



## A Corpus-based Analysis of Conjunctions in James Joyce's Novel: A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man

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### ABSTRACT

Corpus-based approaches to analyze literary texts are getting popular as these provide unbiased and transparent quantitative results of a specific phenomenon within a limited time. This study utilizes Halliday and Hassan's model of cohesion to conduct corpus-based study of conjunctions of James Joyce's novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. Their model of cohesion is based on two main types of cohesion that are lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. The main concern of this research is grammatical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion considers four main types of cohesion that are ellipsis, substitution, referencing, and conjunctions. Conjunctions are the words that join words, sentences, and phrases, and coherence is achieved in a text. This AntConc corpus tool by Lawrence Anthony is used for text analysis, text mining, and for general-purpose analysis. Results and findings are elaborated with the help of figures and tables that are taken from the corpus tool.

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## 1. Introduction

This research study is conducted on the basis of theory of cohesion by Halliday and Hassan (1976) to investigate and interpret the use of conjunction and its cohesive function in James Joyce's first novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man*. Different researches have been done on James Joyce's novels and this study is focusing on his very first novel. Halliday and Hasan (2014) state the four different categories of cohesion that include conjunction, ellipsis, substitution and reference. This study investigates the one among these four categories that is conjunction. It investigates the use of conjunction that how frequently these are used in the novel *A portrait of Artist as a Young Man* and how they support the meaning, themes and complete structure or the body of novel by James Joyce. Crismore, Markkanen, and Steffensen (1993) argue that the conjunctions are the textual markers that are helpful in making discourse whereas Hyland (2005) states the conjunctions as frame markers.

The main concern of this research is to find one of the important cohesive device, conjunction. Conjunctions are the bridges of English Grammar. They are used to join words, sentences, phrases and clauses. Halliday and Hasan (2014) state them the most important cohesive devices that join the ideas together in the text. Their function is to bridge the ideas. Without these cohesive devices the idea of the text cannot be developed by the reader. They join sentences, phrases and words together for the complete understanding of ideas. Conjunctions are of different types that are coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction and correlative conjunctions.

### 1.1 Introduction of James Joyce and *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man*

James Augustine Aloysius Joyce was born on February 2, 1882. He was an Irish writer, a novelist, a poet and a short story writer. He wrote many novels and the most famous among all is his *Ulysses* for the stream of consciousness. He made use of this technique in his very first novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man* but it was best used in his novel *Ulysses*. He made use of many other techniques of linguistics in his works. His life was spent abroad but the characters of his literary works resemble his friends, family, foes and the people he knew. He died on January 13, 1941 after surgery of ulcer.

This novel was first time written with the title 'Stephen Hero' in 1903-1904 but later on in 1905 James Joyce made changes in it and it was again published in 1916. It is semi-autobiographical and *Kunstler roman* in which writer writes about the psychological, intellectual, and moral changes of the main character from the childhood to the mature adulthood. It is the story of the hero named Stephan Dedalus who lived in Ireland at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century. He was eldest of his ten siblings. The novel starts when Stephan's father is telling fairy tales to Stephan when he was only three years old. His family was influenced with Irish nationality and Catholic belief so when Stephan comes close to his neighbor Eileen Vance and asked his governess that he would marry her, his father and governess were worried about it as she belonged to Protestant belief. This was the reason for what he was sent to a strict boarding school, Clangowes Wood College.

At the age of fourteen, the innocence of his childhood ends and he enters to his teenage so due to some hormonal changes in his body he was sexually frustrated. He could not do anything so he went to the prostitute to satisfy his frustration and at the age of fourteen he experienced his first sexual intercourse. After sinful living Stephan and his classmates participated in three days of religious retreat and its lecture was on the topic of 'Sins, health and sufferings'. After taking this session he felt ashamed and guilty for his past experiences and decided not to repeat it and he would live with piety and devotion. Then he participated in religious practices. Seeing all this, his involvement in religious activities he was asked by his school teacher to become a father or priest. He became happy but then he thought that the life of the father is boring and responsible so he gave up this idea.

Finally, he decided to take admission in university of Dublin so that he could shape his life as an artist. Therefore, when he applied in the university and was waiting for its approval, his sister told him about the financial condition of his family. He became worried and went to seaside gloomily. There he saw a lady in the water and became happy and he got the aim of his life that he would become a writer and would portray the sensual beauty in words. At last, Stephan appeared as a responsible and sensible student. He left many classes and spent most of time with his friend Cranly. After reading philosophy of Aristotle and Aquinas he developed his own aesthetic theory. He became antisocial because he thought that if he wants to be the artist of inside then he must have to leave the boundaries of family, religion and nation. Coordinating conjunctions are those that join two words, sentences or phrases of equal grammatical ranks together. Coordinating conjunctions are 'and', 'but', 'for', 'nor', 'so', 'or', and 'yet'. Whison and Burks (1980) explains different functions of all these coordinating conjunctions.

And: it joins words and sentences or adds something.

Examples:

- Salar needs a book, notebook and a pencil.
- Aliya is doing her homework and she has to press clothes as well.

But: it is used to show contrast.

Examples:

- He came on time but could not meet the owner.
- I want to go with Salar for movie but I have to prepare my paper.

For: it indicates reason or purpose.

Examples:

- Ali came here for the dinner.
- Please forgive me for I was wrong.

Nor: it is used for negative sentences and statements.

Examples:

- Neither she nor I will go to the party.
- They are good friends, neither they fight nor they use abusive language for each other.

So: it indicates the result or decision.

Examples:

- I send a cab so that you arrive on time.
- She will not come so you need to manage the work.

Or: it shows alternatives or different options.

Examples:

- Are you doing it right or should I call another student to do it?
- Would you choose a cup of tea or pizza?

Yet: it is used to show contrast.

Examples:

- Although I punished him, yet he misbehaved with his mother.
- Although he called the police, yet he did not stop robbing.

Subordinating conjunctions are those that join clauses. They join dependent and independent clauses. The dependent clause is also known as subordinate clause and the independent clause is known as main clause. Subordinating conjunctions indicate the cause and effect relationship. Subordinating conjunctions are 'since', 'because', 'as', 'although', 'though', 'while', and 'whereas' etc.

Examples:

- It has been raining since morning.
- I could not come on time because I got up late.
- As he was eating meal, I heard the news of his cousin's accident.
- I will give her money although I know she is not rich enough to return it.
- Though he is poor, he is honest.
- He teased me while I was reading novel.
- I thought this idea would work whereas it failed.

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 Ayesha but also her friends got admission in medical college.
- We planned to go the the party but both of my friends refused to come.
- Neither he went nor I attended the meeting.
- Either she will come or I will go to see her.

Many researches have been done on James Joyce's novels but the goal of this study is to investigate the novel *A portrait of Artist as a Young Man* in some different and less frequently used research technique that is corpus based study of conjunctions by using the cohesion model of (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). The objectives of this study are:

- To examine the use of conjunctions used by James Joyce in *A portrait of Artist as a Young Man*

- To investigate the frequency of these conjunctions as cohesive devices
- To interpret the use of conjunctions how they support the meaning, complexity and effectiveness of text

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Cohesion**

Cohesion is the linking within the text or sentence that holds the text together in lexical or grammatical way to convey the meaning of the text. The cohesion can be of two different types that are lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. The main concern of this technique is to make link within the text so that one idea must be connected with the other and one sentence must be linked to the other. For this purpose, many cohesive devices are used by the writers to make text affective and understandable. The semantic and linguistic relationship between the elements in a text is called cohesion (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). The text is said to be cohesive only when the elements in it are tied together semantically and it becomes meaningful and understandable for the reader. Cohesion is not only concerned with grammar but also with vocabulary, hence it is divided into lexical and grammatical cohesion (Shehzadi, 2018).

