A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS OF COHESION IN WILLIAM GOLDING'S FICTIONAL REALMS: LORD OF THE FLIES

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ABSTRACT

The present study explores the use of cohesion in William Golding's "Lord of the Flies" through the lens of corpus linguistics. This approach utilizes quantitative data to offer objective and transparent understandings into a specific aspect of the text. By using Halliday and Hassan's model of cohesion (1976), the study specifically focuses on grammatical cohesion, examining how conjunctions function to connect words, sentences, and phrases, ultimately contributing to the coherence of the narrative. The AntConc3.4.4 corpus tool plays a central role in the analysis, facilitating the investigation of the frequency and distribution of conjunctions within the text. The research method involves the conversion of the novel into plain text for analysis, enabling a comprehensive examination of conjunction usage. The findings highlight the prominence of certain conjunctions like 'and,' 'for,' 'but,' 'or,' 'so,' 'yet,' and 'nor' within the text. By examining the frequency and significance of these coordinating conjunctions, this research aims to shed light on their role in shaping the narrative's coherence and overall meaning in Golding's celebrated novel.

1. INTRODUCTON

The present research uses Halliday and Hassan's cohesion theory (1976) to explore and interpret how conjunctions function to create coherence in William Golding's debut novel, "Lord of the Flies." While various studies have investigated Golding's novels, this study specifically centers on his first work. Halliday and Hasan (2014) categorize cohesion into four types: conjunction, ellipsis, substitution, and reference. This study focuses on investigating conjunctions among these categories. Its aim is to analyze the frequency of conjunctions in "Lord of the Flies" and understand their role in shaping the novel's themes, meaning, and overall structure. According to Crismore, Markkanen, and Steffensen (1993), conjunctions serve as markers within the text, aiding in constructing discourse, whereas Hyland (2005) views conjunctions as markers framing the text.

This research focuses on investigating a crucial cohesive tool: conjunctions. In English grammar, conjunctions act as connectors, linking words, sentences, phrases, and clauses together. According to Halliday and Hasan (2014), they stand as some of the most vital cohesive devices, serving to unite ideas within a text. Their primary function is to establish connections between ideas, essential for readers to comprehend the text's meaning. Without these cohesive devices, readers might struggle to develop a clear understanding of the ideas presented. Conjunctions marked in various forms, including coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions, each playing a specific role in connecting thoughts and fostering complete comprehension.

1.1 Introduction of William Golding and Lord of the Flies

William Golding, a prominent figure in the literary landscape of the 20th century, stands as a testament to the power of words to illuminate the darkest corners of the human psyche. His masterful storytelling and persistent exploration of human nature have secured his place as one of the most significant authors of our time. He was born in Cornwall, England, in 1911; Golding's early life was shaped by the disturbances of the 20th century. The horrors of World War II, which he witnessed firsthand, left an unforgettable mark on his worldview and profoundly influenced his literary endeavors. This experience fueled his interest with the darker aspects of human behavior and the fragility of civilization, themes that would later permeate his writing.

Golding's literary career began with poetry and plays, but it was his novels that pushed him to international fame. His most celebrated work, "Lord of the Flies", published in 1954, became a literary milestone and an exploration of human potential for savagery. In addition, "Lord of the Flies" tells the harrowing story of a group of British schoolboys stuck on a deserted island after a plane crash. Their initial attempts to create an ideal society, with Ralph representing reason and order, soon fall apart under the weight of fear, and isolation. Jack, symbolizing uncontrolled aggression and violence, appears as a rival figure, leading the boys on a descent into chaos and barbarity.

Through the boys' descent into savagery, Golding masterfully reflects the duality within each of us. He exposes the potential for both good and evil that resides within human nature, prompting readers to confront uncomfortable truths about themselves and their capacity for both compassion and cruelty. Moreover, "Lord of the Flies" transcends mere storytelling. It is a rich tapestry woven with powerful symbols that amplify the novel's themes. The conch shell, initially a symbol of unity and democracy, becomes a contested object, highlighting the fracturing of their fragile society. The island itself, initially idyllic, transforms into a threatening environment, mirroring the boys' internal struggles and the loss of innocence.

"Lord of the Flies" continues to be a touchstone for readers and scholars alike. It has been adapted into several films and stage productions, each offering a fresh perspective on the novel's timeless themes. The story's enduring relevance lies in its exploration of universally relatable themes of leadership, morality, and the delicate balance between civilization and barbarity. While "Lord of the Flies" is undoubtedly Golding's most celebrated work, his other novels deserve recognition. "Pincher Martin" delves into the psychological struggles of a man stranded at sea, while "Rites of Passage" explores the complexities of coming-of-age during a sea voyage. Each of these works further demonstrates Golding's masterful storytelling and his ability to delve into the depths of human experience.

William Golding's legacy stands as a testament to the power of literature to illuminate the human condition. His unwavering commitment to exploring the depths of the human psyche compels us to confront uncomfortable truths and inspires us to strive for a better tomorrow. The enduring impact of "Lord of the Flies" and his other works ensures that Golding's voice will continue to resonate with readers for generations to come. Coordinating conjunctions, like 'and', 'but', 'for', 'nor', 'so', 'or', and 'yet', connect two words, sentences, or phrases that hold the same grammatical weight. Whison and Burks (1980) delineate the varied functions of these coordinating conjunctions.

For instance, 'and' functions to connect words or sentences, often adding further information or actions. For example:

- ▪ Faiz requires a book, notebook, **and** a pencil.
- ▪ Gulzar Faima is completing her homework, **and** she has to wash cloths, too.

'But' serves the purpose of indicating contrast within sentences. For example:

- ▪ She loves swimming, **but** she doesn't like getting wet.
- ▪ I want to visit the park, **but** it's raining heavily outside.

'For' often signifies a reason or purpose in sentences. For example:

- ▪ She went to bed early, **for** she had an early morning flight.
- ▪ He brought an umbrella, **for** it might rain later.

'Nor' is employed in negative sentences or statements. For example:

- ▪ He neither called **nor** sent a message.
- ▪ She doesn't eat meat, **nor** does she drink cold drink

'So' often signifies a result or decision in sentences. For example:

- ▪ .He studied hard, **so** he passed the exam.
- ▪ She was feeling unwell, **so** she decided to stay home.

'Or' indicates alternatives or different options within sentences. For example:

- ▪ You can choose tea **or** coffee for breakfast.
- ▪ Are you going to the party, **or** are you staying home?

'Yet' is utilized to showcase contrast in sentences. For example:

- ▪ She studied diligently, yet she didn't perform well in the exam.
- ▪ He practiced a lot, yet he couldn't win the competition.

Subordinating conjunctions link clauses, specifically connecting dependent (subordinate) and independent (main) clauses. They establish a relationship between clauses, often indicating cause and effect. Examples of subordinating conjunctions include 'since', 'because', 'as', 'although', 'though', 'while', 'whereas', and others.

Since: Since it was raining, they decided to stay indoors.

Because: She went to bed early because she had an early morning class.

As: As he was tired, he decided to take a nap.

Although/**Though**: Although it was late, he continued working on his project.

While: While she was cooking, her brother was setting the table.

Whereas: She loves the city, whereas her husband prefers the countryside.

Correlative conjunctions are those that work in pairs. Gucker (1966) says, "Correlative Conjunctions are the coordinate conjunctions (and, but, or, and nor) used with both, not only, either and neither."

Examples:

- ▪ Not only Gulzar Fatima **but** also her friends got admission at NUML Faisalabad.
- ▪ We planned to go to the party **but** both of my friends refused to come.
- ▪ Neither he went **nor** she attended the meeting.
- ▪ Either she will come **or** I will go to see her.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The analysis of linguistic cohesion within William Golding's fictional narratives lacks comprehensive exploration, leading to an insufficient understanding of how cohesive devices operate within his first novel Lord of the Flies. Despite recognition of cohesion's significance in literature, limited attention has been directed specifically toward Golding's linguistic techniques,

blocking a comprehensive interpretation of his narratives. The application of corpus-based methods in exploring cohesion within literary studies, particularly in Golding's context, remains relatively unexplored that is the main concern of present study.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to examine the complex distribution of linguistic cohesion within William Golding's novel Lord of the Flies. By using a corpus-based approach, which seeks to identify, analyze, and interpret the various cohesive devices surrounded in Golding's narratives. Through this consideration, the present study aims to uncover the interplay of grammatical elements. The primary purpose is to offer a comprehensive understanding of how such a linguistic device contribute to the coherence, and concentrative quality of Golding's literary work Lord of the Flies. Finally, the study seeks to provide valuable understandings into the difficult technique behind Golding's narratives, contributing to the scholarly discourse on linguistic cohesion in literature.

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

● To examine the use of conjunctions used by William Golding in the novel Lord of the Flies
● To investigate the frequency of these conjunctions as cohesive devices
● To interpret the use of conjunctions and how they support the meaning, complexity, and effectiveness of the text

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the prevalence and variety of conjunctions utilized by William Golding across the selected novel Lord of the Flies?
2. How does the frequency distribution of these conjunctions as cohesive devices vary across Golding's selected work?
3. In what ways do the employed conjunctions contribute to shaping the coherence, and effectiveness of Golding's text?

