hour later' is temporal conjunction, which classified into specific complex temporal conjunction. It is in form of one phrase and it shows a time link between the previous paragraph with the following one by putting specific time interval. In terms of clause relation, the use of 'an hour later' on the sentence creates Cognitive relation, specifically Temporal Sequence. The event showed in paragraph 6 above, is the later event that happened after several events showed in the previous sentences. the conjunction also shows that there is 'an hour' interval between previous events with the following one.

#### **Datum 17**

**'Ah this is a pleasure! Mr Harthouse replied; but he did not look happy'.**

There is one type of clause relation occur in the datum above. And the use of it creates one type of clause relation.

- 'But' in the sentence above is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. 'But' is used to draws a contrast between the dialogue and the narrative. The use of 'but' in the datum 17 creates Matching relation. In this case, the link of the sentences shows contrast between what the character says and the character expression stated by narrator.

#### **Datum 18**

**'well, sir' Bounderby went on , 'Coketown must be a strange kind of place to you. So if you listen – or even if you don't – I'll tell you something about it'.**



In the sentences above, there is one type of clause relation occurred. The use of it forms a clause relation.

- 'So' is causal conjunction specifically general simple causal relation. It contains one word and it functions to relate new information to what has already been given in terms of cause. 'so' is coordinate conjunction, which functions to relate two independent clause to make a compound sentence, and had to be placed after comma. However in the datum above 'so' is treated different, because it is placed after full stop. It is assumed that the author writing style causes this phenomenon, because it is found very often in the text. Clause relation creates by the use of 'so' is Cognitive relation, specifically Cause – Consequence. The cause is '...Coketown must be a strange kind of place...', and the consequence is '.....I'll tell you something about it'.

#### **Datum 19**

'Men from London don't usually like our town. It's too dark, and it's full of smoke. But smoke is food and drink to us, Mr Harthouse, and it's quite harmless. In fact, it's very good for the body. We don't to get rid of our smoke. We want to keep it'.

In the datum above there are two types of clause relation, which could create two types of clause relations

- 'But' in the sentence above is used twice, it is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. Both of them' is used to draws a contrast between the meaning in sentence 2 and 3. In terms of clause relation, The use of 'but' form



Matching Contrast. 'But' gives signal that even though 'smoke' for people from other country is useless thing, for people in Coketown it is very useful. Like the other coordinate conjunction (so, and), 'but' here also treated different. It is placed after full stop, while usually it is placed after comma. It presumed that this phenomenon also influenced by the author's writing style.

- 'In fact' is identified as Avowal Contrast Adversative conjunction. Avowal means 'as against what the current state of communication process would lead us to expect the fact of the matter. 'in fact' creates Matching Equivalence relation between sentence 2 and sentence 3. It compares 'smoke as a harmless thing' and 'smoke as useful thing'. In people's opinion, smoke is useless, but the fact in Coketown shows different situation. Smoke for people in Coketown is very useful.

#### **Datum 20**

'I'm glad about that. Well, now, here are the facts. Our business is weaving cloth. It's the best and the easiest work in the world. Our Hands have higher wages than any other workers. **We can't make our mills better unless we lay Indian rugs on the floor. And we aren't going to do that!**'

In the datum above there is one type of clause relation. However, the use of it doesn't create any types of clause relations.

- 'And' is classified into simple additive which used to add new information. In this case it relates previous information with new one about Character's opinion about the mill's future. 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and

should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'and' is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it used very often in the text.

- **Datum 21**

'The people here are never happy. **They want the best red meat every day. They want to eat with a gold spoon. And now they're talking about trade unions!** Have you ever heard that nonsense? Well, our Hands aren't going to have those things, Mr Harthouse.'

In the sentences above, there is one type of conjunction, which creates one types of clause relation.

- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It contains one word and used to link one sentence to another. Clause relation created by the use of 'and' is Cognitive relation, specifically Instrument – Achievement. The achievement is 'eat with gold spoon' and the instrument is 'build trade unions'. In order to achieve prosperous life, the Hands build trade unions 'And' is a coordinating conjunction, which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'and' is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it used very often in the text.

## Datum 22

**'I know the dirt of the street very well. But I've lifted myself out of it, sir, by my own efforts. And I am as proud as you are. Perhaps you know that I married Tom Gradgrind's daughter. If you aren't busy this morning, will you walk home with me? I'll be glad to introduce you to Tom Gradgrind's daughter.'**

**'Mr Bounderby,' Jem said, 'you've guessed my dearest wish.'**

**When, half an hour later, James Harthouse met Mrs Bounderby, he felt excited. She was quite – and very calm. She seemed careless, but she watched the visitor closely. She was proud and cold; but she was also ashamed of her husband's rough manner.**

In the datum above, occur three types of conjunctions, which could create clause relation

- 'But' is used three times and all of them are in the heading of containing 'and' adversative conjunction. It is containing 'and' because in 'but' contains within itself also the logical meaning 'and'. 'But' is a shorthand form of 'and however'. In terms of clause relation, The use of 'but' form Matching Contrast. Like the other coordinate conjunction (so, and), 'but' in the first paragraph also treated different. It is placed after full stop, while usually it is placed after comma. It presumed that this phenomenon also influenced by the author's writing style. Matching Contrast is the clause relation created by the use of 'but' in the sentences above. It contrasts between sentences after and before this Conjunction. First 'but' (par. 1) is draws contrast between Mr

Bounderby's past life and his live now. Two last 'but' in paragraph 2 draws contrast between Mrs Bounderby's manner and her appearance

- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It contains one word and used to link one sentence to another. 'And' is classified into simple additive which used to add new information. In this case it relates previous information with new one about the live of Mr Bounderby in current time. 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'and' is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it used very often in the text
- 'Half an hour later' is temporal conjunction, which classified into specific complex temporal conjunction. It is in form of one phrase and it shows a time link between events by putting specific time interval. Clause relation created by the use of temporal conjunction is Temporal Sequence. The event showed by the datum above is happened after conversation in the previous datum with interval time a half an hour.