### **2.2 Cohesion Model of Halliday and Hassan**

The linguistic study of text is based on meaning and interpretation of text that is achieved only when the text is understandable for the reader. The text becomes understandable when writer use cohesive ties and cohesive devices in it. This cohesion may be grammatical like using different grammatical devices to support the text, and this cohesion may be lexical that is based on lexis and vocabulary which means selection of words.

#### **2.2.1 Lexical Cohesion**

The lexical cohesion is the type of cohesion that is the selection of words, lexis and vocabulary according to the need of the sentence. The lexical cohesion is interpreted as, 'the cohesive affect achieved by the selection of vocabulary.' (Halliday & Hasan, 2014)

#### **2.2.2 Grammatical Cohesion**

Grammatical cohesion deals with the structure of the sentence within the text. Halliday and Hassan categorized the grammatical cohesion into four main cohesive ties that are conjunction, substitution, ellipsis, and reference. Reference is when two words or expressions in the sentence refer to some particular person, an idea or thing. It may be situational or textual and anaphoric or cataphoric. If the reference is being given of preceding event, idea, person or expression then it is termed as anaphoric and if it is given for the following events, person, expression or idea then it is called cataphoric references.

Substitution is the relationship of syntax rather than of semantics or meaning. It avoids the grammatical repetition of lexical items. Like when we discuss about something we do not mention that thing again and again but use an appropriate substitute for it. Ellipsis is also a type of substitution where the lexical items are substituted by zero. Halliday and Hasan (2014) listed three types of ellipsis that are nominal, verbal and clausal. Nominal is the omission of head nouns. Verbal is the omission of verbal groups and clausal is the omission of clauses.

Conjunction is the most important of all cohesive ties. It is used for joining two words, or sentences or two textual elements. Although they function as a bridge to join the preceding and following part of the sentence but they also express and give meaning to the text. These are of different types like coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and conjunctive adverbs. Coordinating conjunctions are 'and', 'or', and 'but'. Subordinating conjunctions are 'because', 'although' and 'if'. Conjunctive adverbs are 'on the other hand' and 'nevertheless'.

### **2.3 Application of Cohesion Model on previous works**

Rahimi and Ebrahimi (2012) in his research 'Lexical Cohesion in English and Persian texts of novels' analyzed the Persian novels and Pakistani novels by using Halliday and Hassan's model of cohesion. He examines the stylistic differences between the both with respect to the choice of lexical patterns. He also analyzed and interpreted the textual differences in Persian and English novels with respect to lexical cohesion. He used the texts of

'The Blind Owl' by Sadegh Hedayat and 'The Patient Stone' by Sadegh Chubak from Persian. He took the texts of 'The Old Man and the Sea' by Ernst Hemingway and 'The Pearl' by John Steinbeck from English. He concluded the differences in both and the reasons that he highlighted for these stylistic, textual and cohesive differences are reiteration, and the use of collocation pairs by Persian writers. He also examines some similarities between them and these were elaborative collocation and equivalence.

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 these 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.

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.

Gose (1985) analyzed destruction and creation in the novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man*. He interpreted the relationship of soul, body and emotions. He also examined the relations of imagination and experience to inspiration. This novel is the excellent depiction of creation and destruction. Gose analyzed it through the characters of Stephen and his family like how were the destroyed because of poverty and how Stephen destroyed himself but later in the end, he became studious and intended to create himself a good artist. Thornton (1994) in his book of research about James Joyce's novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* studied the novel as antimodernist. He interpreted it as a classical text of literary modernism. This is because there is a clear distance between the author and the character not just in tone but in verbal and textual senses as well. This thing develops distance between Joyce and Stephen. Joyce was highly influenced with the Irish nationality and religion bur Stephen was of the view that if he wanted to become a successful person then he must have to leave the boundaries of religion, family etc.

Brivic (2002) in his research study entitled *Gender Dissonance, Hysteria, and History in James Joyce's A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* argues that James Joyce use to maintain masculinity rather than femininity in his most of the fiction works. This thing is interpreted by Brivic in his research study in one specific fiction work by James joyce. This novel revolves around the male protagonist Stephen Deadalus showing that female characters are overwhelmed by the males especially for the sexual activities. Another important thing that he interpreted in his research study is hysteria which means uncontrolled desires and emotions. Protagonist of the novel is the excellent example of hysteria and is best analyzed by Brivic in his research study. He concludes his study with the interpretation of hysteria, history and male dissonance.

Hadaegh and Shahabi (2016) in their research study analyze the novel through nationalism and post colonialism. They use the Attridge and Howes' methodology to analyze and interpret their research study. They depict how the colonization works through politics. They focus on the nationalism that James Joyce was a nationalist but he had some conflicts with few nationalistic individuals so he was semi colonial means that he had his own way of nationalism that is depicted in his novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man*. He depicts nationality through the character of Simon Dedalus and his whole family.

Cecchinato, D'Agostino, Raeli, and Uguccioni (2016) in her research analyzed this novel in her own way. She interpreted the use of emotion metaphors in James Joyce's novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man*. It is the type of cognitive stylistics that gives a framework for conceptual metaphors in literature. Cognitive linguistics is used to characterize metaphorical expressions. The emotional or conceptual metaphors used in the novel are related to lust, anger, shame, happiness, sadness and fear etc. it shows the creative use of language. This linguistic research in relation to literature is carried out for cognitive purpose.

Riquelme (2017) analyzed desire, freedom, and confessional culture in *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man*. Desire is depicted in the character of Stephen Dedalus who is the protagonist of the novel. His desire to fulfill and satisfy his sexual urges and frustration fall in this category. Paul analyzed freedom as another main trait of Stephen's personality. He always wanted freedom and the novel ends with the same concept when he says that if he wants to be a successful person then he must have to leave the boundaries of family, religion and nationality. Another thing that Paul analyzed is confessional culture. It is portrayed in the novel.

Masso and Kasapoglu (2020) in his research article highlights the art of failure depicted by James Joyce in his novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man*. Kasapoglu in his research studies gives a wonderful comparison of negative capabilities and a romantic individual. Stephan Dedalus stuck himself in bad activities but when he attended the religious lecture he felt guilty for what he did and decided not to do it again and this decision led him towards success because after it he became a studious and responsible student. He analyzes his character that how he spent his life in negative activities but in the end he became a romantic and literary individual. He calls it the art of failure.

Hayman (2021) analyzed Daedalian imagery in *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man*. James Joyce did wonderful use of imagery in this novel. It is the autobiographical novel that traced back the history of the author and the reflection of the past heroism. He immersed as if he traced back to the religion of Rome and it traces back to the Mediterranean princes who hoped to see their glorious future. This thing is depicted in the novel and thus Hayman analyzed this Daedalian imagery of the novel through the character of Stephen Dedalus.