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study holds significant scholarly value by offering a careful exploration of conjunctions as cohesive devices within William Golding's narrative Lord of the Flies. By comprehensively exploring these linguistic elements, the current study aims to explain the mechanisms shaping narrative coherence, enhancing the understanding of Golding's literary technique. The study's scope comprehends an in-depth examination of conjunctions' role in fostering textual cohesion and thematic depth across a selection of Golding's novel Lord of the Flies. Through this exploration, the study seeks to contribute novel understandings into the linguistic strategies employed by Golding, enhancing literary analysis methodologies. Ultimately, the study's findings hold promise in not only advancing the understanding of Golding's narrative techniques but also in informing broader discussions on the significance of conjunctions as cohesive tools within literature.

1.7 LIMITATIONS AND DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study encounters limitations primarily due to its selective focus on conjunctions within William Golding's novel Lord of the Flies. The restricted scope of the chosen novel Lord of the flies might restrict the comprehensive understanding of Golding's different writing styles

and thematic shades present across his entire literary works. Additionally, while emphasizing conjunctions as cohesive elements, this singular focus might overshadow the complex interaction of other cohesive devices, potentially limiting the depth of the analysis and its ability to capture the holistic nature of cohesion within Golding's narratives. Furthermore, the interpretive nature of evaluating conjunctions' impact on text complexity and effectiveness might introduce subjectivity, possibly influencing the objectivity of the study's findings and interpretations.

This study is delimited by its concentrated examination of conjunctions as the primary cohesive devices within William Golding's selected novel Lord of the Flies. By focusing merely on conjunctions, the study purposely narrows the lens of analysis, omitting a broader exploration of how different cohesive elements interact within Golding's narratives. Additionally, the study's delimited scope of novel may not include the entirety of Golding's literary collection, potentially excluding crucial variations in writing styles, themes, or narrative structures across his other works. The chosen corpus size and specific novel may restrict the generalizability of findings to Golding's entire literary works, limiting the applicability of the study's conclusions within the delimited boundaries of the selected novel and linguistic elements.

2. Literature Review
2.1 Cohesion

Cohesion refers to the way words and sentences are linked together within a text to create a coherent and meaningful whole. It encompasses two main types: lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. The primary goal of cohesion is to establish clear and meaningful connections between ideas and sentences throughout a text. To achieve this, writers employ a variety of cohesive devices that enhance the effectiveness and comprehension of the text. According to Halliday and Hasan (2014), cohesion arises from the semantic and linguistic relationships between elements within a text. A cohesive text is one in which these elements are interconnected semantically, making it meaningful and understandable for the reader. Cohesion extends beyond grammar to encompass vocabulary as well, hence its categorization into lexical and grammatical cohesion (Shehzadi, 2018).

2.2 Cohesion Model of Halliday and Hassan

The linguistic analysis of text is deeply rooted in the interpretation of meaning, which is only attainable when the text is comprehensible to the reader. Achieving clarity and understanding in a text hinges on the writer's effective use of cohesive ties and cohesive devices. These cohesive elements can be grammatical in nature, involving the employment of various grammatical structures to support the text's flow. Alternatively, cohesion can be lexical, deriving from the careful selection and arrangement of words within the text, also known as lexis and vocabulary.

2.2.1 Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion refers to the deliberate selection of words, lexis, and vocabulary within a text to achieve specific semantic and stylistic goals. It is essentially the "cohesive effect achieved through vocabulary choices" (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). Lexical cohesion plays a crucial role in establishing connections between ideas, enhancing understanding, and creating a cohesive textual flow.

2.2.2 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion focuses on the organization of sentences within a text. Halliday and Hasan identified four primary types of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

Reference involves the use of two words or expressions within a sentence to refer back to a specific person, idea, or object. It can be either situational or textual, and it can be anaphoric or cataphoric. Anaphoric reference occurs when the reference is to a preceding event, idea, person, or expression, while cataphoric reference occurs when the reference is to a subsequent event, person, expression, or idea.

Substitution is a grammatical relationship that avoids the repetition of lexical items. Instead of repeatedly mentioning something, writers can employ appropriate substitutes to maintain coherence.

Ellipsis, another form of substitution, involves the omission of lexical items. Halliday and Hasan (2014) categorized ellipsis into three types: nominal, verbal, and clausal. Nominal ellipsis involves the omission of head nouns, verbal ellipsis involves the omission of verbal groups, and clausal ellipsis involves the omission of clauses.

Conjunction, the most significant grammatical cohesive device, serves to connect two words, sentences, or textual elements. While acting as a bridge between the preceding and subsequent parts of a sentence, conjunctions also contribute to the meaning and coherence of the text. Conjunctions can be categorized as coordinating conjunctions (e.g., "and," "or," "but"), subordinating conjunctions (e.g., "because," "although," "if"), and conjunctive adverbs (e.g., "on the other hand," "nevertheless").

2.3 Application of Cohesion Model on previous works

Kuncahya (2015) in her research on Developing English Competence analyzed the types of cohesion to interpret the cohesion in terms of compatibility as language. She used qualitative method. She interpreted two types of cohesion that are lexical and grammatical cohesion. She used Halliday and Hassan's model of cohesion and also Bloor and Bloor's model. According to her narrative texts usually have two main functions that are this type of texts construct meaning in the minds of readers and also narrative texts enable the reader to develop a good and desirable behavior. These are the reasons that differ narrative texts from other types of texts. This is all because of cohesion that enables the readers to interpret, analyze and express the meaning that affect them in attaining the desirable behavior. She concluded her research that reiteration was most frequently found in the text.

Malah (2015) his study explored the realm of lexical cohesion within abstracts of research articles in Applied Linguistics, building upon Halliday and Hasan's foundational work on cohesion in discourse analysis. His study aimed to identify the types and frequencies of lexical ties employed in these abstracts and to investigate their role in enhancing abstract coherence. He analyzed 40 research article abstracts from various Applied Linguistics subfields, the study utilized a mixed-methods approach, amalgamating quantitative and qualitative analyses. The findings revealed 754 instances of lexical ties, predominantly characterized by Repetition (54%), followed by Collocation (14%) and hyponymy (11%). Additionally, the research highlighted the substantial contribution of lexical cohesion to the propositional development within the typical move structures of research article abstracts. It emphasized the relevance of such investigations not only within Applied Linguistics but across diverse academic disciplines, shedding light on the crucial role of lexical cohesion in facilitating coherent and structured academic discourse.

Afzaal, Hu, Chishti, and Imran (2019) in their research study on Pakistani English newspapers, apply Halliday and Hassan's model of cohesion. They applied this model to examine all cohesive devices and their regular pattern in the newspaper. They examined the newspaper, "The Daily Dawn" and selected articles of Cyril Almeida in it. They analyzed the cohesive devices and the linguistic techniques that are used by Cyril Almeida in articles to make them comprehensive, understandable and clear. They examined the five cohesive devices that are referencing, ellipsis, conjunction, substitution and lexical cohesion in the articles of Cyril Almeida's articles in Pakistani English newspaper. These articles are mainly cohesive because of semantic linkage and lexical cohesion in grammar and vocabulary.

Octa (2020) in this study, grammatical cohesion in students' narrative texts was explored within the context of the English Education Study Program at STKIP PGRI Bandar Lampung. She used qualitative methods; data were collected from the writings of third-semester students in the academic year of 2019/2020. The study aimed to identify and determine the dominant types of grammatical cohesion devices employed. She applied Halliday and Hasan's cohesion theory; the researcher analyzed sentences and noted the occurrence of grammatical cohesion devices. The research encompassed 53 student narratives, observing the prevalence of reference, conjunction, ellipsis, and substitution as grammatical cohesion devices. Results indicated reference as the most dominant device (72.64%), followed by conjunction (18.81%), ellipsis (6.21%), and substitution (2.34%). The study concluded that students predominantly utilized reference in their narrative writing. In the context of language teaching, these findings underscored the importance for educators to comprehend cohesion when selecting texts for instructional purposes, emphasizing the significance of discourse analysis and narrative text comprehension in language pedagogy.

Mehraby (2010) in his research, a stylistic investigation of William Golding's selected works was conducted from a linguistic perspective. The focus was on identifying linguistic peculiarities evident in Golding's writing style, aiming to enrich verbal communication. Golding's use of stylistic devices was highlighted as a distinct feature, showcasing resourcefulness, imaginative prowess, and an experimental approach to life within his narratives. The study aimed to analyze Golding's texts across phonological, syntactic, semantic, and discourse levels, offering a structured exploration within seven chapters. Al-Mehraby's research contributed valuable insights into Golding's stylistic repertoire, illustrating how his unconventional approach forged cohesion and coherence within his literary creations.

Mahcene (2013) in his research study, the focus was on analyzing the use of simile in William Golding's novel, "Lord of the Flies." The research aimed to uncover Golding's motivations behind employing this specific figure of speech and highlighted potential tendencies of overuse within the novel. The study encompassed four chapters: the first providing an overview of figurative language with a specific focus on simile, the second delving into various theoretical perspectives on simile, including contributions from Fishlov and Aristotle, the third chapter critically reviewing Golding's literary contributions with a specific emphasis on "Lord of the Flies," and finally, the fourth chapter offering an investigation into the syntactic structure and meaning of similes within the novel. The adopted simile model aimed at dissecting its structural and semantic components, exploring its role in depicting fictional elements within the narrative. Mahcene's inquiry concluded that while Golding may have overused simile, this linguistic device served to enhance language by providing vivid descriptions. Additionally, the study proposed

suggestions for future research endeavors in this area, aiming to further enrich readers' understanding of Golding's stylistic choices.