### **Datum 23**

Jem had never seen a girl quite like her before. **She was beautiful, although she was trying to control her looks.** Jem guessed that she depended on nobody, except herself. **She never had doubt, he thought; unless everything was a doubt.** **She stood there in front of him, but her mind seemed alone.** **Jem could not understand her – at least, not yet.**

There is one type of conjunction found in the datum above. The use of it forms one type of clause relation,

- 'Although' is identified as simple adversative conjunction. This conjunction only consists of one word and it is used to draw a contrast between a new sentence and the previous one. Clause relation formed by the use of 'although' is Matching Contrast. The contrast is between the beautiful appearance of 'the girl' and her manner which 'keep control her looks'
- 'But' in the sentence above is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. 'But' is used to draw a contrast between sentence 2 and sentence three. Clause relation, made by the use of simple contrastive relation conjunction 'but', showed in datum is Matching Contrast. The use of 'but' give signal that the conditions showed by independent clause and dependent clause in sentence 5 are different. Even though Mrs Bounderby stood with Jem, her mind still alone.
- 'At least' is identified as Correction of Wording adversative. It has the sense of 'not...but...'; that is where the first term in the comparison is denied in order to make room for the second one. In terms of clause relation, the use of 'at least' forms Matching contrast relation. It Contrast between sentence before and after dash.

#### **Datum 24**

After Mr Harthouse had been intriduced, Bounderby said: 'Loo, Coketown may soon have two members of parliament. Your father and Mr Harthouse. Mr harthouse has to come to learn about the place.' He turned then to Jem. 'You see sir –

My wife is younger than I am. I don't know why she marry me. But she must have had a reason. She knows all the facts and figures in the world, Mr Harthouse. If you want to learn quickly, I can't suggest a better teacher than Loo Bounderby.'

The use of conjunction 'but' in the datum above creates one type of clause relation.

- 'But' is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. It is used to draws a contrast between the meaning in sentences. In terms of clause relation, the use of 'but' form Matching Contrast. The contrast is showed by the character's assertion that 'he don't know the reason, however he believe the existence of the reason'. Like the other coordinate conjunction (so,and), 'but' here also treated different. It is placed after full stop, while usually it is placed after comma. It presumed that this phenomenon also influenced by the author's writing style.

#### Datum 25

'I don't often praise people,' Bounderby said. 'I never learned the habit. I'm not a gentleman, Mr Harthouse. I'm just Josiah Bounderby of Coketown,and that's enough for me. I don't care about a person's manner or position. **Others do, I know, but I don't**'.

The use of conjunction found in the datum above creates one type of clause relation.

- 'But' in the sentence above is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. 'But' is used to draws a contrast between clauses in the last sentence of paragraph 1. Clause relation created by the use of 'but' is

Matching Contrast. It contrast between people's way of thinking and the character's way of thinking.

#### **Datum 26**

**Jem was rather surprised – because he did not understand her**

In the datum above, the use of conjunction could create a clause relation.

- 'Because' is in the heading of causal conjunction specifically Simple Reversed Causal conjunction. It contains one word and it is called reversed because the effect is placed before the cause. In terms of clause relation, the occurrence of 'because' creates Cognitive relation which classified into Cause – Consequence. The relation creates meaning that the reason that make Jem surprise is that he can not understand her.

#### **Datum 27**

Jem laughed. 'No, Mrs Bounderby. I won't pretend to find any answers. **I've seen a lot, here and there, because I've traveled far. But it's all worthless. Everything seems to be quite worthless. I'm going in for your father's opinions because they're as good as any others.'**

There are three conjunctions found in the datum above however only two of them could form clause relations

- 'Because' is used twice in the datum above and both of them are in the heading of causal conjunction specifically Simple Reversed Causal conjunction. It contains one word and it is called reversed because the effect is placed before the cause. Clause relation formed by the use of 'because' is



Cause – Consequence. The cause is showed in sentence after the conjunction and consequence showed in sentence before the conjunction.

- 'But' is in the heading of containing 'and' adversative conjunction. It is containing 'and' because in 'but' contains within itself also the logical meaning 'and'. 'But' is a shorthand form of 'and however'. Clause relation formed by the use of 'but' is Matching Contrast. it contrast between sentence 3, and sentence 4. it is explain that even though Jem had traveled far and seen many things, for him it is worthless. Like the other coordinate conjunction (so,and), 'but' here also treated different. It is placed after full stop, while usually it is placed after comma. It presumed that this phenomenon also influenced by the author's writing style.

#### **Datum 28**

**This false and dangerous kind of honesty seemed to please the lady. So Jem went on quickly: 'Facts and figures can be full of fun. They give the best chance to a man. I enjoy them very much, but I don't believe them. And so I'm going in for facts! I couldn't do more if I did believe them.'**

The datum above has two conjunctions used to link the sentences one another, however only one which form clause relation.

- 'So' is used twice in the datum above and they are identified as Simple Causal conjunction. It is named so, because it contains one simple word and used to makes a causal link between two sentences. In terms of clause relation, the use of 'so' creates Cognitive relation specifically Cause – Consequence.



- 'But' in the sentence above is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. 'But' is used to draw a contrast between sentence 2 and sentence three. Clause relation formed by the use of 'but' is Matching Contrast. It contrasted between sentence before 'but' and sentence after 'but'
- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It contains one word and used to link one sentence to another. 'And' is classified into simple additive which used to add new information. In this case it relates previous information with new one about the speaker reason of join the parliament. 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'and' is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it used very often in the text

#### Datum 29

'Not at all. We all have the same ideas, Mrs Bounderby, but not many of us are honest to say so.'

There is one type of conjunction occur in the datum above. And the use of it create one type of clause relation

- 'But' in the sentence above is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. 'But' is used to draw a contrast between sentence 2 and sentence three. Clause relation made by the use of 'but' in the datum above is Matching Contrast. It contrast between truth and fact. It is true people sometimes have the same ideas, in fact many of us are very arrogant to speak up.

### Datum 30

'Mr Harthouse, you ought to visit some of the important gentlemen in the town. I'm ready to take you now, then you must have dinner with us this evening'.

So the visits were made. Mr Harthouse talked very well to all the gentleman, but the business made him tired.

The conjunction used in the datum above could form clause relation

- In the sentence above, 'then' is identified as Simple Sequential Temporal conjunction. This conjunction only consists of one word and shows the link of sequence in time of the second sentence and the third. Clause relation formed by the use of 'then' is Temporal Sequence. Sentence 1 is the previous event happened before event in sentence 2.
- 'So' is identified as Simple Causal conjunction. It is named so, because it contains one simple word and used to makes a causal link between two sentences. As a coordinate conjunction, which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, 'so' should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'so' is used to link two paragraph or placed after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it used very often in the text.
- In terms of clause relation, the use this conjunction formed Cognitive relation, specifically Cause – Consequence. The cause is 'appointment between Mr Harthouse with Mr Bounderby (sentence2, paragraph1) and the consequence is the visits were made (sentence1,paragraph2)

- 'But' in the sentence above is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. 'But' is used to draw a contrast between sentence 2 and sentence three. The use of simple contrastive adversative conjunction in the sentence above creates Matching contrast. The contrast is between the character's act 'he talked very well to all gentlemen, and the character's feeling 'the business made him tired'.