### **3. Research Methodology**

This study is conducted by utilizing corpus-based approach. The research is conducted on James Joyce's first novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. This study is conducted by using the most interesting linguistic technique that is corpus linguistics. This research analyses the coordinating conjunctions, the frequency of these conjunctions and also the meaning that these coordinating conjunctions convey. The researcher used this technique to get a description of rich understanding of conjunctions and their use in novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a young Man*. This novel consists of 317 pages. The research is conducted on the complete text of novel. These conjunctions were taken out from novel by using a software Antconc. This tool is designed for text mining, text analysis and for general purpose analysis. Lawrence Anthony from US designed this corpus software. 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**

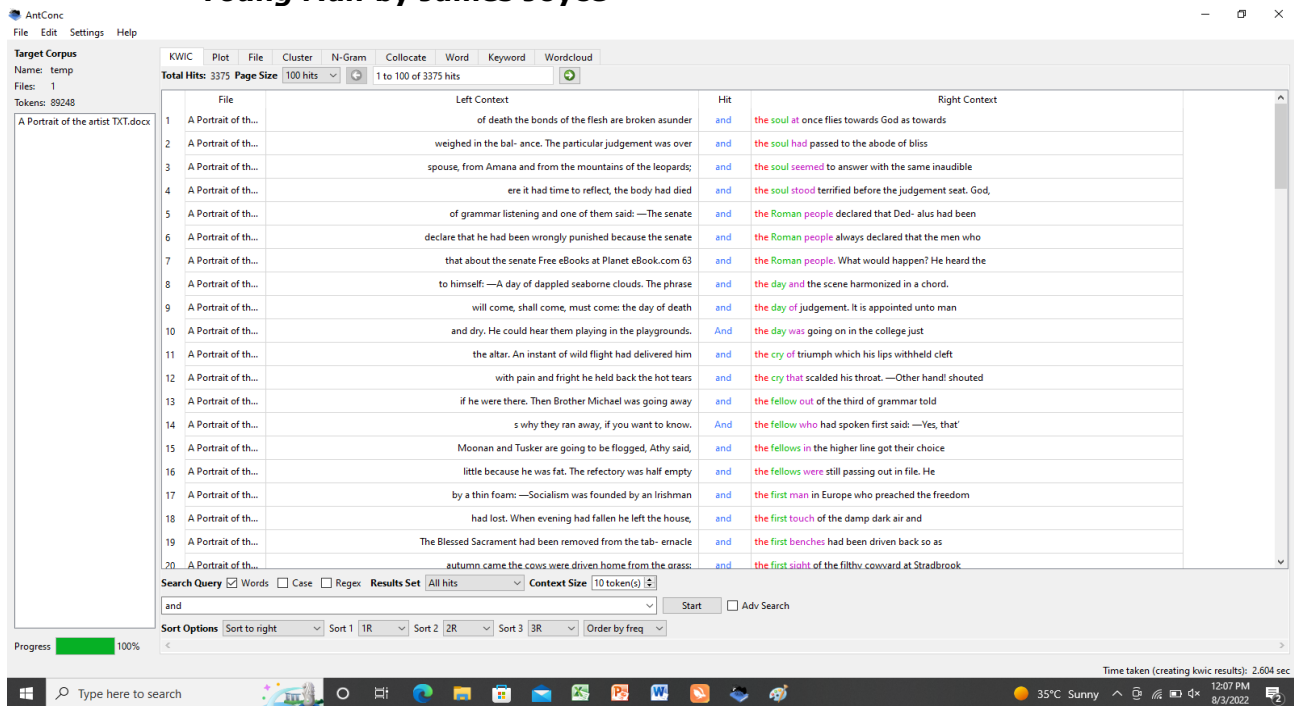
This research study of the novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce is conducted quantitatively by using the cohesion model of (Halliday & Hasan, 2014). Halliday and Hassan defined four main types of cohesive devices which are conjunction, referencing, ellipsis and substitution. Out 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

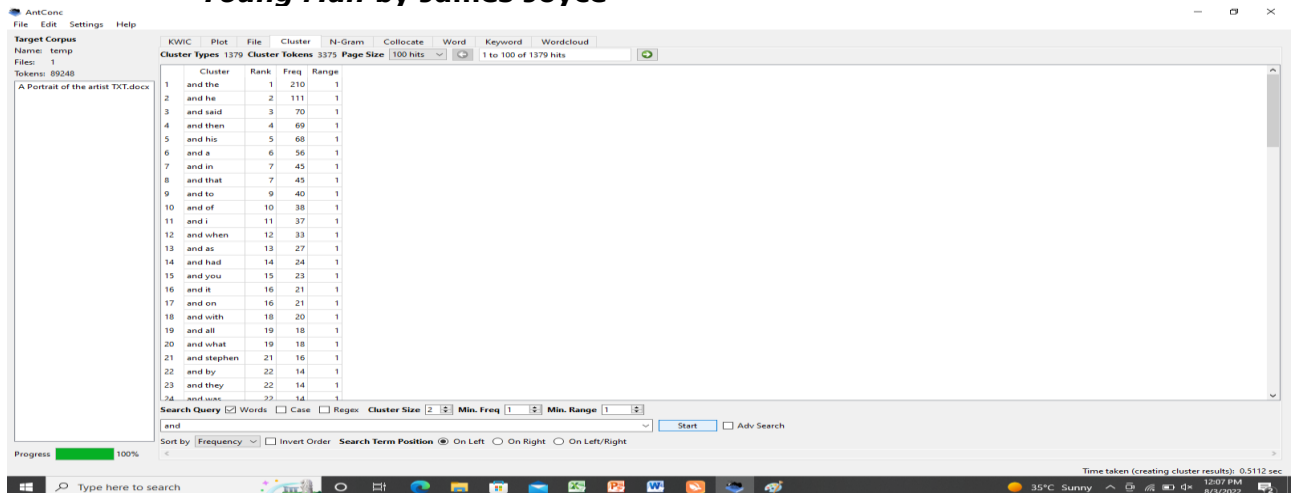
and subordinating conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions are those that join words, phrases, clauses and sentences. These are for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so. Correlative conjunctions work in correlation means they are used in pairs like neither/nor, either/or, not only/but also etc. subordinating 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 James Joyce's novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man* by using a software AntConc. The most frequently used conjunction in the novel is 'and'.

**Figure 1: Frequency of Conjunction 'and' in novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**



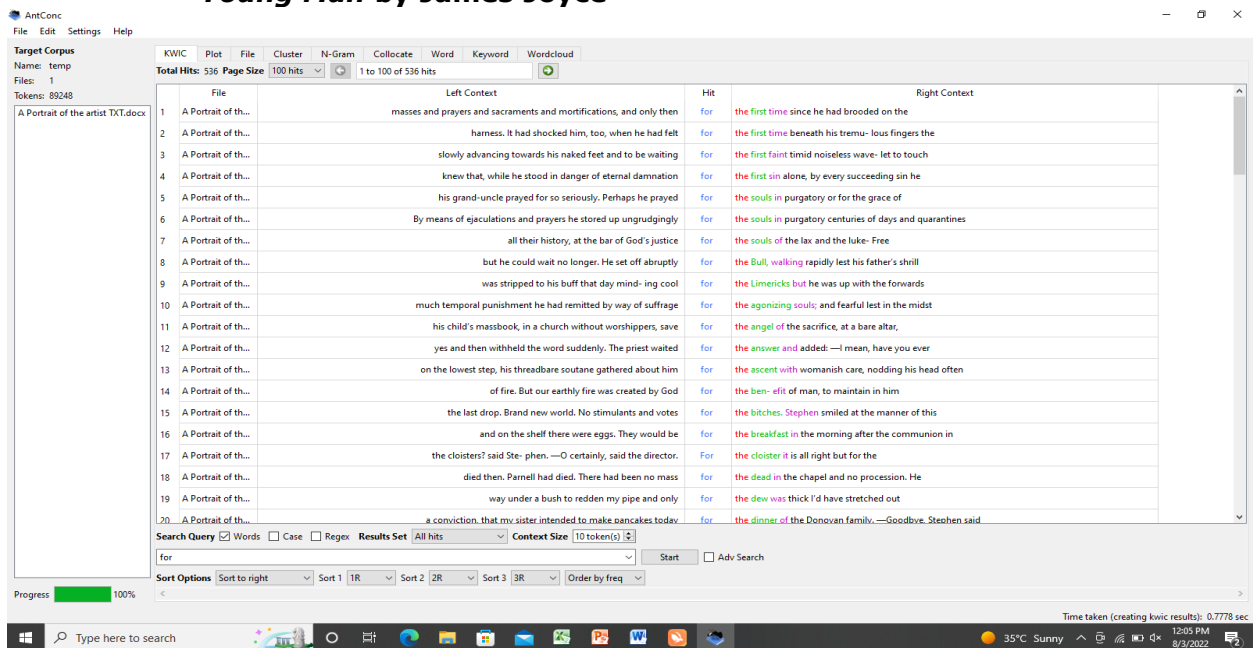
It has been found that overall in the novel 'and' is used 3375 times by James Joyce. The words that are joined using the conjunction 'and' are also shown in the figure 1a that how many times it is used with one word like it is highlighted in the above mentioned figure that 'and' is used three times with the word 'the soul' 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. James Joyce 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: Clusters of Conjunction 'and' in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**



