2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Grammar

Woods (2010:9-10) says, “Grammar also means a set of standard that you have to follow in order to speak and write better. Functional grammar guides you to the right expression—the one that fits what you’re trying to say—by ensuring that the sentence is correct.”

Hancock (2005:6) says, “Grammar is the natural, inherent, meaning making system of the language, a system that governs the ways word come together to form meaning; grammar is also the study of that system, the various theories or perspectives that attempt to understand.”

Baker (2007:22) says, “Traditional grammar defines eight parts of speech for English: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunction and interjection. Grammars often define these categories according to the meaning of the word they contain: a noun names a thing, 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) says, “Traditionally, word can be classified into eight parts of speech such as noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunctions, preposition, and interjection.”
2.2 Conjunctions

Conjunction as one of the parts of speech is very important in writing. To make it clear, the writer serves some definition of conjunction. Jeffrey (1985:142) says that conjunctions were “linking” or “joining” words, which joined together various thing then any word could occur. While according to (http://merriamwebster.com/conjunction_definition) Conjunction is the action or an instance of two or more events or thing occurring at the same point in time or space and to connect clauses or sentences in the same clauses.

2.2.1 The Definition of Conjunction

Suryadi and Junaida (2007:167) define conjunction as a word connector used to join words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence, while Arnold and Raymond (2003:114) says that conjunction are connectors that can perform small jobs such as joining simple work, or bigger task such as linking phrases.

They also can take on heavy-duty assignment such as joining independent clause or joining an independent clause to a dependent clause. Conjunction must be distinguished from preposition, relative pronouns, adjective clause or adverb that is also connecting words.
Examples:

1. Do as I say. (adverb)
2. He was chosen as chairman. (preposition)
3. I left just as he entered. (conjunction)
4. This is a book that my brother bought. (relative pronoun)
5. The man that answered the phone was polite. (adjective clause)

2.2.2 The Types of Conjunction

Frank (1972:206) says that there are two types of conjunction, coordinate conjunction and subordinate conjunction, while Suryadi and Junaidi (2007:167) states that there are two types of conjunctions, they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

1. Coordinating Conjunction.

Frank (1972:206) says that the coordinate conjunction join structural units that are equal grammatically. While Suryadi (2007:167) says that Coordinating conjunction is word that is used to join the element of sentence which is equal.

Based on this idea, coordinating conjunction can be classified in to four types, they are:
1. Cumulative

Cumulative conjunctions merely add one statement to another. They are *and, as well as, no less than, not only,... but also, and both...and.*

Examples:

1. He can play tennis **and** football.
2. **Both** Putra **and** Ady goes to school on foot.
3. He **as well as** you is guilty.
4. **Not only** men **but also** women can participate in the competition.
5. He **no less than** her is honest.

2. Alternative

Alternative conjunctions which present a choice between two alternatives.

They are *or, either...or, neither...nor, otherwise, and else.*

Examples:

1. **Neither** putri **nor** his friend is present today.
2. He can go **either** by bus **or** by train.
3. You want to go now **or** wait her.
4. You must be clever, **otherwise**, you will fail.
5. They work hard every day, **else**, they will be poor.
3. Advertise

Advertise conjunctions express contrast between two statements. They are *but*, *yet*, *while*, *however*, *still*, *nevertheless*, and *whereas*.

Examples:

1. She is intelligent **but** lazy.
2. Dina is a vegetarian, **yet** she eats chicken.
3. It is a long way to the beach, **still** it is fine day to go swimming.
4. He is rich, **however** he is very close fisted.
5. He is broke, **nevertheless** he is happy.
6. He hates vita, **whereas** I love so much.
7. He got sick **while** he was in office.

4. Illative

Illative conjunctions express something inferred from another statement or fact. They are *therefore*, *so that*, *then*, *so that*, and *for*.

Examples:

1. He came late **so** he missed the train.
2. He works so hard, **therefore** he is exhausted.
3. My car broke down, **so that** I could not continue my journey.
4. I borrow your new book **then** I lend you my book.
5. The students failed, **for** he was very ill this year.
2. Subordinating Conjunction

Frank (1972:215) says that a subordinating conjunction introduces a clause that depends on a main or independent clause. The subordinating conjunction is grammatically part of the clause it introduces; it is never separated from its clause by a comma, while Suryadi and Junaida (2007:170) says that Subordinating conjunction is connector which is used to join subordinate clause and main clause in complex sentence. Subordinating conjunction perform the grammatical function of subordinator. The following italicized conjunctions are examples of subordinating conjunction:

1. I don’t know whose car that is. (noun clause)
2. The boys who ate the last cookies is my son. (adjective clause)
3. Please wash your hands after you pet the cat. (adverb clause).

There are ten types of subordinating conjunctions, they are as follows.

1. Apposition

   The apposition’s conjunction is that.

   Examples:

   1. This is restaurant that Putra built.
   2. I know that he is your brother.
   3. I feel that you hate me.
2. Cause

The cause’s conjunction are because, since, as, and because of.

Examples:

1. He came late because there was a traffic congestion.
2. I will sell my car since I have no money.
3. He died as he suffered from serious illness.
4. He is famous because of his generosity.

3. Comparison

The comparison’s conjunction are than, more...than, and as...as.