(Jiang) 2022 analysis examined William Golding's "Lord of the Flies" through eco-environmental psychology, revealing the novel's critique of Western ethical values centered on modernity. It highlighted Golding's portrayal of the interconnectedness between humanity and nature, challenging anthropocentrism and technological rationality. The paper underscored the narrative's call for ecological ethics and respect for nature, emphasizing the repercussions of a lack of such ethics in the face of ecological disasters caused by modern science. Jiang's work showcased the novel's prescient ecological ethics consciousness, offering valuable insights into addressing contemporary ecological crises through interdisciplinary approaches in ecological psychology, thus proposing innovative research paths to tackle environmental challenges.

Mahmoud, Ameen, and Zoubi's (2022) study sheds a new light on William Golding's view of evil and good in Lord of the Flies. Their research challenges prevailing notions where evil is considered a societal construct while good is seen as internal, both shaped by external influences. Contrarily, Golding contends that inherent evil resides within humanity, intrinsic and not merely a product of culture. He juxtaposes this with the potential for good, suggesting its reliance on societal structures, cultural norms, and human interaction. Golding's novel explores into profound philosophical inquiries concerning individual existence, societal norms, and the necessity of law and order. The study centers on Golding's critique of man's innate capacity for evil in the absence of societal constraints. Emphasizing Golding's pessimistic perspective, the research seeks to scrutinize modern literary definitions of good and evil within the context of the author's narrative.

Nada and, Ajwan's (2023) their corpus-based analysis study, focused on the modal auxiliaries within William Golding's novel "The Lord of the Flies." Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study employed quantitative analysis through concordance and frequency tools like AntConc3.4.4, followed by qualitative methods to discern the functional and contextual meanings of these modal auxiliary verbs in the novel. The analysis revealed 549 instances of modal auxiliary verbs, categorized into nine types, with 'could' and 'can' being the most frequent. 'Would,' 'might,' 'must,' 'should,' 'will,' 'may,' and 'shall' also appeared, each contributing to various intentional, epistemic, deontic, and dynamic meanings within the narrative. This comprehensive breakdown offers insights into the distribution and semantic functions of modal auxiliaries, enhancing understanding of linguistic nuances within Golding's work.

3. Research Methodology

The present study is conducted by developing corpus-based approach. The research is directed on William Golding's first novel Lord of the Flies. This study is conducted by using the linguistic technique that is corpus linguistics. This research examines the coordinating conjunctions, the frequency of these conjunctions and also the meaning that these coordinating conjunctions convey. The study used this technique to get a description of conjunctions and their use in novel Lord of the Flies. This novel consists of 251 pages. The research is conducted on the complete text of novel. These conjunctions were taken out from novel by using software AntConc3.4.4. This tool is designed for text mining, text analysis and for general purpose analysis. Lawrence Anthony from US designed this corpus software. The total numbers of token are 62123 in the selected novel Lord of the Flies. This novel is taken as word file and this file is

converted into plain text by using part-of-speech tagger and is fed to AntConc3.4.4. It is corpus processing software which helps to analyze the text of the novel. Frequency of the conjunctions is counted by this corpus tool.

3.1 Theoretical Framework

This research study of the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding is conducted quantitatively by using the cohesion model of (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). Halliday and Hassan defined four main types of cohesive devices which are conjunction, referencing, ellipsis and substitution. Out of all these the most important is conjunction that is more noticeable in sentences. It is the intersentence cohesive device. It distinguishes one sentence from the other. It is different from other cohesive devices. Conjunctive elements are cohesive and meaningful. They express definite meaning.

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Conjunctions are the linking devices that join two words, two sentences or two phrases. There are different types of conjunctions like coordinating conjunction, correlative conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions are those that join words, phrases, clauses and sentences. These are for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so. Correlative conjunctions work in correlation means they are used in pairs like neither/nor, either/or, not only/but also etc. subordinating conjunctions are those that join dependent and independent clauses like because, since, as, although, though, while and whereas. These conjunctions are studied and counted in William Golding's novel Lord of the Flies by using a software AntConc3.4.4. AntConc3.5.9. The most frequently used conjunction in the novel is 'and'. As shown in figure 1.

Figure 1: Frequency of Conjunction 'and' in novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding
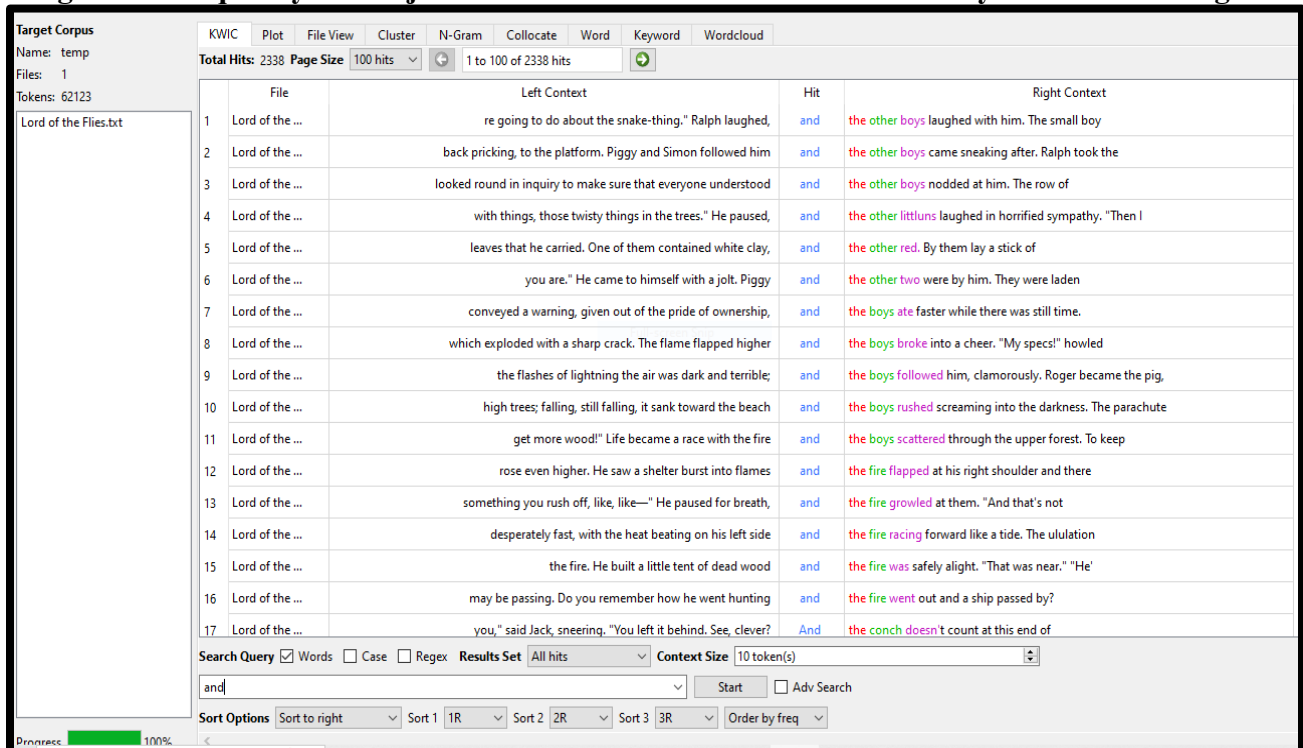
It has been found that overall in the novel 'and' is used 2338 times by William Golding. The words that are joined using the conjunction 'and' are also shown in the figure 1a that how many

times it is used with one word like it is highlighted in the above mentioned figure that 'and' is used three times with the phrase 'the other' in different circumstances. 'And' is used to join the large bodies of sentences and it is also used to join just few words. It explains the flow of speech and idea. William Golding used it frequently to join large sentences for the expression of single idea. Conjunctions are cohesive devises and thus they stick the ideas together in the text.