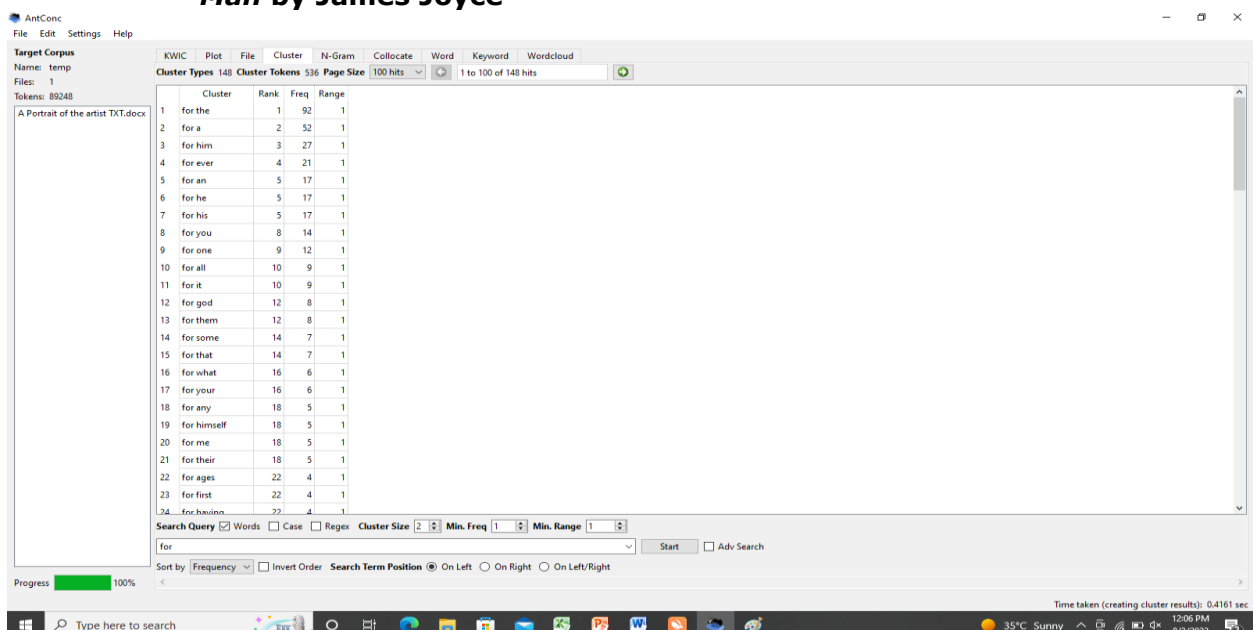
This figure shows the clusters which means that the conjunction 'and' is used with different words and these words make clusters of 'and'. In this novel 'and' makes clusters with words like the, he, said, then his etc. This shows the flow of speech. Secondly the conjunction 'for' is used frequently in the novel.

**Figure 3: Frequency of Conjunction 'for' in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**



'For' is used 536 times in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce. 'For' is used both as a preposition and as a conjunction. Although it has been used five hundred and thirty six 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. James Joyce made an excellent and technical use of conjunctions that support the themes and ideas of the novel.

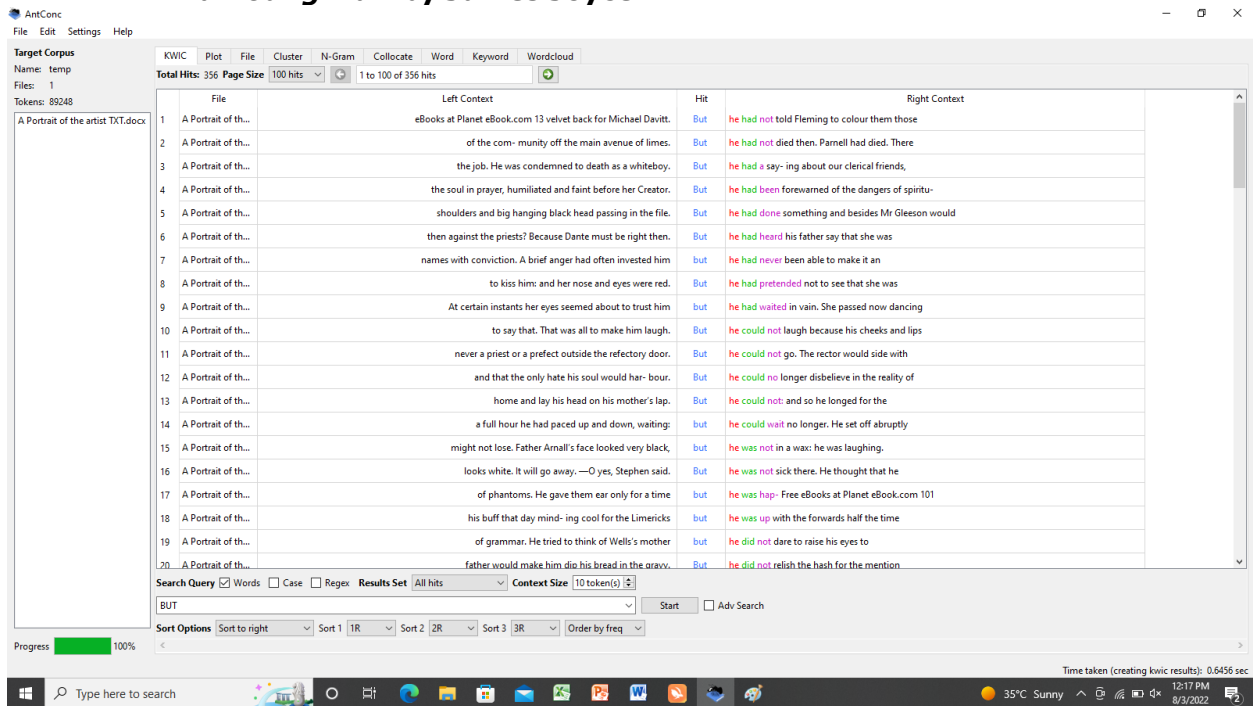
**Figure 4: Clusters of Conjunction 'for' in the novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**