Examples:

1. I am younger than you are.
2. She is more than cleaver than you.
3. I am as beautiful as my mother.

4. Contrast

The contrast conjunction are although, even though, though, however, nevertheless, yet, still, but, whereas, despite, and despite of.

Examples:

1. I will go although it’s still raining.
2. He worked hard even though he was tired.
3. He won’t give up though he’s defeated.
4. **However** hot the sun is, we must go.

5. There was little hope of success, **nevertheless** they decide to perform the operation.

6. His clothes is not expensive **yet** it is clean.

7. He is very wealthy, **still** very unhappy.

8. I know it’s hard **but** I’ll never stop trying.

9. We enjoy our holiday **despite** the rain.

10. Tony is ambitious, **whereas** his brother is quite he reverses.

5. **Condition**

   The condition’s conjunction are *if, unless, whether, or, even if, in case, and otherwise.*

   Examples:

   1. I’m going out **even if** it rains.

   2. I will go **if** the rain stop.

   3. Take a sweater **in case** it gets cold.

   4. You will fail the exam **unless** you study harder than before.

   5. You must go far away from here, **otherwise** he’ll find you.

   6. I wear a raincoat **whether** it is raining or snowing.
6. Purpose

The purpose’s conjunctions are *so that*, *in order that*, and *in order to*.

Examples:

1. I take an aspirin *so that* I will not have a headache
2. I run fast *in order that* I can be on time.
3. I am here *in order to* meet you.

7. Place

The place’s conjunctions are *where* and *wherever*.

Examples:

1. You may go *wherever* you want.
2. I searched *where* I was asked to.

8. Time

The time’s conjunction are *after*, *before*, *when*, *while*, *since*, *until*, *as*, and *as soon as*.

Examples:

1. I will sleep *after* I take a bath.
2. He won’t go home *before* he finished his work.
3. The boy was sleeping *when* his parents got home.
4. He got sick *while* he was in office.
5. They have gone home *since* I arrived here.
6. She will wait *until* you come.
7. I will marry you *as soon as* I get a job.
8. She called on her neighbor as the clock struck six.

9. She has been lived here since 2000.

10. He goes to campus after he works.

9. Result

The result’s conjunctions are that, consequently, therefore, thus, as a result, and hence.

Examples:

1. I am so tired that I cannot study well.

2. You have disregarded my advice, therefore I will not help you again.

3. The road was wet and slippery, consequently there were many accidents.

4. There was little traffic, thus it took us only ten minutes to get there.

5. As a result, the surface temperature of the globe in around 85 degrees warmer than it would be if there were no atmospheres.

10. Manner

The manner’s conjunctions are as if and as though.

Examples:

1. She looks as if she had seen a ghost.

2. I felt as though I had been hit by a car.

In this paper I just applied the types of conjunction given by Suryadi and Junaidi.
2.3 Relevant Study

Conjunctions have been discussed by student of English Study Program D3 of Faculty of Cultural Study, University of North Sumatera. They are Nila Trisnawati (2011) and Sefrina (2009)

Trisnawati (2011) in her paper entitled “The Analysis of Conjunctions Used in the Articles of Time Magazine” uses library research and gets information from internet to support the description of conjunctions. In this case, she takes some articles from Time Magazine as the source of the data and the data are some sentences containing conjunctions. There are six articles of Time Magazine that are published on 2nd August 2010 and 27th September 2010. There are certain process of analysis in the completion of this paper such as reading, identifying, classifying, and analyzing articles of Time Magazine. The finding of research is conjunction “and” (31%) the dominant conjunction used, “that” (21,3%), “but” (11,6%), “than” and “as” (2,8%) and the least types are “both…and”, “yet”, “although”, “because”, “because of”, “even though”, “even if”, “as if”, “as soon as”, “as a result”, “thus”, and “hence” (0,3%).

Sefriana (2009) in her paper entitled “A Brief Description of Conjunctions in Articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaper” uses library research method. In this case, she takes some business articles from the Jakarta Post Newspaper as the source of the data and the data are some sentences containing conjunction. There are ten business articles which are chosen randomly. She identifies and then
categorizes conjunction based on types in order to determine the dominant type of conjunction used in those articles. She just focused on the usage of and, or, but, because, before, and after conjunction in ten business articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaper that are published on 9th June 2008, 29th January 2009, 30th January 2009, 11th February 2009 and 21st February 2009. The finding of research is conjunction “and” (68.2%) the most dominant conjunction used, “but” (12%), “or” (6.6%), “because” and “after” (5.5%) and the least dominant conjunction used is “before” (2.2%).

The writer chooses the conjunction as object of the paper because she has been inspired from Trisnawati’s paper and Sefriana’s paper who analyzed conjunction. As well as Trisnawati and Sefrina, the writer has some purposes of writing this paper that is to show the types and the most dominant type of conjunction used in the data sources. However, we have some different data source, where Trisnawati chooses Times magazine’s article as her subject, Sefriana chooses Jakarta post’s article as her subject where as the writer of this drama chooses drama “The Taming of the Shrew” as the subject. And another difference is in using of the conjunction. Article usually has an effective conjunction usage, for article is a kind of official posts which is going to be read by many people, and it should contain sentence that is easy to read. Also, Article usually does not have a long paragraph just like drama which usually consists of some chapters.