### Datum 31

There were four places at the dinner – table, but only three people sat down. Mr Boundeby talked about the street where he was born. The long account made Jem Harthouse very tired indeed. He thought of 'going in for' India again, or Egypt. He would have done so, perhaps, if Louisa had not filled some of his thoughts. 'Is there anything,' he wondered, 'that will make her face move?'

In the datum above, there is one conjunction, which could create clause relation.

- 'But' in the sentence above is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. 'But' is used to draw a contrast between sentence 2 and sentence three. Clause relation created by the use of 'but' in the sentence above is Matching Contrast. The use of 'but' shows that four seats placed in dining room should be fulfilled by four people however there are only three people sat down.

### Datum 32

The whelp was introduced, and he sat down at the table. It was not a nice name, but perhaps Tom deserved it.

In the datum above, there are two types of conjunctions which one of them could form clause relation.

- 'And' is known as additive conjunction specifically Simple Additive conjunction. It is used to link new information with old information. The information brought by the sentence is that after the whelp was introduced he sat down in at the table.
- In the sentence above, 'but' is identified as Simple Contrastive Adversative conjunction. It is in form of one simple words and it shows contrast sense between clause after it and before it. Matching Contrast is the type of clause relation formed by the use 'but' in the datum above. The contrast is between situations where no one deserves to have bad name, however the situation showed by the sentence above is different that someone is deserve to have bad name.

### Datum 33

During the evening, James Harthouse encourage young Tom to talk. He pretended to like him. Then, at last, it was time for Jem to go. He said that he could not remember the way to his hotel. The whelp offered to go with him.

There are two types of conjunctions found in the datum above. One of them could create clause relations.

- 'Then' is also temporal conjunction, which is classified into simple sequential temporal relation. This conjunction only consists of one word and shows the link of sequence in time of the second sentence and the third. 'Then' here doesn't create clause relation because it is only showed that there is one new event occurred.
- 'At last' is in the heading of Simple Conclusively Temporal conjunction. It is called conclusively because it used to give sign that some process or series of process is end. The use of 'at last' showed that there is several event sequenced before it comes to its end. Therefore clause relation formed by the use the conjunction mentioned above is Temporal Sequence which in the heading of Cognitive relation.

#### **Datum 34**

**'I've never like old Bounderby, Tom said. And I'm not going to start liking him now'.**

There is one type of conjunction showed in the datum above. The use of it doesn't form any clause relations.

- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It contains one word and used to link one sentence to another. 'And' is classified into simple additive which used to add new information. In this case it relates previous information with new one about the character's feeling. 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'and' is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is

assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it used very often in the text

### Datum 35

'My sister? Oh yes! Tom laughed, *and* took a long drink'. Loo doesn't like old Bounderby either.'

'You don't mean that,' Mr Harthouse said.

'Yes, I do. It's true. **She doesn't like him.**'

'**But she married him,** Tom. They seem to live happily together.'

There is one type of conjunction occurred in the sentence above. And the use of it create one type of clause relation..

- 'But' in the sentence above is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. 'But' is used to draws a contrast between dialogues of two different characters. The use of 'but' creates Matching Contrast, it contrast between the girl's feeling and her action.

### Datum 36

'I persuaded her to marry old Bounderby. **I was stuck into his bank, though I never wanted to work there.** If she refused old Bounderby,I should soon get into trouble. **I told her that, and she agreed to marry him.** She would do anything for me. She was very good, wasn't she?'

There are two types of conjunctions found in the paragraph above. The use of it form two types of clause relations

- 'Though' is adversative conjunction, which classified into simple adversative conjunction. The use of 'though' creates Matching Contrast, it contrast between the character's feeling and action.
- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It contains one word and used to link one sentence to another. Clause relation created by the use of simple additive conjunction 'and' is Cause – Consequence which in the heading of Cognitive relation. The Consequence of 'I told her' is 'she agreed to marry him'.

#### **Datum 37**

**'It wasn't important to her, Tom said, because there was no other man. Our home was like a prison – especially after I left. But it was important to me: I had to think of my comfort and, perhaps, my future'. Loo was very good about it.'**

There are two conjunctions occurred in the datum above, and the use of them create two types of clause relations.

- 'But' in the sentence above is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. It is used to draws a contrast between the meaning in sentence 1, 2 and 3. In terms of clause relation, The use of 'but' form Matching Contrast. It contrasts between something that is unimportant for 'her' but very important for 'me'. Like the other coordinate conjunction (so,and), 'but' here also treated different. It is placed after full stop, while usually it is placed after comma. It presumed that this phenomenon also influenced by the author's writing style.

- The sentences above explain the reason of 'she' to married with a man. In the next sentence explain another reason of 'she' to get married. The reason (cause) is 'there was no other man'.

### Datum 38

'Well, a girl can be happy anywhere, besides, Loo isn't ordinary girl'. She can shut herself up – inside herself. And then she just thinks and thinks, for hours sometimes.'

The two conjunctions occurred in the sentence above, one of them does not form clause relation, it simply link old information with the new one to make the sentence clearer.

- 'Besides' is included into the type of Complex, Emphatic Additive conjunction. It is emphatic, because it increases the weight of the meaning of presupposing sentence according to what went before. It emphasize that Loo really can be happy anywhere. Clause relation forms by the use of this conjunction is Matching Equivalence. It tries to compare Loo as unordinary girl with another ordinary girl.
- 'Then' is also temporal conjunction, which is classified into simple sequential temporal relation. This conjunction only consists of one word and shows the link of sequence in time of the second sentence and the third. The use of 'and then' showed that there are two activity sequenced in the sentence above. First is shut up, second is thinking. Therefore clause relation formed by the use the conjunction mentioned above is Temporal Sequence which in the heading of Cognitive relation.



### Datum 39

'He did Mr Harthouse. I was quite stupid – I was a donkey – when I left home. I knew nothing about life.'

'Ah, that's a joke, Tom. I don't believe it.'

'It's true!' Tom took a long drink. He put his feet up on the seat. **Of course, I've learned a little since then. And I've done it all myself'.**

There is three conjunctions occurred in the datum above, that is 'since', 'then', and 'and'. Since and then is tied together and the use of them form one type of clause relation.

- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It contains one word and used to link one sentence to another. 'And' is classified into simple additive which used to add new information. In this case it relates previous information with new one about the character's effort to reach his future. 'And' is a coordinating conjunction which functions to relate two independent clauses to make a compound sentence, and should be placed after comma. However, in the datum above 'and' is placed in front of sentence or after full stop. It is assumed that this is phenomenon is the author's writing style, because it used very often in the text
- 'Since' is in the heading of subordinate conjunction, which used to combine two sentences with different status to make compound sentence.
- 'Then' is also temporal conjunction, which is classified into simple sequential temporal relation. This conjunction only consists of one word and shows the link of sequence in time of the second sentence and the third.