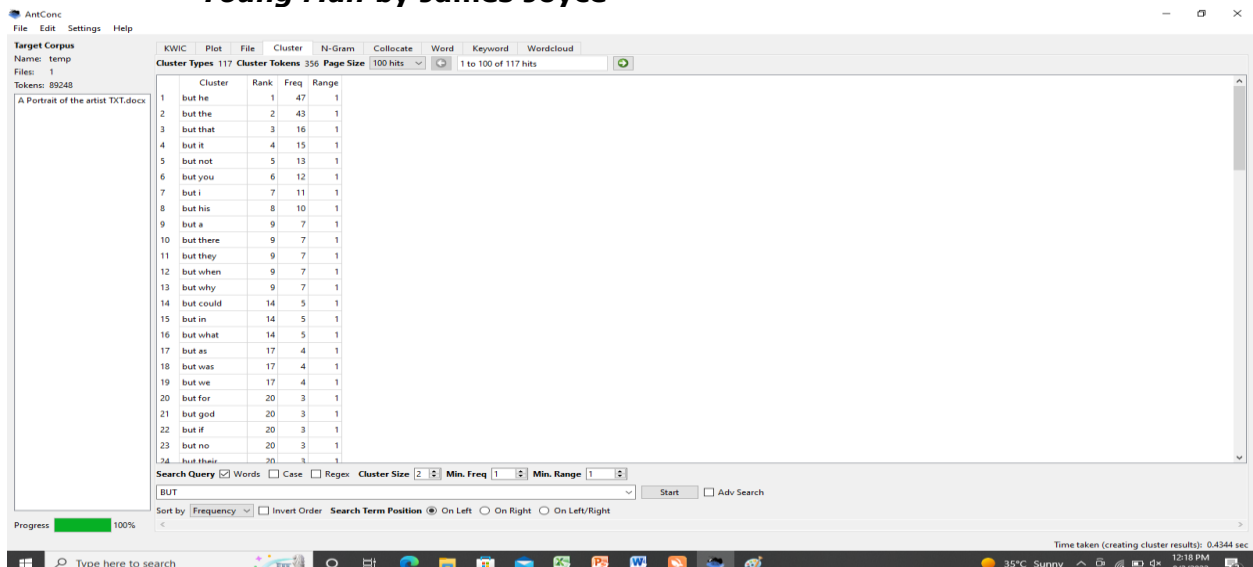
This figure shows the clusters of 'for' which means that 'for' is used with different words. Also the frequency of each group is mentioned in the figure. 'For' is not just conjunction but a preposition as well so the clusters with god and ages show its use as preposition while in other words it acts as a connecting bridge. Another important conjunction used in the novel is 'but'.

**Figure 5: Frequency of the Conjunction 'but' in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**



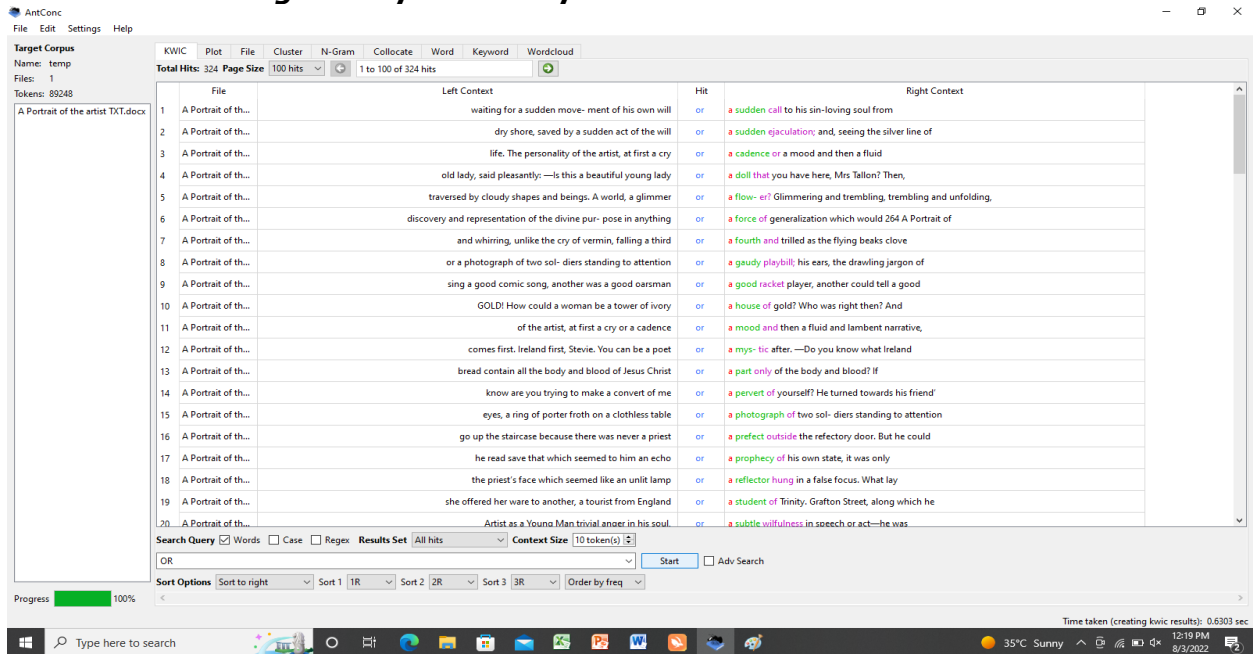
The conjunction 'but' is used 356 times in the novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce. It is used to join the contrastive clauses. In the above mentioned figure it is used in different contrastive sentences. It is used in different circumstances to support the meaning and to deliver 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. It is also used as a correlative conjunction when it is used as 'not only/but also'.

**Figure 6: Clusters of Conjunction 'but' in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**



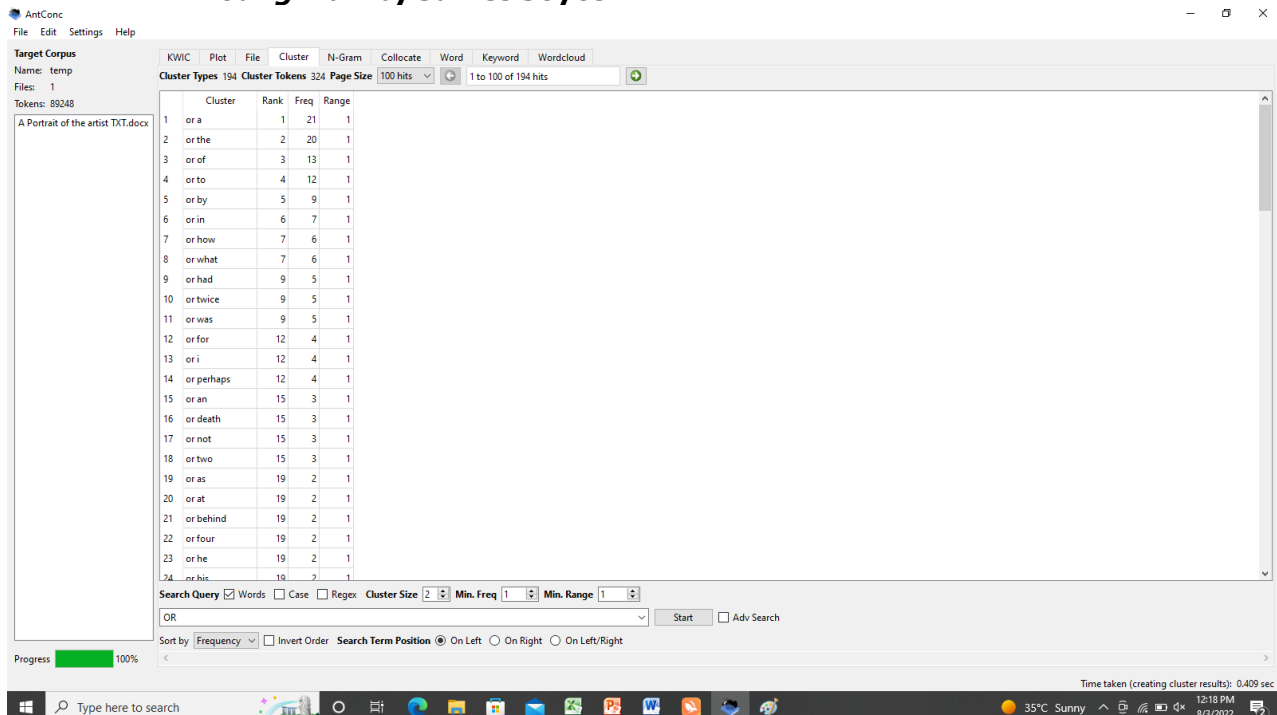
This table shows the clusters of 'but' with the frequency that how many times it is used with different words. Another conjunction used in the novel is 'or'.