Figure 2: Plot of Conjunction 'and' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding
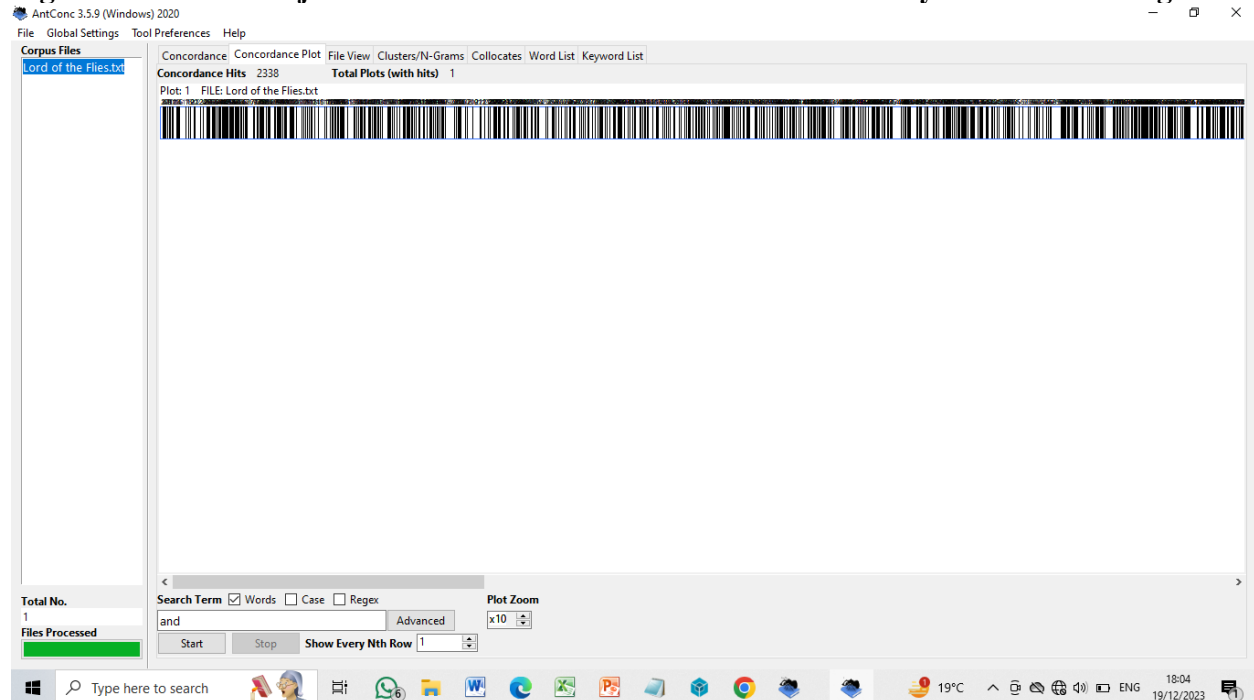
The word "and" is a conjunction, a common linguistic element connecting words, phrases, or clauses within a sentence. In the context of a plot generated from a specific file, such as "Lord of the Flies.txt," where "and" has 2338 concordance hits among 62123 words, this conjunction likely plays a significant role in connecting ideas or concepts within the text. Its high frequency suggests that it serves as a crucial link between different elements in the narrative, possibly indicating frequent enumerations, additions, or relationships between various story components. The plot's data showcasing the substantial occurrences of "and" implies its pervasive usage in joining thoughts, actions, or events within the storyline, highlighting its fundamental role in structuring and connecting textual elements in "Lord of the Flies

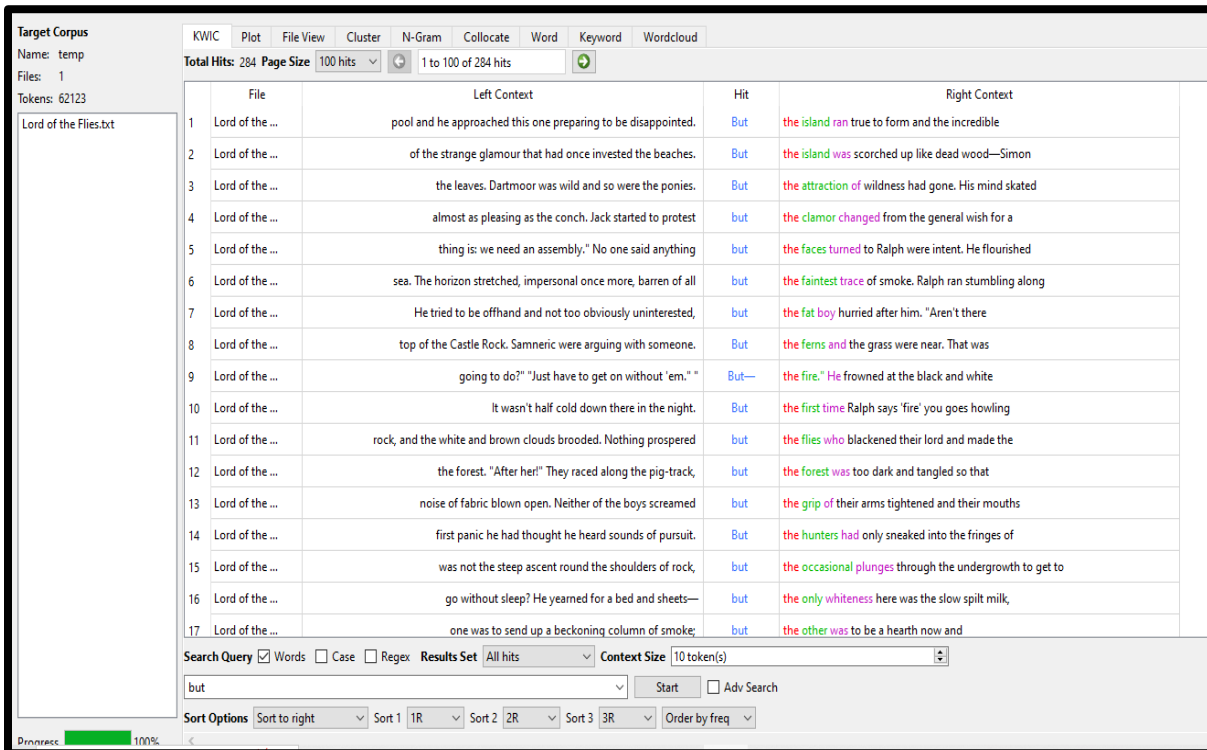**Figure 3: Frequency of Conjunction 'for' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding**
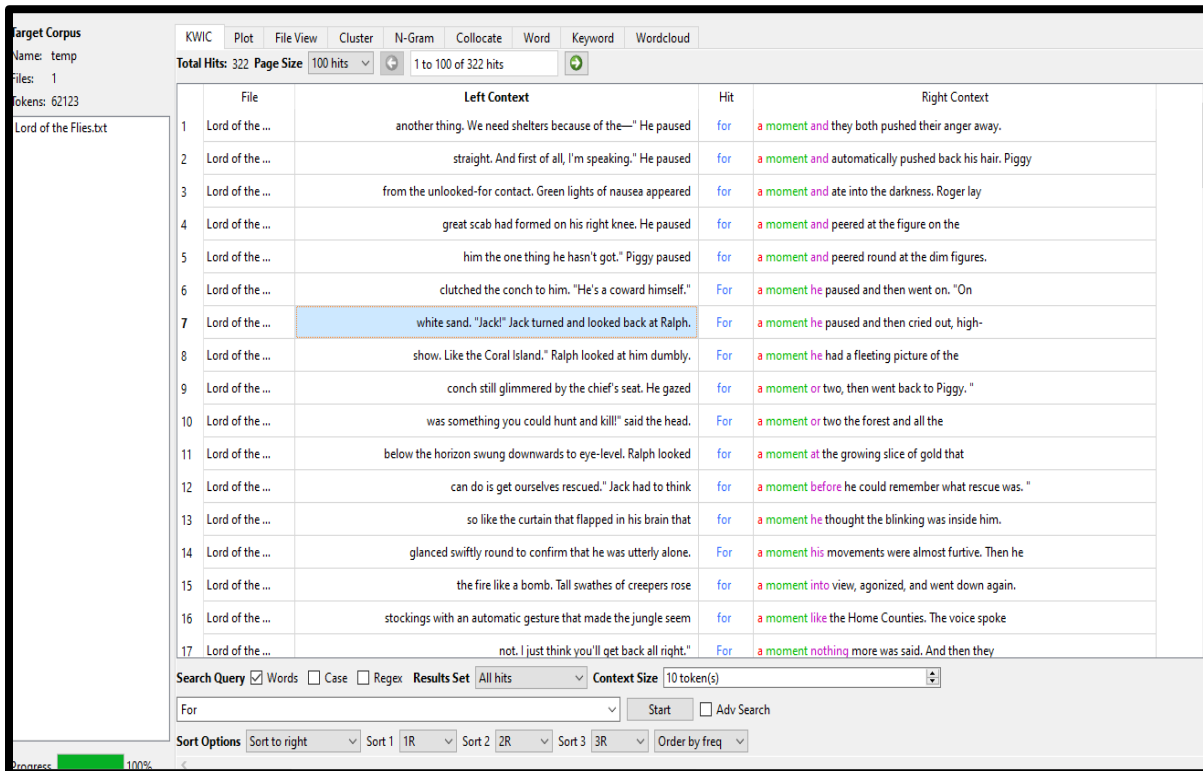
'For' is used 322 times in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding. 'For' is used both as a preposition and as a conjunction. Although it has been used three hundred and twenty two times but it is not merely used as a conjunction. Like in the sentences that are placed at the top of figure 2a are examples of 'for' as a preposition. It is used as preposition when it is followed by a noun and it is used as a conjunction when it acts as a bridge to join two clauses. So 'for' is used both as a conjunction and as a preposition to support the meaning and complexity of sentences. It is a cohesive device that supports the meaning of the text. William Golding made an excellent and technical use of conjunctions that support the themes and ideas of the novel.

