1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is medium of communication. It is an important thing in human life, since without language, we cannot make interaction. By using language someone could make statements, explain or report something and keep social relations among the other person.

Siswanto (2008:19) says *bahasa yang digunakan di dalam karya sastra adalah bahasa yang dikenal oleh masyarakat pemakai bahasa itu, bahasa natural* (The language used in the literature is the language known by the public users of the language, natural language). Furthermore Winston (1993:21) says that language is the same no matter what system of writing may be used to record it, just as a person is the same no matter how you take his picture, the most of the language that are spoken today has been applied either in relatively recent times. In contrast, Owen (2006:1) says that language can be defined as a socially shared combination of those symbols and rule governed combinations of those symbols. Language which is governed by the provisions in question as above is a cultural and also grammar, language has a very close relationship with grammar where language is a series of rules to learn grammar, rules governing use of language for forming a sentence.

So to analyze the sentences in the drama, the grammar is needed to help us understand what makes sentences and paragraphs clear and interesting and precise.
Grammar can be part of literature discussions, when we read the sentences in stories as drama.

Hancock, (2005:6) Grammar is the natural, inherent, meaning making system of the language, and a system that governs the ways word come together to form meanings. Grammar is also the study of that system, the various theories or perspectives that attempt to understand. Grammar is the structure of a language that explains how words are used in writing and speech.

Baker (2007:22) says, “traditional grammar defines eight parts of speech for English: nouns, pronouns, verb, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunction and interjection. Grammars often define these categories according to the meaning of the word they contain: a noun names a things, a verb describes an action and so forth. Word can move from one part of speech to another, often the same word can function as a conjunction or an adverb, for example, or as a pronoun or an adjective.

Frank (1990:1), “Traditionally, word can be classified into eight parts of speech such as noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection.”

Conjunction as one of the parts of speech is very important in writing, because it is used to join words, phrases or clauses. It is divided into two types: coordinating and subordinating conjunction. Woods, (2010:61) The coordinate conjunctions give equal emphasis to the elements they join (for, but, yet, so, nor, and, and or).

Woods (2010:64) says, “The conjunction joining independent clause and subordinate clause that give some information about the relationship between the
two ideas is called subordinate conjunctions. They are *while, because, although, since, when, where, if, whether, before, until, than, as, as if, in order that, so that, whenever, and wherever.*”

The writer is interested in story happened in the drama written by William Shakespeare which always tends to embellish any memory and in this drama the writer gets knowledge about terrible of life, love and solidarity. The writer chooses drama because in this drama contains a lot of conjunctions, for examples:

1) Tell me thy mind, *for* I have Pisa left.

2) Gave me my being *and* my father first.

3) I am in all affected as yourself, glad *that* you thus continue your resolve to suck the sweets of sweet philosophy.

4) *Since* for the great desire I had to see fair Padua, nursey of arts.

From the sentences above, the coordinating conjunctions are “*for*” is used to join two clauses in sentence (1), and “*and*” is used to join two object phrases in sentence (2). While the subordinating conjunctions are “*that*” is used to link independent clause and dependent clause in sentence (3). and “*since*” is used to link independent clause and dependent clause.

Besides that, there is mark conjunction usage, for instance, the using of conjunction *and, for* and *but* in the beginning of sentences, which there is no word or sentence that is connected by that conjunction, for examples:

1) *And* me too good Lord.

2) *For* how I firmly am resolved you know.
3) But art thou not advised.

4) And tell me now sweet friend.

Based on the above explanation, the writer is interested in analyzing the conjunction used in Drama that is published in 2004 as the data source in this study. Besides, sentences (Wishon and Burks, 1980:134) that are related to each other in meaning may be combined by using connectors that indicate the relationship between two sentences.

1.2 Problem of the Study

The problems of this study are:

1) What types of conjunction are found in the Drama “The Taming of the Shrew”?

2) What type of conjunction is dominantly used in the Drama “The Taming of the Shrew”?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purposes of the study are:

1. To find out the types of conjunction used in the drama “The Taming of the Shrew”.

2. To find out the dominant type of conjunction used in the drama “The Taming of the Shrew”.
1.4 **Scope of the Study**

This study is focused on conjunction, especially coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions used in “The Taming of the Shrew Drama”.

1.5 **Significance of the Study**

There is some significance of the study. Theoretically it will enrich knowledge in analyzing the grammar, especially the conjunctions. Practically it will be a reference for the next research who is interested in analyzing the conjunctions.