

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN
AN ANALYSIS OF USING CONJUNCTION IN THE NOVEL
"YOU'VE REACHED SAM" BY DUSTIN THAO
A THESIS

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Dinyatakan benar telah mengikuti Ujian Akhir (Meja Hijau) dan telah memenuhi syarat dengan hasil nilai A dan Mendapat Gelar

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

The study of language, or linguistics, is essential to human communication, especially when interacting with one another. Language is such a central feature of being a human, while linguistics studies language so that it has many overlapping relationships with many disciplines in the humanities, natural sciences and other social sciences. It can be understood that language is the main object of linguistics.

Linguistics is very influential on human life as social beings need each other and are always associated with interaction. With interaction, every human being needs linguistic knowledge. By studying linguistics, language be more organized, because linguistics is the study of languages generally, while other science does not. Grammar rules have become part of the knowledge that students must have. This can enable them to produce good and correct translation of English sentences based on the grammatical structure, so that the meaning can be accepted and understood. But in the fact, all the students experience some difficulty at learning and mastering on the grammar structure. (Mia Rahmania & Sulis Triyono, 2019). In (Septina Panjaitan et al., 2023).

In other words, the language includes the areas of phonology, morphology, and syntax. Connecting words or conjunctions are a type of grammatical cohesion which is done by connecting one element to another. In other words, connecting

words are words that are used to connect words to words, clauses to clauses, or sentences to sentences. From this understanding, the word Connectors are very necessary to clarify sentences, because linking words are language signs that have an influence on making sentences.

Semiotically, language is seen as a system that includes three metafunctions. The concept of metafunction has ideational, interpersonal, and textual components that link the internal form of language and its use in a social semiotic context. The ideational function was language as a representation or reflection, where the speaker as an observer of reality explains the nature of reality. The interpersonal function was language as a tool for giving and receiving information or activities, where the speaker as a disruptor of reality explains the interpretation of reality intersubjectively. The textual function was language as a message in which the speaker translates semiotic reality by connecting that reality with a context that contains meaning (Sidabutar et al., 2021).

Apart from being used for interaction with each other, language is also used in texts that we often encounter in everyday life. Texts are often found in the form of books, magazines, novels, newspapers, and many more. Sometimes when reading a text, we are often confused and do not understand the meaning and structure of the text itself. However, if the text is structured then the reader can understand that the text has meaning. A good text is characterized by a good combination of sentences.

A sentence will be difficult to understand if it does not include connecting words. At first glance it seems that conjunctions do not cause problems, everything seems simple many people underestimate it and think that there is no need to think about using conjunctions. For example, the conjunction *and* used to combine two things or to contrast them, and conjunction *but* to contrast. According to Martius (2017: 113) "Conjunctions are task words that function to connect two words or sentences. Furthermore, according to (Moeliono et al., 2017) "Connector, which is also called conjunction, the task words that connect two equivalent language units, namely word with word, phrase with phrase, clause with clause." From the definitions of the experts above, it can be concluded that a conjunction, is a particle or unit of syntax which functions to connect words with words, clauses with clauses, sentences with sentences, to form a coherent paragraph.

The researcher was interested in carrying out linguistic research on the use of conjunctions in the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao, publication year 2021. The researcher used the theory of (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014). The advantages of the research carried out were choosing conjunctions as the topic to be researched includes (1) Conjunctions are language study that is easy to understand. (2) Conjunctions based on function have parts, namely additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunctions. (3) Conjunctions are always used in writing, both in written works and in communication media such as novel.

The advantages of choosing novel as material or objects to be researched were (1) Currently there are still many people who read novels and these literary

works are among the most popular among all generations. (2) When compared to other types of literary works, novel present stories that are longer, more detailed, and involve various complex problems. (3) The use of language in the novel contains elements of beauty that can increase the reader's knowledge and creative imagination. One of the language styles used in the novel contains elements of politeness, which can be an educational example for readers.

The conjunction in the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao, is important to study as an object of research. Based on the article data website The New York Times Best Sellers, the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao has many readers in almost all generations. This is proven by the fact that this novel immediately became a best seller in New York and received a rating of 97 out of 100 percent from Google users, which is quite a high number. The quality of the choice of words and conjunctions are also quite high, that is why the researcher chose this novel. This research is entitled *"Analysis of the Use of Conjunctions in the Novel 'You've Reached Sam' by Dustin Thao, published in 2021."*

The researcher have conducted the research, the researcher was finding many conjunctions contained in the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao. Where the novel consists of 18 chapters, in each chapter there are conjunctions, namely additive, adversative, causal and temporal. After analyzing the conjunctions in each chapter, up to chapter 18, the researcher found that the most dominant conjunction were additive with the highest frequency, of 1,376 data,

followed by causal with a frequency of 965 data, then adversative with a frequency of 707 data and temporal with a frequency of 645 data.