- 'Since' and 'then' are used in pair and clause relation formed by the use them creates Temporal Sequence. There is one activity that happens continually in long sequence of time.

#### Datum 40

'My clever sister hasn't change. She used to complain to me: she didn't have an ordinary girl's thoughts; **she knew nothing about life and love. But girl are different from men – because they don't need much.'**

There are three conjunctions found in the datum above. However, only two of them could form clause relation.

- 'But' is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. Both of them' is used to draw a contrast between the meaning in 4 sentences before it with the last sentence in the datum. In terms of clause relation, The use of 'but' form Matching Contrast. 'But' give signal to the contrast relation between sentences in the paragraph above. The relation inform that 'Even though his sister and he himself knew nothing about life and love, he as a man need much than his sister. Like the other coordinate conjunction (so,and), 'but' here also treated different. It is placed after full stop, while usually it is placed after comma. It presumed that this phenomenon also influenced by the author's writing style.
- 'Because' is classified into simple reversed causal relation. This conjunction also contains only one word, that's why it is called simple. It is in reversed form because the effect is placed before the cause. Clause relation formed by the use of 'because' is cognitive relation, in this case, it shows Cause-

Consequence relation, the cause is 'men have many needs than women as a consequence 'men and women are different'

#### Datum 41

Tom did not say anymore. In fact, he went to sleep on the seat. Then Mr Harthouse kicked him, and said: it's late. Get up *and* go home'.

In the datum above there are three conjunctions found. The uses of them create two types of clause relation.

- 'In fact' is identified as Avowal Contrast Adversative conjunction. Avowal means 'as against what the current state of communication process would lead us to expect the fact of the matter. Clause relation made by the use of 'in fact' is Matching Relation. The contrast is between the what is expected that 'tom is still awake say more thing' with the fact that he can not say can not say anymore because he had fallen a sleep
- 'Then' is also temporal conjunction, which is classified into simple sequential temporal relation. This conjunction only consists of one word and shows the link of sequence in time of the second sentence and the third. The use of 'then' forms Temporal Sequence relation. 'Then' link first activity in sentence 1 and 2 with sentence 3.
- 'And' is additive conjunction, which is classified into simple additive. It contains one word and used to link activity showed by narration with activity of talk showed by dialogue in sentence 3.

#### Datum 42

Tom stood up. 'Those drinks were very good, but they weren't strong enough for me,' he said.

There is one conjunction occurred in the datum above. The use it creates one type of clause relation.

- 'But' in the sentence above is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. 'But' is used to draws a contrast between sentence 2 and sentence three. Clause relation created by the use of 'but' is Matching Contrast. it contrast between the power of the beverages and the power of the man who drinks it.

#### Datum 43

A waiter took Tom out to the street. **He was able to walk home by himself.**  
But he could not remember the things that he had said.

In the datum above there is one conjunction founded. The use of it forms one type of clause relation

- 'But' is identified as simple contrastive adversative conjunction. Both of them' is used to draws a contrast between the meaning in sentence 2 and 3. It contrast between the ability of 'he' to walk and his ability to remember In terms of clause relation, the use of 'but' form Matching Contrast.. Like the other coordinate conjunction (so,and), 'but' here also treated different. It is placed after full stop, while usually it is placed after comma. It presumed that this phenomenon also influenced by the author's writing style.

## Chapter 4

### Conclusion and suggestion

#### 4.1 Conclusions

Having presented and analyzed the data obtained through an investigation on 'Hard Times' a novel by Charles Dickens, the writer draws conclusions as follows:

1. In the texts, occur four types of conjunctions that is additive(*and, besides*), adversative(*though, but, in fact, at least*), causal(*so, then, because*), and temporal(*then, ten minutes later, before, the next moment, a minute later, at last, at the end of the week, soon after that, an hour later, half an hour later*). It is proved by the classification of each type of conjunctions occur in the texts
2. After analyzing all the data the writer assumes that all types of clause relations such as Cognitive relation, Matching relation, Logical Structure are occur in the text. However, Cause – Consequence and Temporal Sequence which in the heading of cognitive relation, and Matching Contrast which in the heading of Matching relation are dominate the text. The writer also assumes that not all types of conjunctions could be used to creates clause relation, because several of them are used only to add more details or new information.
3. the writer also found phenomenon where coordinate conjunctions like *and, so, and, but* did not placed in correct place. As we know that coordinate conjunction is used to link two clauses to make compound sentence. Apparently, in the text, coordinate conjunction sometimes used to relate two

complex sentences or relate two paragraph. The writer assumes that this phenomenon caused by the author writing style.

Those are the conclusions based on the result of the analysis. After finishing this conclusion, the analysis of this thesis has completed.