**Figure 7: frequency of conjunction 'or' in the novel A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man by James Joyce**



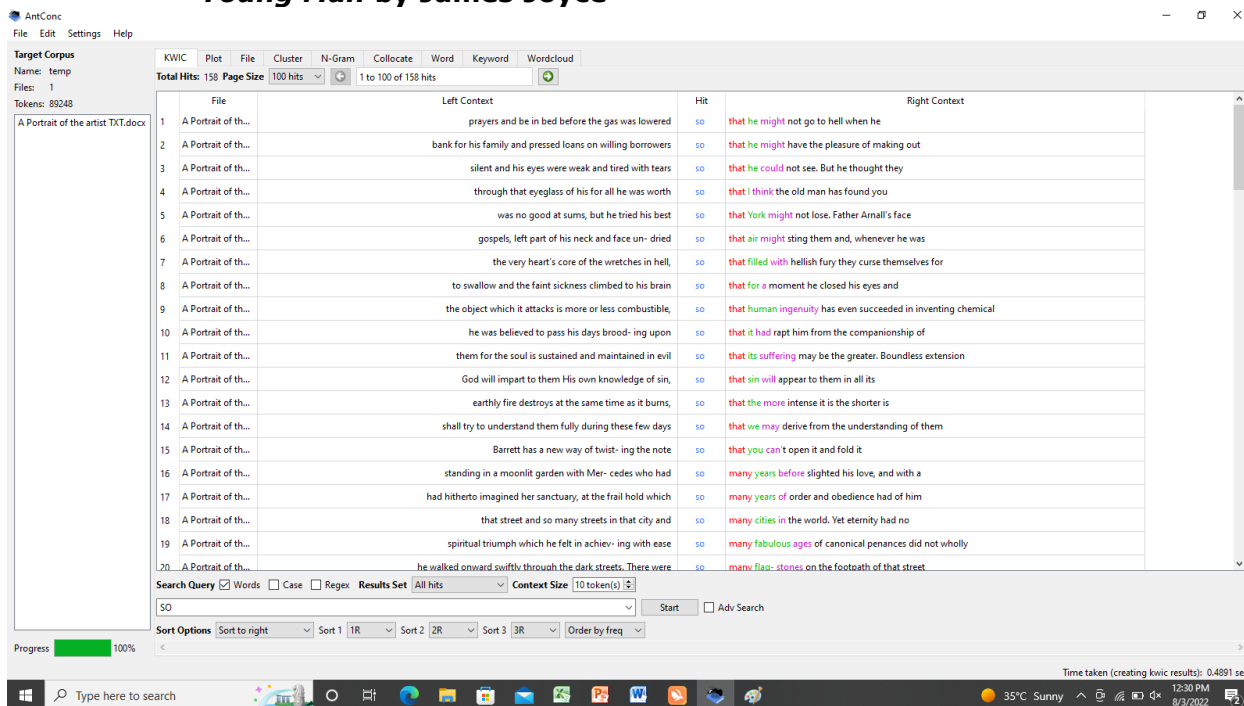
'Or' is another most frequently used coordinating conjunction. It is used 324 times in the novel. It is used when there are two alternatives or two possible situations. The above given figure shows the use of 'or' in the novel *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce. In all these sentences 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: Clusters of conjunction 'or' in the novel A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man by James Joyce**



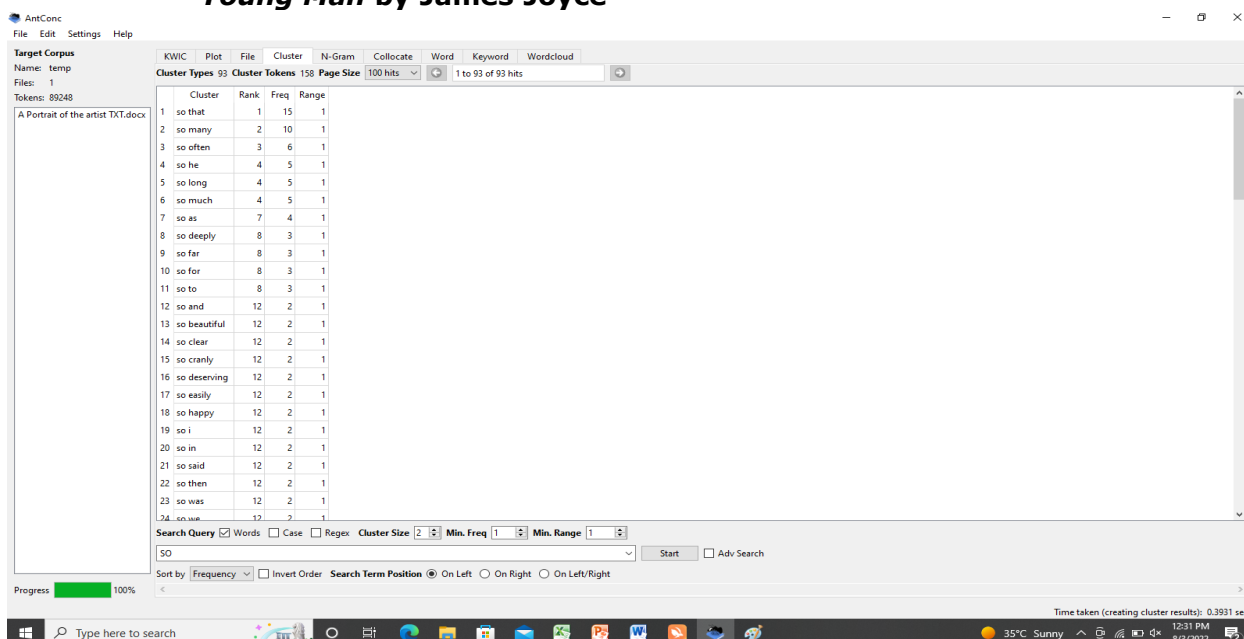
It is the figure of clusters for the coordinating conjunction 'or' with the frequency that how many times it is used with other words in the novel by James Joyce. In all these clusters it is indicating some sort of possibility or the alternative situations. In this way conjunctions support the meaning 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 *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**



