1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Language is a means of communication. Through language we can communicate with other people and even with other nation. In order to be able to communicate with other nation we use English. English is one of international languages.

Wardiman (1987:214) states that it is estimated that more than 270,000,000 people in the world today speak English. A great many more understand it. English as one of the chief languages of the world plays an important part in international diplomacy, commerce, and finance.

In order to communicate in English well, we should have English proficiency both in written and spoken. In English, written is distinct from spoken. It is considered that written English is more difficult than spoken English. Furthermore, to be better in written English we must know about the grammar first. Grammar is the most important thing in studying English. Studying grammar enable us to know how to use English correctly.

Kaplan (1995: 134) states that the term of grammar is often used to refer to a particular body of information about a language. It has something to do with the structure of words and sentences.

Sibarani (2002:12) states that word are the smallest linguistic unit which can occur on its own including lexeme and word form. Words can be grouped into word classes, traditionally they are labeled into “parts of speech”, according to their use; that is according to the work they do in a sentence, and they are: verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

Bernard (1993:90) states that conjunctions are words, which join other words or group of words. It is divided into two types: they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction. Further Bernard (1993:90) states that coordinating conjunction is a single word used to connect part of the sentence. Coordinating conjunction can combine word with word, phrase with phrase and clause, or coordinating conjunction is a
single word used to connect part of sentence. The words used as coordinating conjunction are: but, and, or for, and nor.

Bernard (1993:93) also states that the tasks of subordinating conjunctions are to join a clause to another clause on which it depends for its full meaning. A subordinating (dependent) clause is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate; however, subordinate clause is a part of the whole complex sentence, connected to the whole sentence by a subordinating conjunction, a dependent clause cannot stand alone as a sentence. The subordinating conjunction makes the clause incomplete in thought and meaning. The word is used as subordinating conjunctions are: after, although, because, before, if, since, than, through, unless, until, when, whenever, where and while.

In communication people use conjunction, both in spoken language and written language. The function of using conjunction in communication is to tie a word with another word, a clause with another clause. So it will help us to understand the connection of the sentences or the paragraphs. Most of conjunctions are historically derived from other part of speech, particularly from preposition. So, it makes many students have difficulty to differentiate whether it is conjunction or not. Based on the reason above I am interested to analysis the uses of conjunctions and choosing the Jakarta post editorials as the media to analyze it.

In this paper, I chose an editorial column in national newspaper “The Jakarta Post” as the media to analysis the uses of conjunction. The Jakarta Post is an English newspaper which is published in every morning. The Jakarta post has some columns such as headline, national, international, features, art and culture, entertainment news and also one of the columns is editorial.

Usually there is at least one editorial in each editions, but much of newspaper editors write two editorials in each edition to express their perspective about the hot issues happen in this world. In this case, I took six editorials in the Jakarta Post newspaper to analyze the uses of conjunctions. They are: two editorials that were published in 14th November 2007 and 22nd November 2007, and four editorials that were published in 16th November 2007 and 20th November 2007.
1.2 Problems of Analysis

Conjunction is one of the most important parts in a sentence. We use them both in speaking and writing. In making an editorial, editors also use conjunction to join parts of speech, phrase, and clause.

The problems of the analysis are:

a. What are the types of conjunctions used in The Jakarta Post editorials?

b. What are the dominant types of conjunctions used in The Jakarta Post editorials?

1.3 Objectives of Analysis

The objectives of the analysis are as follows:

a. To find out the types of conjunctions used in The Jakarta Post editorials.

b. To find out the dominant types of conjunctions used in The Jakarta Post editorials.

1.4 Scope of Analysis

The analysis is focused on the types of conjunctions used in The Jakarta Post editorials. To avoid an overlapping and misleading discussion, I have limited the analysis to these types of conjunctions; they are coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions found in The Jakarta Post editorials.

1.5 Significances of Analysis

There are some significances of the analysis, they are:

a. The readers will get more understanding about conjunctions.

b. The readers will find out that conjunctions also have an important role in producing good editorials.
c. The analysis can be used as underlying information for further research on conjunctions.