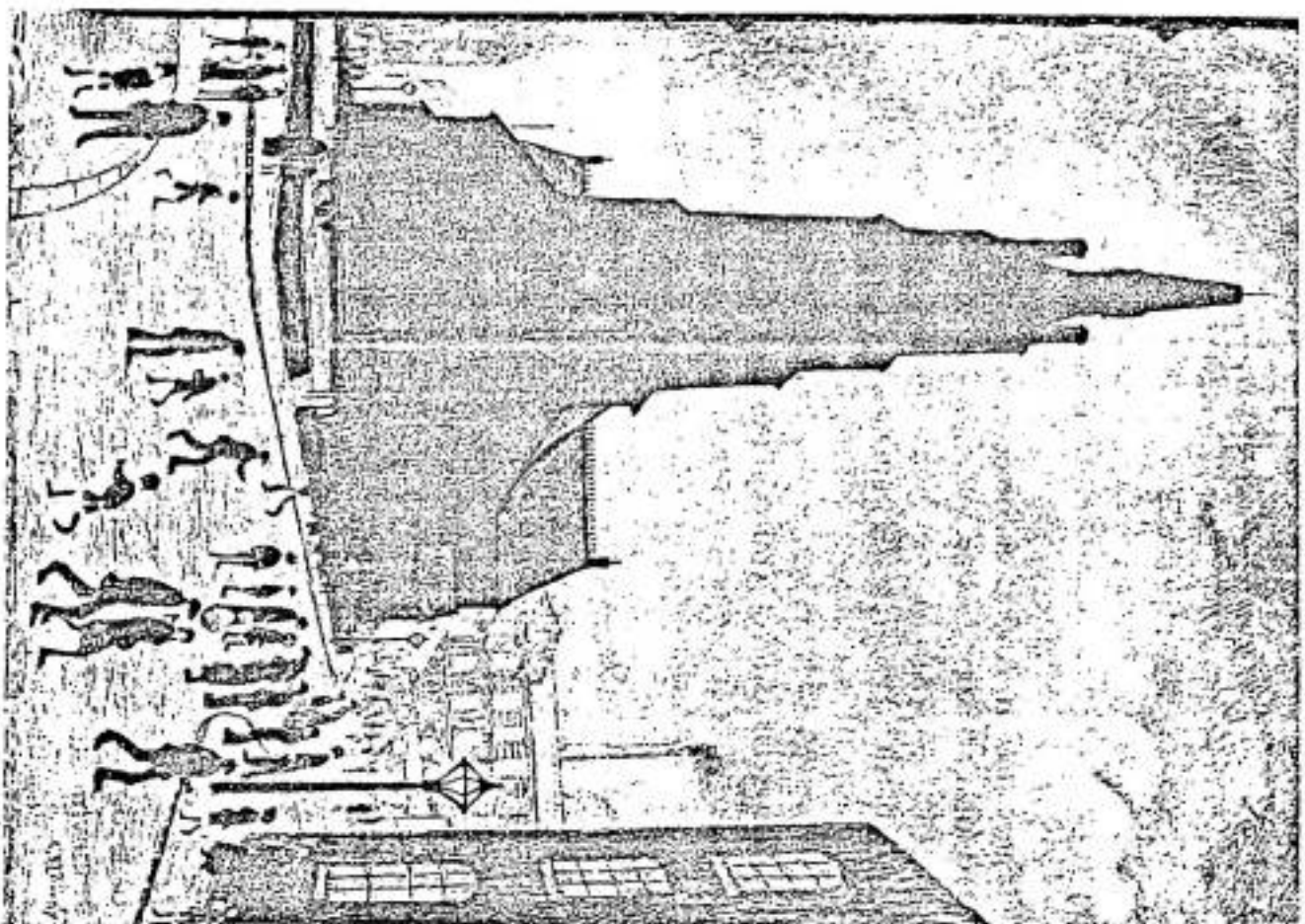
#### **4.2 Suggestions**

The write would like to suggest any students who intend in analyzing written discourse that clause relational approach is one of approaching method to written discourse, which cannot be under estimated. Clause relational approach help students to recognize cohesive devices and lexical items which used as a sign of the relation between segments in the texts. If the students recognize the sign easily, they also able to recognize the clause relation occur in the text. Consequently, the students will easily interpret the text. As a result, the student could improve their ability in writing and reading.

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'The Street Scene'

Oh, Loo, I *am* the luckiest fellow in Coketown! Isn't life wonderful now!'

## Chapter 10

It had been a hot day in Coketown. Everyone knew that it was summer; but *not* because the sunlight threw shadows across the street. In Coketown, the people never saw very much of the sun. It was usually hidden behind the town's great clouds of dark smoke. It was summer, certainly, because the month was July. And because the mills and the factories were very, very hot.

A year had passed since Mr Bounderby's marriage to Louisa. In all that time, Mrs Sparsit had not freed him from her determined pity. She was sitting that evening at her favourite window. Two windows of her flat looked down on to the street outside the bank. And so she could see what was happening in the town. Every morning, she watched Mr Bounderby crossing the street to his office. Every evening, she saw him return to his house. She saw many other things, too.

In the evenings and at night, Mrs Sparsit was queen of the bank. She believed that she was there to guard the offices and the strongroom. Most of Coketown's money was in that strongroom, with its iron walls and three iron locks. Mrs Sparsit was in charge of the old woman who cooked and cleaned. She commanded the young night porter, whose bed was placed every evening outside the strongroom door.

That evening, Mrs Sparsit had seen Mr Bounderby go. Ten minutes later, the clerks left. Then the porter brought a pot of tea for the queen.

'Thank you, Bitzer,' Mrs Sparsit said.

'Thank you, ma'am,' the porter replied. He was a young man, with light hair and a white face. He had not changed



much in the past five years. He still had a great memory for facts, and he had not forgotten girl number twenty.

'Have you locked all the windows and doors, Bitzer?'

'Yes, ma'am.'

Mrs Sparsit did not have many visitors, and so she enjoyed talking to the porter in the evenings. As she was pouring out the tea, she said: 'What's the news today?'

'Nothing special, ma'am. The Hands are causing trouble again, but that isn't news, is it?'

'And what are they doing now, Bitzer?'

'Well, ma'am, they're talking of course, and arguing. They're trying to form a trade union in the mills.'

'That's bad,' Mrs Sparsit said. 'Mr Bounderby and his friends ought to stop that nonsense at once. The Hands must be conquered. We'll have no trade unions in Coketown.'

'You're quite right, ma'am.'

'I hope the bank clerks are behaving well and working hard. Are they, Bitzer?'

Bitzer was also at the bank in the daytime. His work then was to gather news for Mr Bounderby. He listened to the people who came to the bank. He also listened to the clerks' conversation. In this way he learned a lot of secrets; and he repeated them all to Mr Bounderby. Unlike Sissy Jupe, Bitzer had learned his facts very well at school. There were no ordinary feelings or idle fancies in his mind. His thoughts were clear and exact. He was a young man whose education made Mr Bounderby and Mr Gradgrind very proud.

Before he answered, Bitzer paused for a moment. Then he said, 'Yes, ma'am, quite well. Except the usual gentleman, ma'am.'

'Ah!' said Mrs Sparsit. 'You mean—'

'Young Mr Gradgrind, ma'am. I have some doubts about young Mr Gradgrind.'

'Bitzer, I don't like hearing names. I've told you that, haven't I?'

2 'Yes, ma'am. I'm sorry.'

'Remember, please,' Mrs Sparsit said, 'that I am in charge of the bank at night. Mr Bounderby has kindly recognised my high position—and my family's high position, and so I must be true to him. I cannot be true to him if I listen to names. I certainly cannot listen to a name that is, unfortunately, connected with his. So, please Bitzer, just use the word "person".'

Bitzer wandered to the window and looked out. 'Yes, ma'am. Well, then, the young person isn't behaving well or working hard. He has never worked hard since he came to the bank. He's very lazy. He spends too much, and he drinks too much. If he didn't have a relation in the bank, he would never be employed here.'

'Ah—h?' said Mrs Sparsit again.

'I just hope, ma'am, that the person isn't spending his relation's money. We ought to pity the gentleman—the gentleman who employs the person, ma'am.'

2 'Yes, Bitzer. I have always pitied him, and I always shall pity him.'