In recent years, there have been several studies that have used conjunctions as the object of research. (Vicky, 2016) conducted research on conjunctions in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Kary Jane. The title above is about describe and analyze the conjunction in the novel “*Pride and Prejudice*” written by Jane Austen. The researcher analyzed and classified these conjunctions according to their types and functions which the data have been taken from the novel. Almost same as the researcher research, but the difference is in the novel object, the theories used are different, for previously researcher the focus on coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions and correlative conjunctions.

In addition, (Sulistyaningsih & Slamet, 2018) *An Analysis of Conjunctions Found in Barack Obama’s Farewell Speech Text*. This research aims to determine the types of conjunctions, especially external conjunctions, internal conjunctions, and continuatives conjunctions in the text of Barack Obama's farewell speech based on semantics. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The instrument is used the researchers themselves, tables, text of Barack Obama's speech. Data collection is taking from the internet. Meanwhile, the researcher aim to find out types of conjunctions such as additive, adversative, causal and temporal conjunctions. The similarity is that the method used is descriptive qualitative. For the instrument, the researcher are using selection, identification, analysis, interpretation. For data collection, the researcher is taking from a novel.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the research background above, the researcher formulated the research problem as follows:

1. What are the types of conjunctions are used in the novel “You’ve Reached Sam” by Dustin Thao?
2. What is the most dominant type of conjunction in the novel You’ve Reached Sam” by Dustin Thao?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Regarding to the problem of the study specifically, the objective of the study were:

1. to recognize the types of conjunctions are used in the novel “You’ve Reached Sam” by Dustin Thao.
2. to know the most dominant type of conjunction in the novel You’ve Reached Sam” by Dustin Thao.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Conjunction is a word process that is used to connect words in a sentence, both orally and in writing. This research is related to analysis. The researcher is interested in this research because by knowing the types of conjunctions, it will be easy to understand the structure of words and of course not be confused in

determining the meaning of words used in various contexts. The researcher focuses on the types of conjunctions (additive, adversative, causal, temporal) used in the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao. Where this novel was written by Dustin Thao in 2021, which has 18 chapters in it with various different stories and plots in each chapter. (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014)

1.5 The Significances of the Study

It is anticipated that the following theoretical and practical consequences of this research be beneficial to students, readers, and further researcher:

1. Theoretically

It is hoped that the findings of this research complement, complement, and provide evidence for previous research regarding the types and mechanisms of conjunction formation.

2. Practically

a. English Department Student

The research findings help students gain a better understanding of conjunction and cohesion analysis for learning resources and other subject considerations.

b. Readers

It is hoped that the findings of this research provide fresh perspectives and information to readers about conjunctions.

c. Further Researcher

The findings of this study can be expanded by other researchers and used as a guide.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting this research, the researcher attempt to put forward in this research is basically used as a reference to support and clarify this research. In connection with the problem studied, the theoretical framework considered relevant to this research is explained as follows.

2.1.1 Discourse Analysis

Written or spoken language communication takes the form of discourse. Compared to clauses and sentences, discourse has a broader definition because it includes ideas and thoughts from a text. Both spoken and written discourse can be used as discourse texts. According to (Bahaziq, 2016), discourse is an important component in expressing thoughts and ideas. Humans have always communicated ideas through language. Apart from that, discourse is also a scientific discipline for identifying the relationship between form and function in verbal communication (Rankema, 2004).

According to (Kurland et al., 2010), analysis is a form of studying and examining objects carefully, thoroughly, systematically, and in more technical depth. Analysis is the activity of breaking down objects into small units so that they can be studied more clearly and further. Complex objects are broken down into simple objects, complex patterns are broken down into light patterns, and

simple problems are limited to being examined at one time. Meanwhile, according to (Septiani et al., 2020), analysis is a thought process to decompose units into smaller units. In this case, analysis is a process of breaking down large or complicated units into small and simple units. According to (Tampubolon & Sidabutar, 2023) conclude that discourse analysis what is the verbal and visual on the discourse material.

Based on the explanation of previous research results, it can be said that Discourse analysis is to lead the language users to understand thoroughly about the discourse and also are qualified to produce a well-formed discourse. In discourse studies, most attention has been paid to the criteria of cohesion and coherence, sometimes taken together as connectivity. Especially, cohesion is usually defined as connectivity that is literally detectable in discourse by cohesive features such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