**Figure 4: Plot of Conjunction 'for' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding**
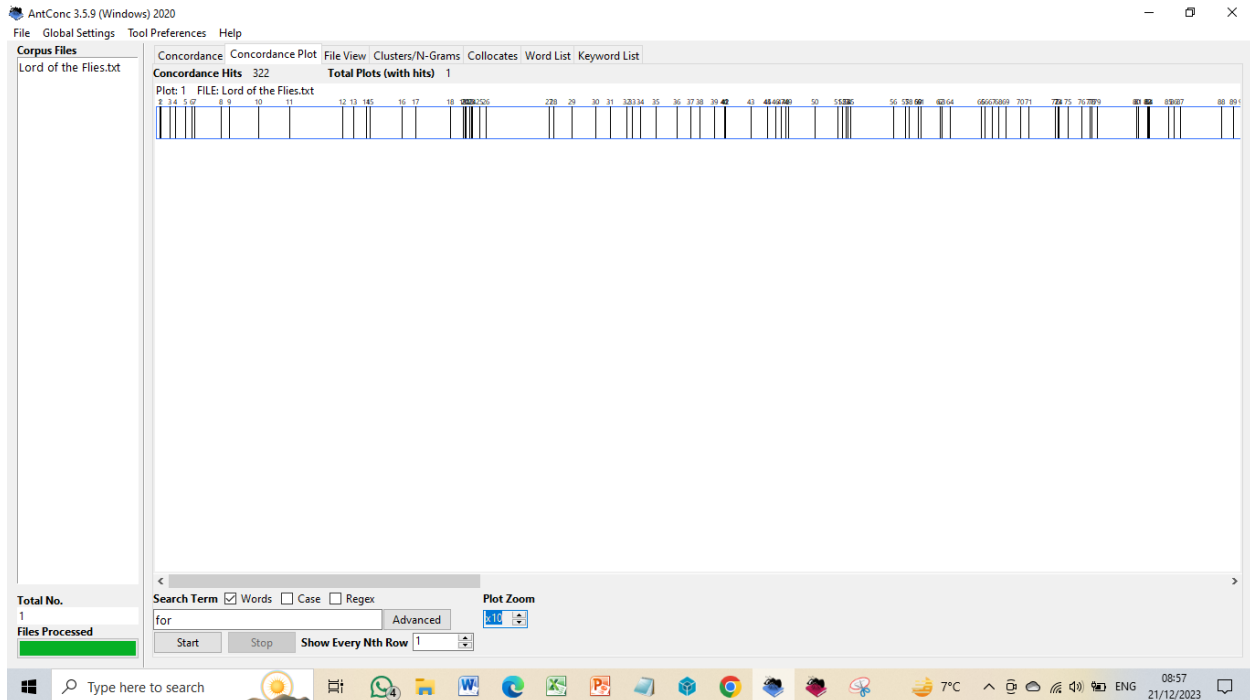
This figure shows the plot of 'for' which means that 'for' is used with different words. The word "for" functions as a conjunction, typically indicating purpose, cause, or reason within a sentence. In the context of the plot generated from "Lord of the Flies.txt," where "for" has 322 concordance hits among 62123 words, its usage likely serves to convey reasons or justifications within the narrative. Although it appears less frequently compared to other conjunctions, its occurrences suggest an emphasis on explaining motivations, intentions, or connections between events or actions in the text. Its presence may signify the author's intent to provide explanations or contextualize situations, contributing to the depth and reasoning behind character actions or story developments in "Lord of the Flies."Another important conjunction used in the novel is 'but'.

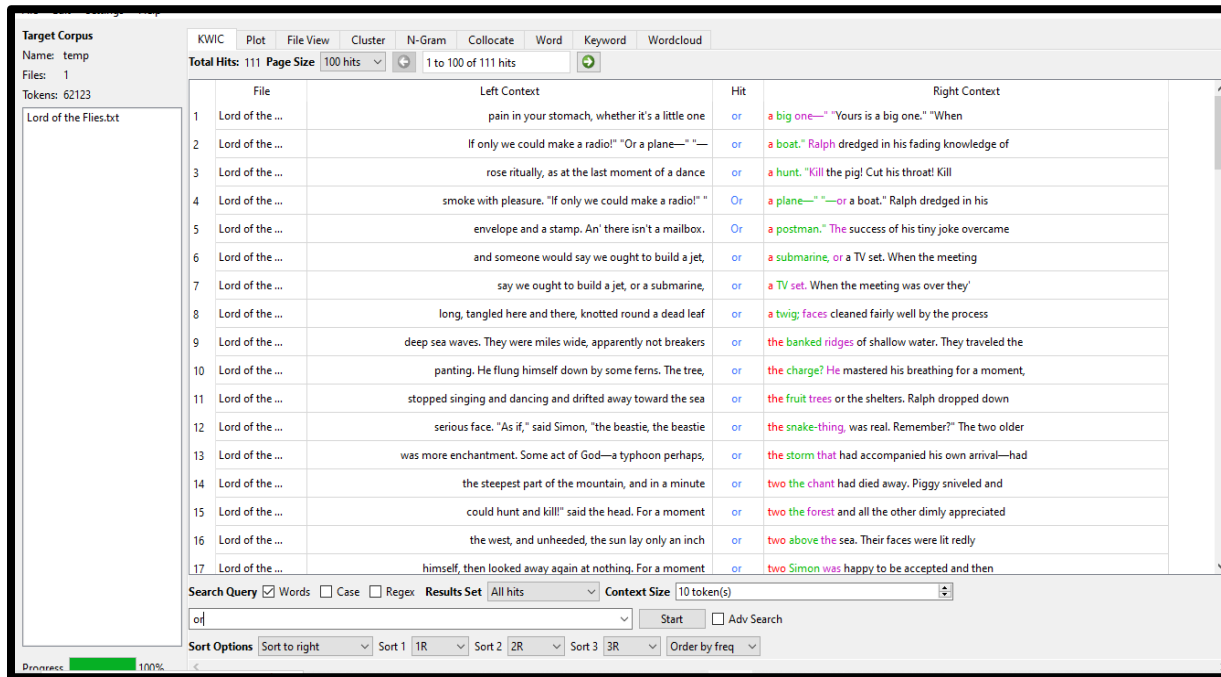**Figure 5: Frequency of the Conjunction 'but' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding**

The conjunction 'but' is used 284 times in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding. It is used to join the contrastive clauses. In the above mentioned figure it is used in different contrastive sentences. It is used in different circumstances to support the meaning and to deliver the idea and concept of the story. It is also used as a preposition when it is followed by a noun. It is a cohesive device that joins those sentences that are contrastive and thus adds to the meaning of text. It is used as coordinating conjunction when used alone to bridge two contrastive ideas in a complex sentence.

**Figure 6: Plot of Conjunction 'but' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding**
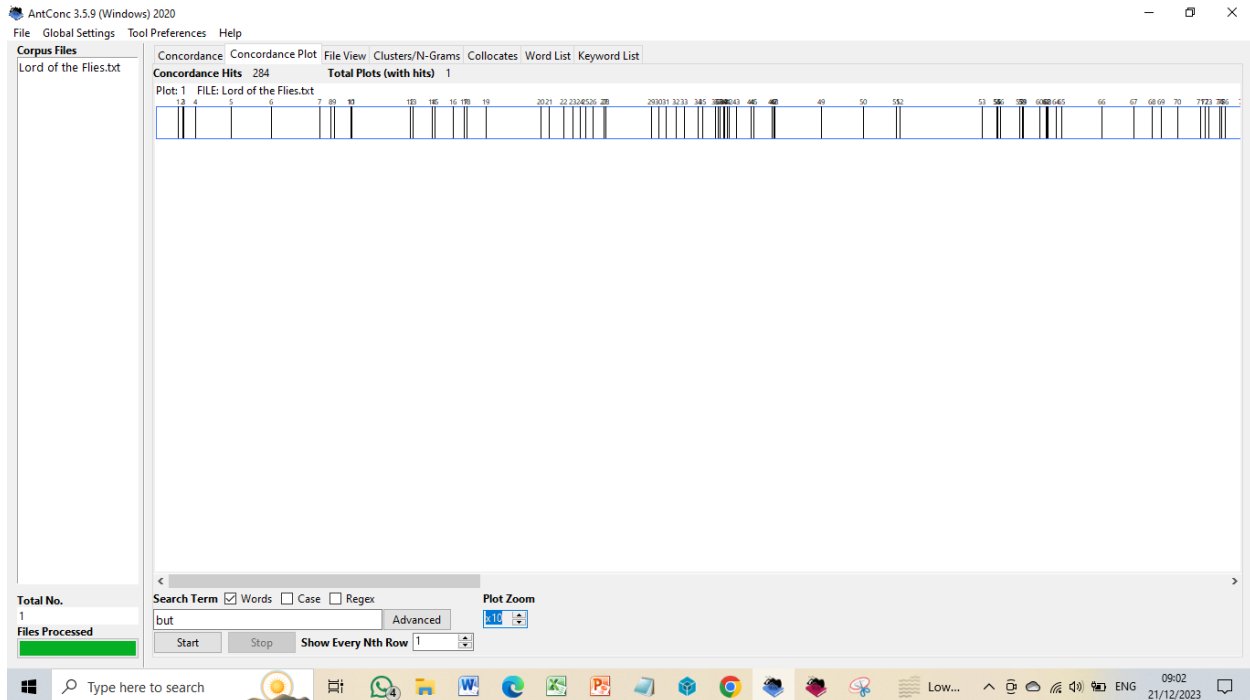
The word "but" serves as a conjunction, often used to indicate contrast or contradiction within sentences. In the context of the plot generated from "Lord of the Flies.txt," where "but" has 284 concordance hits among 62123 words, its frequent appearance suggests a significant role in highlighting contrasts or conflicts within the narrative. This conjunction likely serves to introduce opposing or contrasting ideas, events, or perspectives, emphasizing differences or divergences in the storyline. Its consistent presence in the plot data implies its vital function in introducing tension, complexity, or shifts in thought within "Lord of the Flies," contributing to the development of conflicting elements or ideas within the text. Another conjunction used in the novel is 'or'.