'The young person almost throws his money away, ma'am.'

'He should follow your example, Bitzer.'

'Thank you, ma'am. I do save a lot of my wages. But he saves nothing.' Bitzer turned suddenly from the window.

'Ma'am, there's a gentleman in the street. He has been looking up here for a minute or two. And he's coming to the door.'

The next moment, there was a knock downstairs.

'Who can that be?' Mrs Sparsit asked. 'He's too late for the bank. But I am in charge of it, and so perhaps I ought to see him. See who it is, please, Bitzer.'

A minute passed, and Bitzer returned with the visitor.

'This gentleman wishes to see you, ma'am.'

A young man followed Bitzer into the room. He was dressed very well, even carelessly well. And he had an easy,

rather careless manner too, Mrs Sparsit decided at once that he was a gentleman.

1 'Madam, please excuse me,' he said.

'Thirty-five years old,' Mrs Sparsit thought, 'A good face, A good figure, Good teeth, A good voice, Bold eyes.' She said, 'Please sit down, sir.'

'Thank you?' The visitor did not sit down. He just stood by the table. 'I left my servant at the railway station, with my cases. This is a strange town. Do you mind telling me, madam: is it *always* as dark as this?'

1 'It's usually a lot darker,' Mrs Sparsit replied.

2 'It can't be! Excuse me—have you always lived here?'

'No, sir! Only since my husband died. Before that we lived in very different conditions.'

1 'And you're tired of this place?', the young man asked.

1 'I am the servant of some unfortunate facts, sir, But I have got used to them.'

1 'Perhaps that's wise—' he said, carelessly.

1 'May I ask, sir—why do you wish to see me?'

'Of course. Thank you for reminding me, I have a letter for Mr Bounderby—it introduces me to him. I asked a man where Mr Bounderby lived; and the fellow brought me here. Perhaps he thought the bank was still open. Mr Bounderby doesn't live *here*, does he?'

1 'No, sir, he doesn't,' Mrs Sparsit answered.

'Thank you.' One of the gentleman's legs was resting on the corner of the table. He said slowly, 'I won't deliver the letter this evening. But at least I've found the bank. And you must know where Mr Bounderby lives. I'll be glad if you tell me.'

Mrs Sparsit did not answer for a moment. The young man swung his leg off the table and bent over her. 'You must be wondering about me,' he said. He took a letter from his pocket. 'This is addressed to Mr Bounderby. It's from Gradgrind, the Member of Parliament. I knew him in London.'

2 Mrs Sparsit went to the window. She showed the visitor where Mr Bounderby lived.

2 'Thank you, madam. I suppose you know Mr Bounderby well?'

1 'Yes, sir. I've known him for ten years.'

2 'A long time. He married Gradgrind's daughter, didn't he?'

1 'He had that honour, sir.'

'Gradgrind told me about her. A woman with a wonderful mind. Very clever, very hard-headed. Ah, you're smiling,

7 madam! You don't agree? How old is the lady? Thirty-five, or forty?'

3 Mrs Sparsit laughed. 'She's just a child! She wasn't quite twenty when she married.'

6 'Well, I'm astonished! I was prepared to meet a wise old woman in Mr Bounderby's house. Thank you for correcting me. Thank you, too, for your help. Now I must go—Good evening.'

2 So the gentleman left. Mrs Sparsit watched from the window as he walked lazily along the street.

2 A minute later, Bitzer came in for the tea things. He said, 'The gentleman spends a lot of money on his clothes, ma'am.'

1 'They were really very nice, Bitzer.'

2 'But not worth the money, ma'am. Perhaps the gentleman doesn't have to work hard for his wages.'

2 Mrs Sparsit sat at the window for two or three hours. She did not light a lamp, not even when the room grew dark.

The fires of the Coketown factories made the sky red. At last she stood up to go to bed.

1 'Oh, you fool!' she said then.

1 'Who was the fool? Mrs Sparsit did not say.'

## Chapter 11

1 The name of Mrs Sparsit's visitor was James Harthouse,  
2 His friends called him Jem. He was the younger brother of  
a Member of Parliament whom Mr Gradgrind liked.

3 Jem Harthouse had once been an officer in the army. But  
the duties made him tired, and so he left the army. He had  
served the British government in foreign countries. But the  
work was hard, and so Jem returned to England. He had  
then travelled in the East, but the weather was too hot for  
him; and so he came home again. He had done many things  
—and not liked any of them.

4 One day his older brother, the Member of Parliament,  
said to him: 'Jem, the Hard Fact fellows are looking for  
good men. Why don't you go in for Facts?'

5 'That's a good idea,' Jem replied. 'At least, I haven't got  
a better one at the moment.'

6 So the brother lent Jem one or two books, and Jem went  
in for Facts. At the end of a week, he felt very clever.

7 Then his brother met Mr Gradgrind in parliament, and  
said: 'Tom, if you want a man with Facts, meet my brother  
Jem. He can make wonderful speeches, and he has a very  
good manner.'

8 Soon after that, Mr James Harthouse arrived in  
Coketown. He met Mrs Sparsit, and took rooms at a hotel.

9 The next morning, he sent his servant to Mr Bounderby's  
house. And the servant delivered Mr Gradgrind's letter: To  
Mr Josiah Bounderby, Coketown. Specially to introduce Mr  
James Harthouse. From Thomas Gradgrind.

10 An hour later, Mr Bounderby was at the hotel. Jem was  
looking sadly out of the breakfast-room window. Facts, he  
thought, were not very exciting—especially in Coketown.  
He had almost decided to go in for something else when a  
porter brought Mr Bounderby to him.

1 'My name, sir,' said that gentleman, 'is Josiah Bounderby  
of Coketown.'

2 'Ah, this is a pleasure,' Mr Harthouse replied; but he did  
not look happy.

3 'Well, sir,' Bounderby went on, 'Coketown must be a  
strange kind of place to you. So if you listen—or even if you  
don't—I'll tell you something about it.'

4 'Oh, please do.'

5 'Men from London don't usually like our town. It's too  
dark, and it's full of smoke. But smoke is food and drink to  
us, Mr Harthouse, and it's quite harmless. In fact, it's very  
good for the body. We don't want to get rid of our smoke.  
We want to keep it.'

6 Mr Harthouse decided to go in for this business very  
deeply. He said, 'Yes, of course, Mr Bounderby. I quite  
agree.'

7 'I'm glad about that. Well, now, here are the facts. Our  
business is weaving cloth. It's the best and the easiest work  
in the world. Our Hands have higher wages than any other  
workers. We can't make our mills better unless we lay  
Indian rugs on the floors. And we aren't going to do that!'