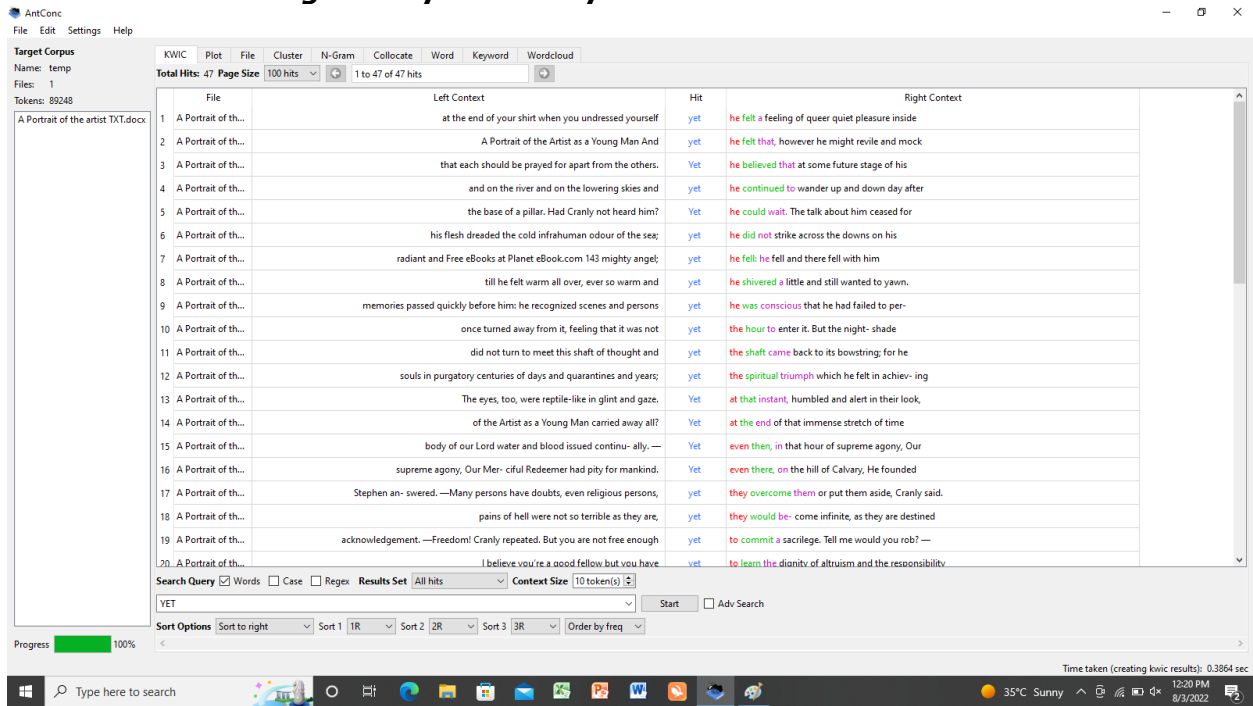
'So' is the coordinating conjunction that is used 158 times in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce. It is a cohesive device that is used when the result of something is told in the next clause. It is used to show the decision or the result. In this novel James Joyce used '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: Clusters of conjunction 'so' in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**



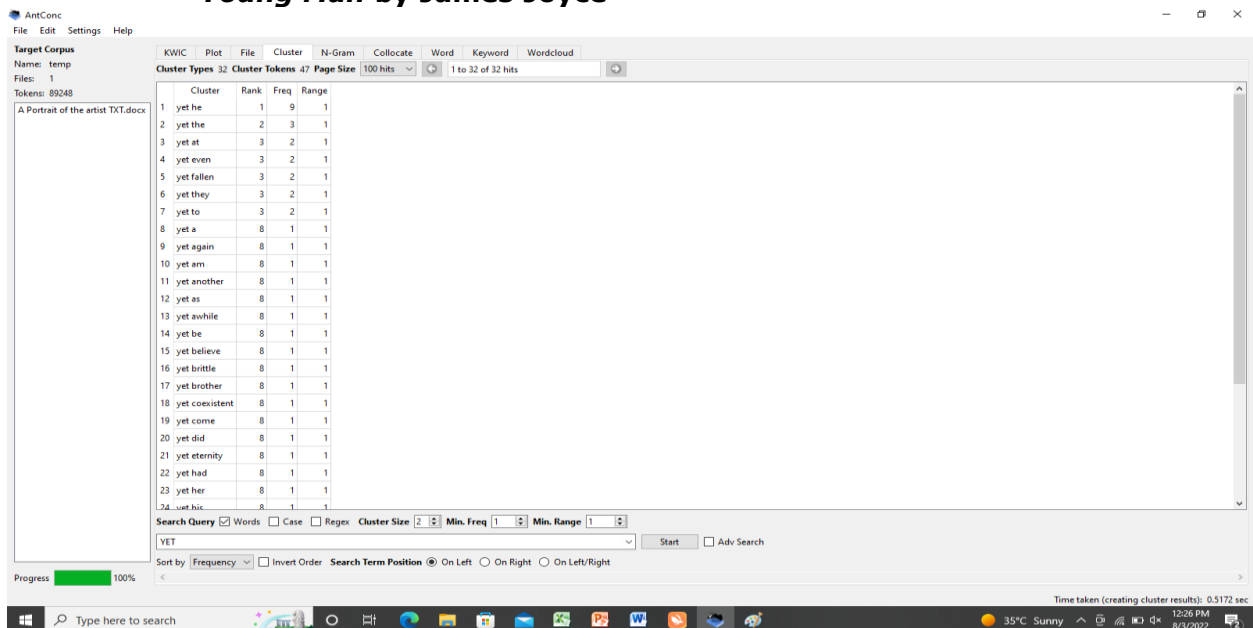
It is the figure showing the clusters for the coordinating conjunction 'so'. It shows the different words that make clusters of 'so' in the novel. James Joyce used this conjunction to show the results or decisions in the sentences. Another coordinating conjunction used in the novel is 'yet'.

**Figure 11: Frequency of the Conjunction 'yet' in the novel A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man by James Joyce**