Figure 7: frequency of conjunction 'or' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding

‘Or’ is another most frequently used coordinating conjunction. It is used 111 times in the novel. It is used when there are two alternatives or two possible situations. The above given figure shows the use of ‘or’ in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding. In all these sentences there is some sort of possibility or alternative situations for something. In this way it functions as a cohesive device to bridge two possible situations or alternatives. It is used as a coordinating conjunction when used alone but when it is used in relation to another conjunction ‘either’ it becomes correlative conjunction. In the novel it is used both as a coordinating conjunction and as a correlative conjunction.

Figure 8: Plot of conjunction ‘or’ in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding
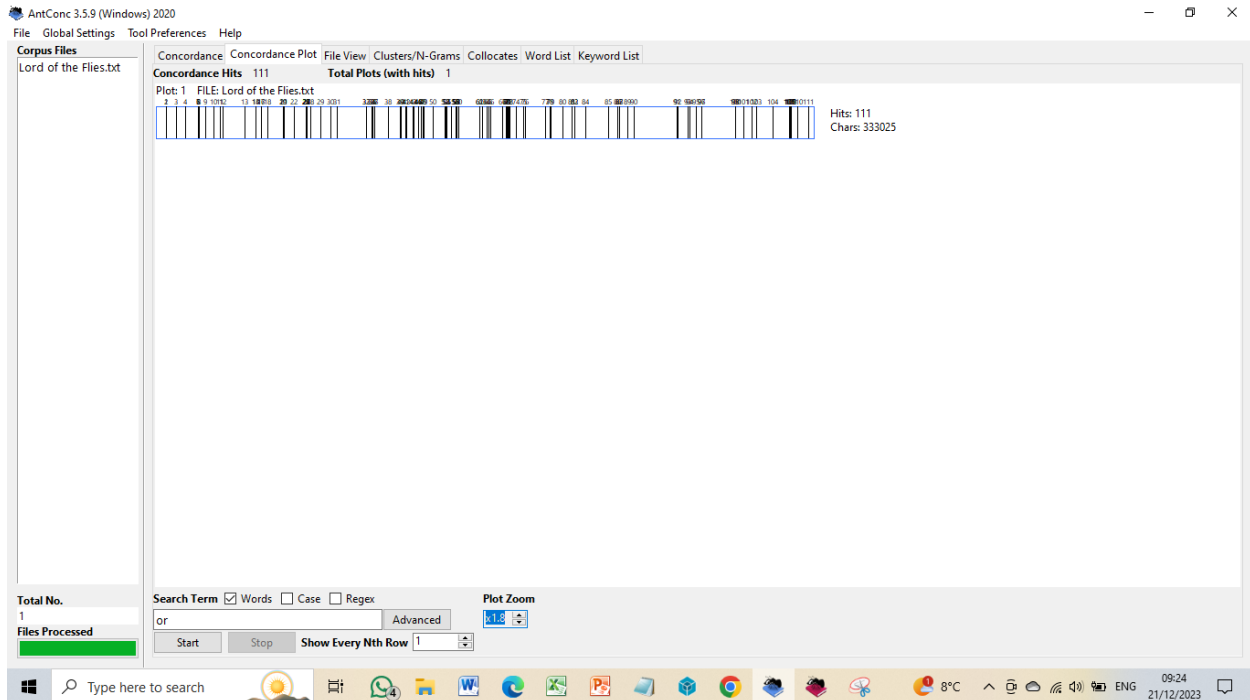
The conjunction "or" plays a pivotal role within sentences, typically signaling alternatives or choices. In the context of the plot generated from "Lord of the Flies.txt," where "or" appears 111 times among 62123 words, its usage implies the presentation of options or alternatives within the narrative. While it may appear less frequently compared to other conjunctions, its instances indicate instances of decision-making, contrast, or possibility within the text. Its function involves presenting different paths, choices, or outcomes, contributing to the development of divergent narratives or scenarios within "Lord of the Flies." Despite its lower frequency, its presence signifies the introduction of alternatives or varying possibilities, enriching the storyline with elements of choice or contrast. In this way conjunctions support the meaning and complexities of themes and ideas in the novel. Another conjunction used in the novel is 'so'.

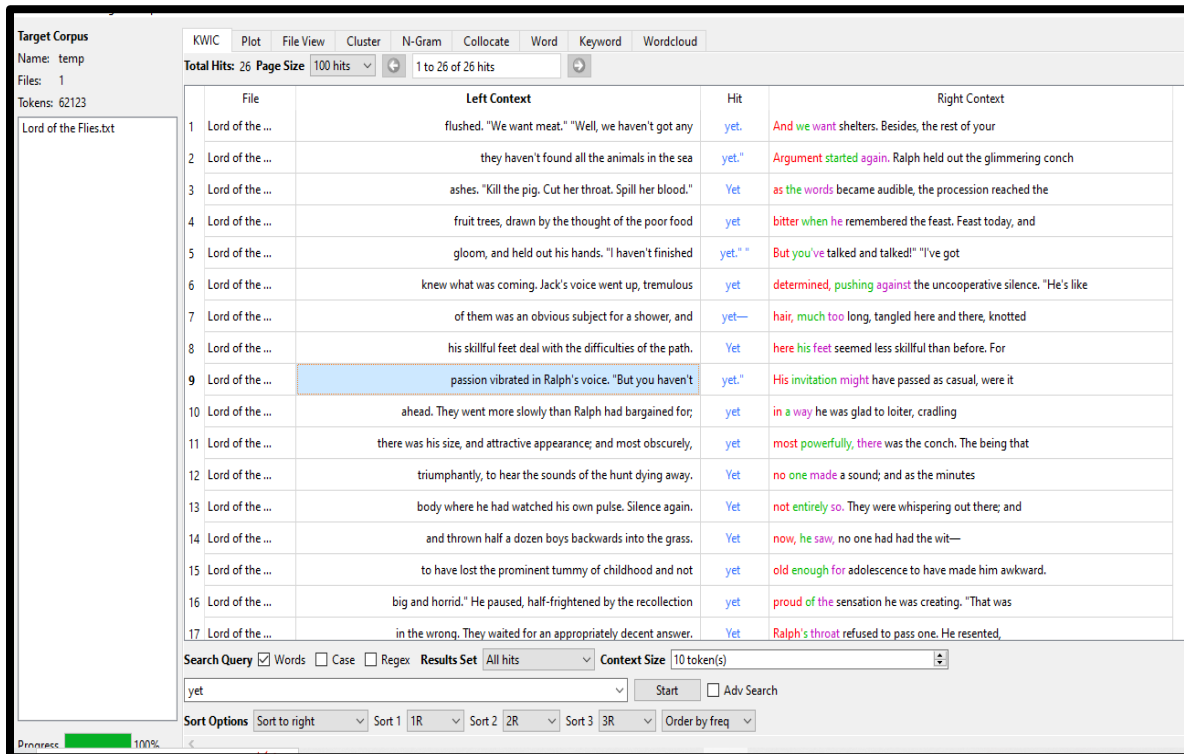**Figure 9: Frequency of Conjunction 'so' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding**
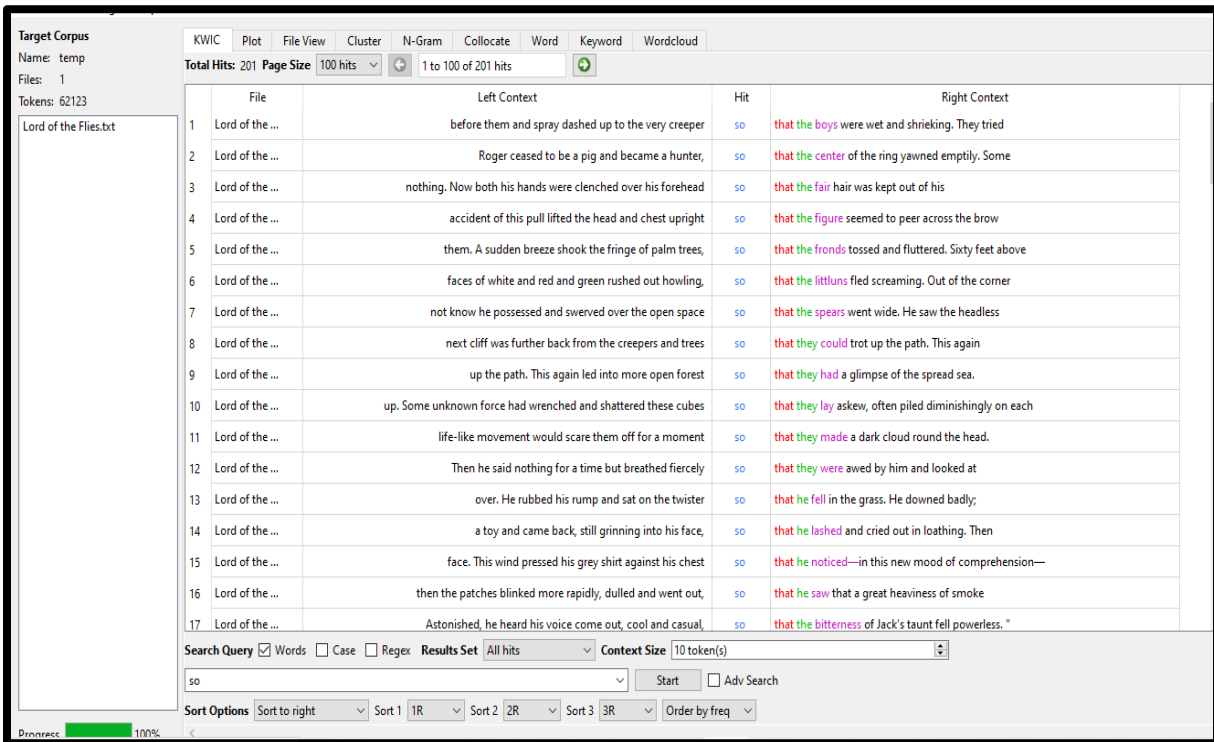
'So' is the coordinating conjunction that is used 201 times in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding. It is a cohesive device that is used when the result of something is told in the next clause. It is used to show the decision or the result. In this novel William Golding used 'so' as a cohesive device to show the result or decision of something. This is shown in the above mentioned figure. 'So' is also used with the uncountable noun 'many' and 'much' to show the frequency or the quantity of something.