8 'Quite right, Mr Bounderby.'

9 'The people here are never happy. They want the best  
red meat every day. They want to eat it with a gold spoon.  
And now they're talking about trade unions! Have you ever  
heard that nonsense? Well, our Hands aren't going to have  
those things, Mr Harthouse.'

10 'I think you're completely right, Mr Bounderby.'

11 'I like to understand a man; and a man must understand  
me. I've told you the facts. And I'll help you here as much  
as I can. I've only one more thing to say, Mr Harthouse.  
You belong to an important family. I don't, sir. I'm just a  
bit of dirt from the street where I was born.'

12 'That makes everything better, Mr Bounderby.'

13 'I know the dirt of the street very well. But I've lifted  
myself out of it, sir, by my own efforts. And I am as proud



as you are. Perhaps you know that I married Tom Gradgrind's daughter. If you aren't busy this morning, will you walk home with me? I'll be glad to introduce you to Tom Gradgrind's daughter.'

'Mr Bounderby,' Jem said, 'you've guessed my dearest wish.'

When, half an hour later, James Harthouse met Mrs Bounderby, he felt excited. She was quiet—and very calm. She seemed careless, but she watched the visitor closely. She was proud and cold; but she was also ashamed of her husband's rough manner.

Jem had never seen a girl quite like her before. She was beautiful, although she was trying to control her looks. Jem guessed that she depended on nobody, except herself. She never had doubts, he thought; unless everything was a doubt. She stood there, in front of him, but her mind seemed alone. Jem could not understand her—at least, not yet.

He looked around the room. It contained nothing that suggested a woman's hand or a woman's thought. There was no cheer, no comfort, no happy memory in it. The room was just heavy, rich and—ugly.

After Mr Harthouse had been introduced, Bounderby said: 'Loo, Coketown may soon have two Members of Parliament. Your father and Mr Harthouse. Mr Harthouse has come to learn about the place. He turned then to Jem. 'You see, sir—my wife is younger than I am, I don't know why she married me. But she must have had a reason. She knows all the facts and figures in the world, Mr Harthouse. If you want to learn quickly, I can't suggest a better teacher than Loo Bounderby.'

'No one could be better, I'm quite sure,' said Jem.

'I don't often praise people,' Bounderby said. 'I never learned the habit, I'm not a gentleman, Mr Harthouse. I'm just Josiah Bounderby of Coketown, and that's enough for me. I don't care about a person's manner or position. Others do, I know, but I don't.'

3 Jem smiled at Louisa. 'Mr Bounderby is a noble animal, in a wild and free condition. I'm just a poor, tame thing.'

2 'You respect Mr Bounderby very much,' Louisa said quietly. 'That isn't surprising.'

1 Jem was rather surprised—because he did not understand her.

2 'You're going to serve your country,' she said then. 'You hope to find the answer to all the country's problems.'

7 Jem laughed. 'No, Mrs Bounderby, I won't pretend to find any answers. I've seen a lot, here and there, because I've travelled far. But it's all worthless. Everything seems to be quite worthless, I'm going in for your father's opinions because they're as good as any others.'

1 'Haven't you any of your own, Mr Harthouse?' Louisa asked.

6 'None at all. They're unimportant. Any set of opinions will do just as much good as any other set. Or just as much harm as any other set. Mrs Bounderby, the Italians say "What will be, will be". It's the only truth. Don't you agree?'

5 'This false and dangerous kind of honesty seemed to please the lady. So Jem went on quickly: 'Facts and figures can be full of fun. They give the best chance to a man. I enjoy them very much, but I don't believe them. And so I'm going in for facts. I couldn't do more if I did believe them.'

1 'You'll be an unusual Member of Parliament,' Louisa said.

3 'Not at all. We all have the same ideas, Mrs Bounderby. But not many of us are honest enough to say so.'

3 During the conversation, Mr Bounderby had seemed ready to burst. His face looked like a great red ball. He interrupted suddenly.

2 'Mr Harthouse, you ought to visit some of the important gentlemen in the town. I'm ready to take you now. Then you must have dinner with us this evening.'

2 So the visits were made, Mr Harthouse talked very well to all the gentlemen, but the business made him tired.

2 There were four places at the dinner-table, but only three people sat down. Mr Bounderby talked about the street where he was born, The long account made Jem Harthouse very tired indeed, He thought of 'going in for' India again, or Egypt. He would have done so, perhaps, if Louisa had not filled some of his thoughts. 'Is there anything,' he wondered, 'that will make her face move?'

6 Yes, there was something! The door opened, and Tom came in, The girl's face changed as soon as she saw him. She really had a beautiful smile! She put out her hand, Her fingers held Tom's tightly.

2 'Ah, yes!' Jem thought. 'This whelp is the only person she loves!'

1 The whelp was introduced, and he sat down at the table. It was not a nice name, but perhaps Tom deserved it.

2 'You're late, young Tom,' said Bounderby. 'Why?'

2 'I had a lot of work to finish, It doesn't matter, does-it?'

1 'Young men must not be late for meals,' Bounderby replied.

3 Jem understood the problem in this house, He said, 'Mrs Bounderby, your brother's face is familiar to me, Did I meet him at school, or in the East, perhaps?'

2 'No,' Louisa answered, 'He was educated here, at home; and he hasn't been outside England yet—have you, Tom?'

5 'I haven't been lucky enough, sir,' said Tom. During dinner, Jem thought about Mrs Bounderby and her brother, There was not very much in the young fellow, He was rude; he was sometimes unkind even to her. 'She must have a lonely heart,' Jem thought. 'If this whelp has all her love, she must be very lonely.'

## Chapter 12

5 During the evening, James Harthouse encouraged young Tom to talk. He pretended to like him. Then, at last, it was time for Jem to go. He said that he could not remember the way to his hotel. The whelp offered to go with him.

2 At the hotel, Jem ordered drinks. Tom sat down on a long, comfortable seat. The drinks, when they came, were strong.

1 'Well, Mr Harthouse,' Tom said, 'have you had enough of old Bounderby tonight?'

1 'He's a very good fellow,' Jem replied.

1 'Do you think so?'

2 Mr Harthouse smiled carelessly. 'He has a very funny brother-in-law!'

1 'You mean,' Tom said, 'that old Bounderby is a very funny brother-in-law?'

1 'Oh, that isn't nice, Tom!'

4 Tom was feeling pleased with himself. He admired Harthouse, Harthouse's clothes and Harthouse's voice. He liked being called Tom—so quickly. This was a wonderful evening!

2 'I've never liked old Bounderby,' Tom said. 'And I'm not going to start liking him now.'

1 'You wouldn't say that when his wife was near, would you?'