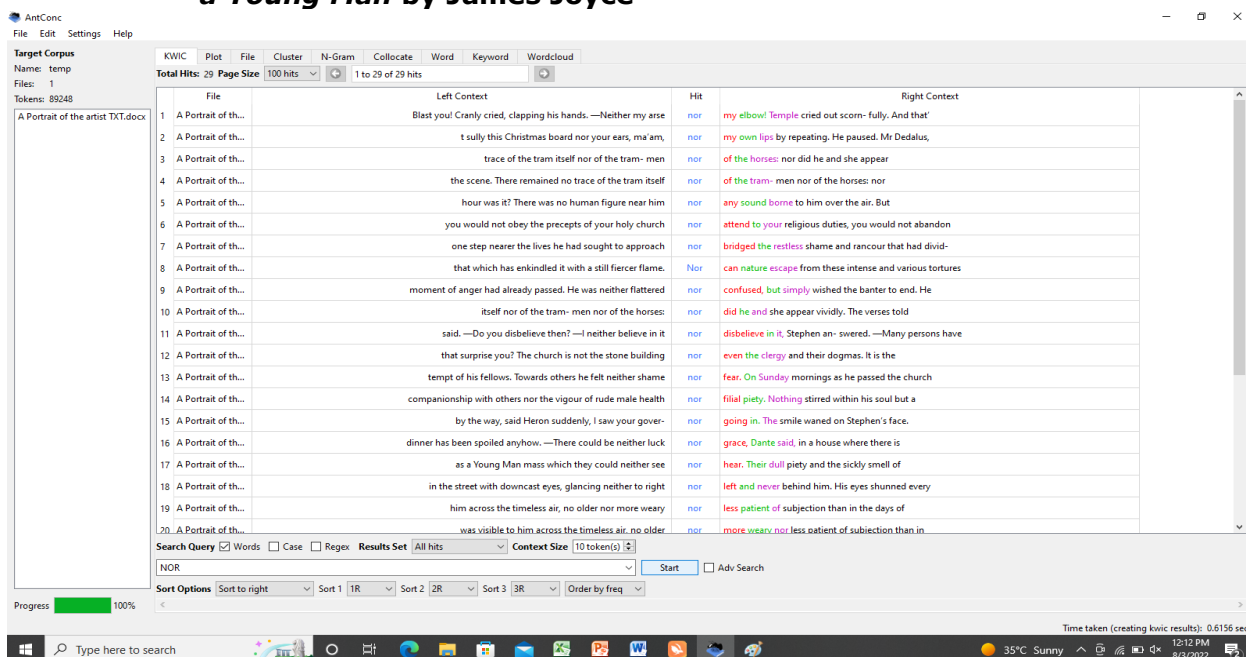
'Yet' is a cohesive device used 47 times in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce. It is used as a conjunction when it joins two clauses or phrases but it acts as an adverb when modifying verb, adjective or another adverb. In this novel it is used as a conjunction. Mostly 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: Clusters of the conjunction 'yet' in the novel A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man by James Joyce**



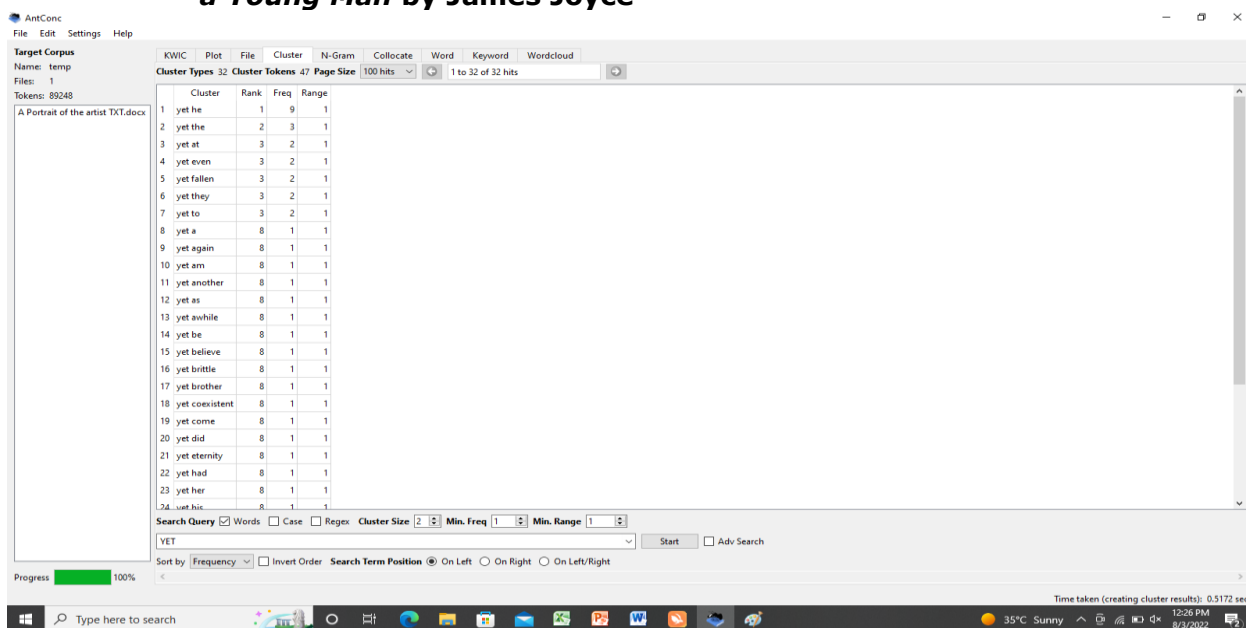
It is the figure of clusters for coordinating conjunction 'yet'. It shows the rank, range and frequency of 'yet'. This conjunction is less frequently used in the novel by James Joyce. It is used in the contrastive sense. Another coordinating conjunction used in the novel by James Joyce is 'nor'.

**Figure 13: Frequency of the Conjunction 'nor' in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**



The conjunction 'nor' is used just 29 times in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce. 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 and from the figure it is shown that it is used with another conjunction 'neither' that makes it a correlative conjunction where it shows negative alternatives. James Joyce 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: Clusters of the Conjunction 'nor' in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**



It is the figure of clusters for 'nor' that shows its frequency with other words which means how frequently it is used with different words. James Joyce made an advantageous use of conjunctions to express the themes, ideas and complexity of the meaning in the novel.

**Table 1: Frequency of coordinating conjunctions used in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce**

S.No.	CONJUNCTIONS	FREQUENCY OF CONJUNCTIONS
1	AND	3375
2	FOR	536
3	BUT	356
4	OR	324
5	SO	158
6	YET	47
7	NOR	29

In this table, frequency of all the coordinating conjunctions are shown that how frequently each coordinating conjunction is used by James Joyce in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* to interpret the meaning and themes of the novel. Conjunctions are the bridges that join the words, phrases and sentences together to support complex ideas in a single sentence. This linguistic feature of cohesive devices is carried out in this research study. From the above mentioned table it is obvious that most frequently used conjunction is 'and' that connect and bridge the large sentences together and also joins words and phrases.

## 5. Conclusion

According to Haliday and Hassan's model of cohesion, cohesive devices are the building blocks of meaning. Without cohesive devices the ideas and he concepts are scattered and do not convey any meaning. So by using these devices the ideas are built and developed. In this way this research study analyses how these conjunctions supported the meaning and themes of novel. First research question was to find the coordinating conjunctions from the novel and second question was to find the frequency of conjunctions means to find the number of each coordinating conjunction used in the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* by James Joyce. After analysis the frequency of each coordinating conjunction is mentioned that 'and' is used more than three thousand times. It has also been elaborated that 'and' is used to join two words, sentences or phrases. In this way it develops new ideas and bridge sentences to express single idea without making readers feel disconnected from the text.

Another coordinating conjunction 'for' is used more than five hundred times in the novel by James Joyce. It is used both as preposition and conjunction. It is preposition when it is followed by a noun and it is conjunction when it joins phrases. In this way it helps the writer to build new ideas. Similarly, other coordinating conjunctions like 'but' and 'or' are used more than three hundred times. They are also the bridges of English grammar that help to develop new meanings. 'So', 'yet', and 'nor' are less frequently used coordinating conjunctions in the novel. Third research question was to interpret the use of these coordinating conjunctions. How do they support the meaning, themes and ideas of the novel? Each cohesive device helps to support the meaning of the text. Similarly, conjunctions are cohesive devices that support meaning and ideas. The research study is concluded with the elaboration of these coordinating conjunctions as cohesive devices.

The study recommends the use of corpus-based approaches towards a literary analysis as this offers the quantitative results in very short time. By rule, corpus-based analysis should have large body of texts which manually take much time. This study has certain limitations i.e it includes only one novel and these findings cannot be generalized to other works of James Joyce. Future research can be conducted on all the works by the writer.

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