Figure 10: Plot of conjunction 'so' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding
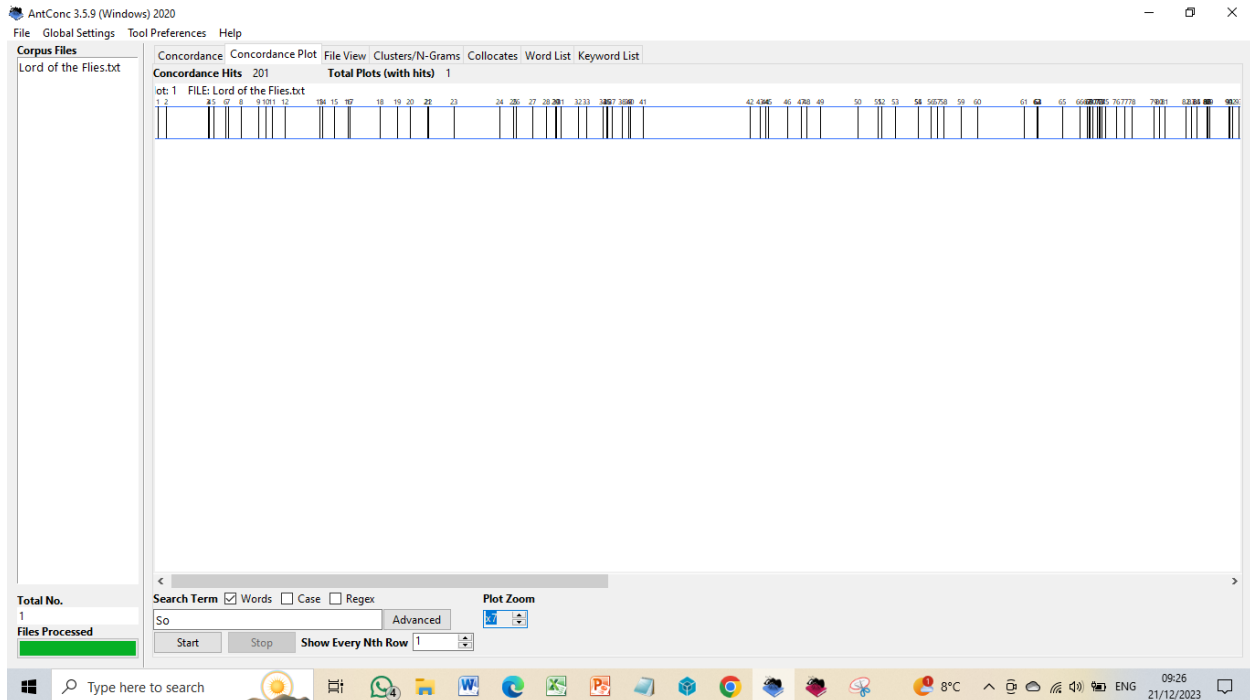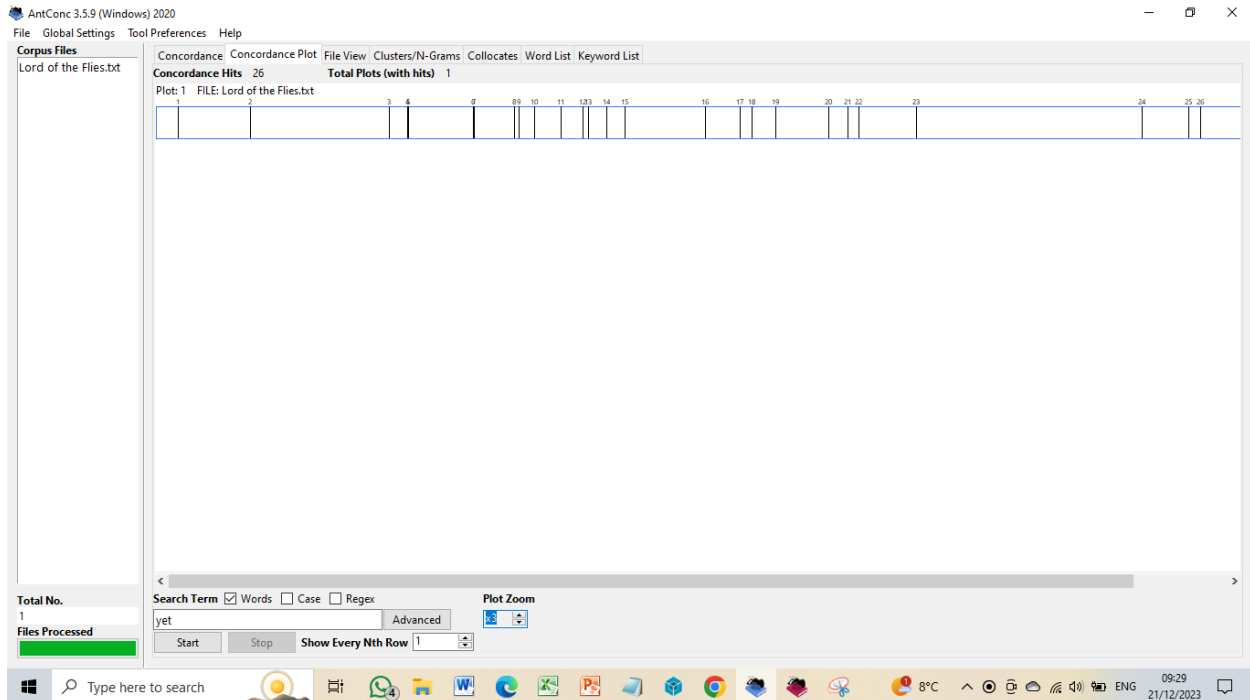
The conjunction "so" serves as a connector indicating consequence, result, or purpose within sentences. In the plot generated from "Lord of the Flies.txt," where "so" appears 201 times among 62123 words, its frequent occurrence implies a significant role in establishing causality or explaining outcomes within the narrative. This conjunction likely functions to link actions, events, or ideas, emphasizing cause-and-effect relationships or indicating reasoning behind story developments. Its consistent presence suggests the establishment of logic or connections between events, portraying consequences or explanations within "Lord of the Flies." Despite its moderate frequency, "so" contributes to shaping the narrative flow by conveying reasons, consequences, or outcomes, strengthening the coherence and rationale behind various plot elements within the text. Another coordinating conjunction used in the novel is 'yet'.

Figure 11: Frequency of the Conjunction 'yet' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding

‘Yet’ is a cohesive devise used 26 times in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding. It is used as a conjunction when it joins two clauses or phrases but it acts as an adverb when modifying verb, adjective or another adverb. In this novel it is used as a conjunction. Mostly it is used to introduce contrast in the sentences and is most often used with another conjunction ‘and’. So in the novel it is less frequently used yet indicating the important usage of this coordinating conjunction. It shows the contrast and is used in the sense of nevertheless or but.