2 'My sister? Oh, yes!' Tom laughed, and took a long drink. 'Loo doesn't like old Bounderby either.'

1 'You don't mean that,' Mr Harthouse said.

2 'Yes, I do. It's true. She doesn't like him.'

2 'But she married him, Tom. They seem to live happily together.'

4 'You know our father. It isn't surprising—that Loo married old Bounderby. She never knew any other man.'

Father suggested old Bouncerdy, and Loo accepted him.'

1 'A good daughter's duty?'

1 'A good sister's duty, I think,' Tom replied.

Mr Harthouse said nothing then; and the whelp went on:

6 'I persuaded her to marry old Bouncerdy, I was struck into his bank, though I never wanted to work there, if she refused old Bouncerdy, I should soon get into trouble, I told her that, and she agreed to marry him, she would do anything for me, she was very good, wasn't she?'  
1 'Very!'

5 'It wasn't important to her,' Tom said, 'because there was no other man, our home was like a prison—especially after I left, but it was important to me; I had to think of my comfort and, perhaps, my future, Loo was very good about it.'

3 'Yes, indeed, and she seems quite happy,' Mr Harthouse poured out more drinks,

4 'Well, a girl can be happy anywhere, besides, Loo isn't an ordinary girl, she can shut herself up—inside herself, and then she just thinks and thinks, for hours sometimes.'

2 'Yes, yes?' said Harthouse quietly. 'She can amuse herself.'

3 'No, I don't think so, Father filled her mind with all kinds of dry bones and dusty figures, that's his way.'

1 'He formed her—like himself?' Harthouse suggested.

2 'Yes, and everybody else too, he formed me that way!'

1 'No, Tom! Not you.'

3 'He did, Mr Harthouse, I was quite stupid—I was a donkey—when I left home, I knew nothing about life.'

2 'Ah, that's a joke, Tom. I don't believe it.'

3 'It's true!' Tom took a long drink, he put his feet up on the seat, 'Of course, I've learned a little since then, and I've done it all myself; no thanks to my father.'

1 'And your clever sister?' Mr Harthouse asked.

3 'My clever sister hasn't changed, she used to complain to me: she didn't have an ordinary girl's thoughts; she knew

nothing about life and love, but girls are different from men—because they don't need much.'

4 Tom did not say any more, in fact, he went to sleep on the seat. Then Mr Harthouse kicked him, and said: 'It's late, get up and go home!'

2 Tom stood up, 'Those drinks were very good, but they weren't strong enough for me,' he said.

1 'No, they weren't strong enough.'

2 'They were like water,' said Tom. 'Where's the door?'  
1 'Well, good night.'

A waiter took Tom out to the street, he was able to walk home by himself, but he could not remember the things that he had said.

## Chapter 13

4 The weavers of Coketown formed a trade union, they were led by a man called Slackbridge, Slackbridge was not a workman; he was just a speaker, he wanted the weavers to have more money and better conditions.

3 Although Slackbridge was not very fair or very honest, the workmen agreed with him, all of them, except one man, had joined the union, every week, the workmen paid a few pence to Slackbridge.

4 One night, they all met in a big hall, the oldest weaver was the chairman of the meeting, Slackbridge praised the union. But he said some bad things about the man who had refused to join.

4 'Who is the man?' a voice shouted, 'If he's here tonight, let him speak!' Then there were more shouts, 'Yes, let's hear him, he must have a chance to speak!'

2 A man climbed up on to the stage, his face looked old and tired, but it was an honest face.

The chairman said, 'Mr Slackbridge must be fair, he must sit down while we listen to Stephen Blackpool, you



all know Stephen's good name and his problem.' He shook Stephen's hand and then sat down. Slackbridge also sat down.

'Friends,' Stephen said, 'I'm the only Hand in Bounderby's mill who hasn't joined the union. I'm not going to join it. The union can't help me; and I don't think it will help you. I have my own reason for not joining it. It's a secret reason, but it's important to me.'

Slackbridge jumped up and began to shout. 'This man will destroy you!' he cried. 'He'll destroy you, your children, and your children's children.'

'Mr Slackbridge is a speaker,' Stephen said. 'Speaking is his work. He is paid for it. Let him do his work, and I'll do mine. He doesn't know the pain of my life. It's my business, only mine.'

A voice shouted, 'Sir down, Slackbridge! Give the man a chance.'

'Fellow-workmen,' Stephen went on, 'I know what will happen. If I don't join the union, you won't want to know me. I must accept that.'

'Think again, lad,' the chairman said, 'before it's too late.'

'I've thought about it a lot, sir,' Stephen replied. 'I simply can't join. He was not angry with these men. He knew them very well, and they knew him. I must just work alone among you. I hope that you'll allow me to do that. I must work in order to live, friends. I've worked in Coker town since I was a child. Where else can I go?'

There was silence. Stephen got down from the stage. The men moved apart. They made a passage for him to the door. Stephen did not look at anyone. A minute later he was outside the hall.

Slackbridge cried, 'There's no place among us for an evil man! Workers of Coker town—do your duty! Now let's have three cheers for the union!' The speaker shouted the first hurrah. Twenty voices shouted the second, and everyone in

the hall shouted the third.

Stephen Blackpool then began a very lonely life. No man looked at him in the mill or in the street. No man spoke one word to him. Even the women with whom he worked kept silent. Stephen had always been a quiet person, but now he felt completely alone. He did not see Rachael, and he was afraid to look for her.

The days after the meeting were long and heavy. On the fourth night Stephen left the mill at the usual time. A young man, with light hair, stopped him in the street. It was Bizer.

'You're Blackpool, aren't you?' the young man said.

'Yes,' Stephen was so glad to hear the sound of another voice that he took off his hat to the young man.

'Mr Bounderby wants to see you. Do you know where he lives?'

'Yes.'

'Go to his house, then. He's waiting for you.'

'Well, Stephen,' Mr Bounderby asked loudly. 'What have the clowns of Coker town been doing to you?'

Four people were having tea in the room: Mr Bounderby, his young wife, her brother, and a great gentleman from London. Stephen stood by the door, holding his hat.

'Hurry up, Stephen,' Bounderby continued. 'Tell me. I'm waiting.'

After four days of silence, Stephen did not like that rough voice.

Stephen said, 'I got your message, sir. The young man said that you wanted to talk to me.'

'Tell us about yourself—and this trade union.'

'I'm sorry, sir,' Stephen replied. 'I've nothing to say about that.'

Mr Bounderby's breath sounded like a strong wind. 'Do you hear that, Harthouse?' he said. 'This is one of my Hands. I thought that he was beginning to go bad. I warned