Figure 12: Plot of the conjunction ‘yet’ in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding
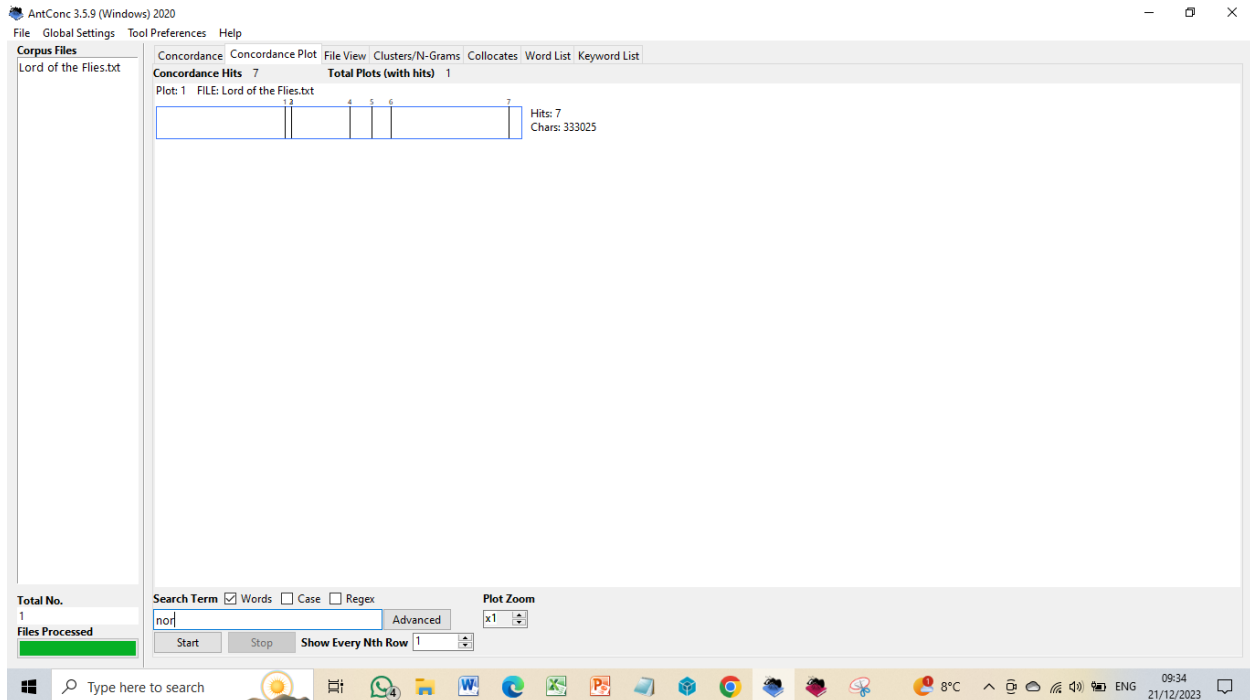
The conjunction "yet" operates as a connector often used to introduce contrasts or unexpected outcomes within sentences. In the plot generated from "Lord of the Flies.txt," where "yet" appears 26 times among 62123 words, its limited occurrence implies a specific emphasis on presenting contradictions or unexpected developments within the narrative. Its infrequent appearance suggests moments of surprise or contradiction, introducing unforeseen contrasts or shifts in thought. Despite its low frequency, "yet" likely contributes to the narrative by highlighting unexpected or conflicting elements, adding depth and complexity to the storyline in "Lord of the Flies." Its usage serves to emphasize contrasting ideas or events, marking moments of divergence or contradiction within the text. This conjunction is less frequently used in the novel by William Golding. It is used in the contrastive sense. Another coordinating conjunction used in the novel by William Golding is 'nor'.

Figure 13: Frequency of the Conjunction 'nor' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding
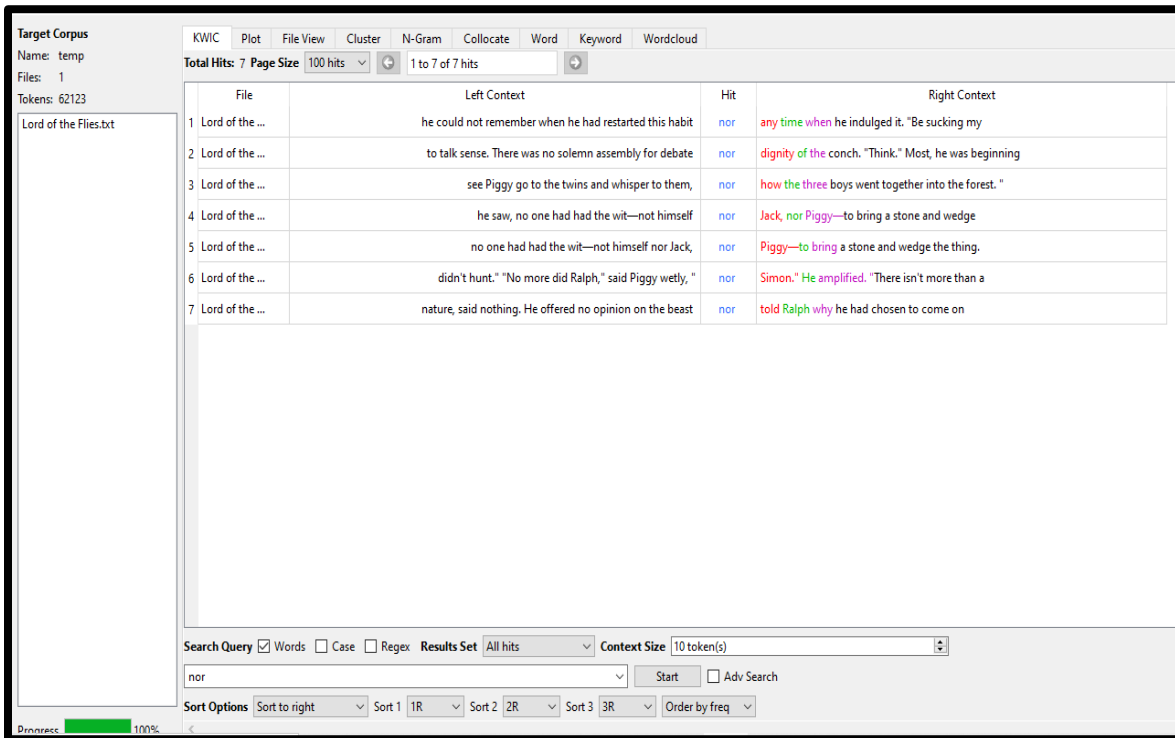
The conjunction 'nor' is used just 7 times in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding. It is less frequently used in the novel. It is used when something quite negative is said but is used before positive verb. In this novel it is used as a coordinating conjunction when used alone in the sentence. William Golding made an excellent use of conjunctions to support the complex themes and ideas of the novel. The use of conjunctions is actually the play on words and he played with them in the best possible way.

Figure 14: Plot of the Conjunction 'nor' in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding

The conjunction "nor" functions as a connector used to introduce negative alternatives or compound negative ideas within sentences. In the plot generated from "Lord of the Flies.txt," where "nor" appears merely 7 times among 62123 words, its minimal occurrence suggests a specific emphasis on presenting negated alternatives or compound negative ideas within the narrative. Its infrequent appearance indicates instances where the narrative explicitly negates or denies further options or possibilities. Despite its rarity, "nor" likely contributes to the text by highlighting moments of exclusion or denial, marking situations where alternatives are explicitly negated or excluded from consideration in "Lord of the Flies." Its usage implies a deliberate effort to emphasize the absence of alternatives or options, emphasizing the limitation or denial of specific choices or outcomes within the storyline. William Golding made an advantageous use of conjunctions to express the themes, ideas and complexity of the meaning in the novel.

In the plot generated from "Lord of the Flies.txt," the conjunction "and" emerges as the most frequent connector, appearing 2338 times among 62123 tokens. Its high frequency signifies its pivotal role in linking ideas, actions, or events, indicating continuance or addition within the narrative. "And" serves to join thoughts or actions, contributing to the flow and coherence of the storyline by emphasizing relationships or combinations of elements.

On the other end, the conjunction "nor" appears as the least frequent, occurring merely 7 times among 62123 tokens. Its infrequent appearance signifies its specific emphasis on negating alternatives or denying compound negative ideas within the narrative. Despite its rarity, "nor" contributes by explicitly excluding or negating options, marking instances where alternatives are denied or excluded from consideration in "Lord of the Flies." Its usage underscores limitations or refusals of specific choices or outcomes within the storyline.

The stark contrast in frequency between the most and least frequent conjunctions, "and" and "nor," highlights their distinct roles. While "and" emphasizes continuity and connection, facilitating coherence within the text, "nor" serves to negate or exclude, marking moments of

denial or exclusion of alternatives. Both play crucial roles in structuring and shaping the narrative, albeit in fundamentally different ways.

Table 1: Frequency of coordinating conjunctions used in the novel Lord of the Flies by William Golding

Serial No:	CONJUNCTIONS	FREQUENCY OF CONJUNCTIONS
1	AND	2338
2	FOR	322
3	BUT	284
4	OR	111
5	SO	201
6	YET	26
7	NOR	**7**

The table displays how often William Golding used different joining words in "Lord of the Flies" to explain what the story means and its themes. These joining words, called coordinating conjunctions, act like bridges. They link words, sentences, and ideas together in the story, making complex thoughts easier to understand. This research focuses on this language feature to see how these words help keep the story connected. Looking at the table, it's clear that the word 'and' is used the most. It's like a super bridge, linking long sentences and even joining individual words and phrases together.

5. Conclusion

In Haliday and Hassan's model, cohesive devices are like building blocks for making sense in writing. Without these, ideas become scattered and lose their meaning. Using these devices helps ideas grow and become clearer. This study looked at how these joining words supported the meaning and themes in the novel. First, it searched for these joining words in the novel. Then, it counted how often each one was used. For example, it found that the word 'and' appeared more than two thousand times. 'And' is a word that joins things together, like words or sentences. It helps make new ideas and connects sentences so that readers follow along easily without feeling lost.

In William Golding's novel, another word 'for' appears over three hundred times. It does a double job, it's a preposition when followed by a noun, and it's a conjunction when it connects phrases. This helps the writer create new thoughts. 'But' and 'or' are used more than two hundred times each. They're like bridges in English grammar, linking ideas together. On the other hand, words like 'so,' 'yet,' and 'nor' are used less frequently in the story. The study's third question was about understanding how these joining words support the story's meaning, themes, and ideas. Each of these words helps to give the story meaning. They act as links, connecting ideas and making the text understandable. This research ends by highlighting these joining words, showing how important they are in making the story clear and meaningful.

The present study suggests using corpus-based methods for literary analysis because they give quick and quantitative results. Normally, these analyses need a lot of texts, which can take a long time to gather. However, this study only looked at one novel, so the findings might not apply to all of William Golding's works. Future studies could look at all of the author's works to get a broader understanding.

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