2.1.2 Grammatical Cohesion

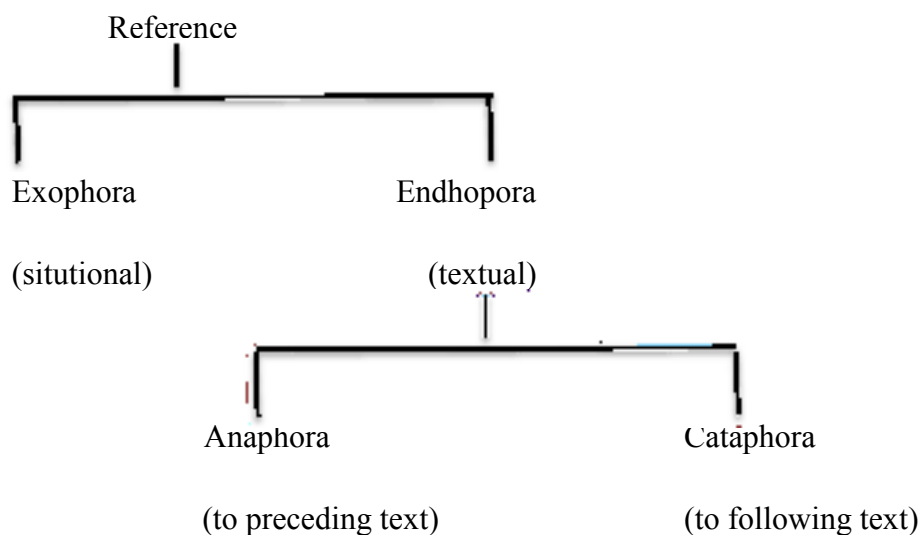
The type of cohesiveness that grammar produces is called grammatical cohesion (Halliday & Hasan, 2013). These devices are interconnected with the internal structure as connecting words, clauses, and sentences in one text. In this case, the meaning is a form of formal link structure that connects which is based on the conformity of grammatical rules between existing elements and other elements. (Halliday & Hasan, 2013). Grammar compactness can be divided into four categories: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction.

Grammatical cohesion is a marker of cohesion involved the use of linguistic elements. This tool is used to connect ideas between sentences. In other words, connectedness between sentences expressed with grammatical elements. Grammatical cohesion is characterized by reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunctions (Sidabutar, 2021).

2.1.2.1 Reference

According (Bahaziq, 2016) states that reference is a form of grammatical cohesion that is used to combine the form of a lingual unit with other lingual units that refer to, precede, and follow it. This element cannot be interpreted semantically unless it adheres to the reference of the unit to other existing elements. in the text.

(Halliday & Hasan, 2013), distinguish two main categories of references. Both are endophoric (textual) and exophoric (situational).



(Halliday and Hasan)

According to Bahaziq (2016:113), Exophoric reference requires the reader to make reference conclusions that are elaborated by looking outside the context of the situation

For example:

(1). "*That* is a wonderful idea" (Bahaziq, 2016)

To retrieve the meaning of *that*, the reader must look outside of the situation.

Additionally, textual references that refer to anything identified in the surrounding text are known as endophoric references. Anaphoric and cataphoric endophoric references fall into two different groups. "Anaphoric reference is where a word or phrase refers back to another word or phrase used in the previous text" (Bahaziq, 2016).

An example of an anaphoric reference is

(2). Ujang did not study yesterday. So, *he* does not pass the test today.

The word *he* refers back to is "Ujang". Ujang is the antecedent of the referring item so that is called anaphoric reference.

The next word or phrase in the text is hinted at by a cataphoric reference.

An example of a cataphoric reference is:

(3). *She* has been sick since yesterday, and Tuti is going to the doctor.

The word "*she*" is a cataphoric reference that looks forward to "Tuti". It means the referring item "*she*" precedes the antecedent "Tuti" so that is called a cataphoric reference.

2.1.2.2 Substitution

According to (Bahaziq, 2016), replacing one item with another, replacement helps prevent word repetition. The same result, ellipsis, is produced by coherence in discourse and indicates that no substitute element can replace the original form. According to (Bahaziq, 2016), there are three kinds of substitution: nominal (one, one, same), verbal (do), and clause (so do not).

2.1.2.3 Elipsis

According to (Bahaziq, 2016), ellipsis is grammatical cohesion in the form formed by constituents. An ellipsis is a sentence element that is not stated explicitly in the next sentence. Even though it is not stated in writing, the existence of these elements can be estimated.

2.1.3 The Notion of Conjunction

Halliday and Hasan (2013: 227) suggest that conjunctions are connected with various types of semantic relationships that no longer take the form of search instructions, but rather a detailed way of systematically connecting what is flowing with what has gone before. Ultimately, conjunctions are classified into four types: additive, adversative, causal and temporal.

(Chaer, 2015) stated that "Conjunction is categories that connect words to words, clauses to clauses, or sentences to sentences, can also be between paragraphs and paragraphs, and divides 2 conjunctions into 2 types, namely coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions. Mulyono in (Nurul Fatiha Amaliah, 2018) states that the meaning of the conjunction is that it functions as a word to connect syntactic units, paragraph to paragraph as well as word to word, sentence to sentence, and so on.

2.1.3.1 The Characteristic of Conjunction

According to (Arma, 2016), the characteristics of conjunctions are as follows.

- 1) Cannot be combined with affixes.

Conjunctions cannot be the basis of words or combined with affixes. Conjunctions also do not have affixes, such as the affixes un-ly, and dis-ment. As follows, for example.

- a. Mother has been in treatment *since* yesterday afternoon.

The conjunction *since* in the sentence above does not function as a base word or added affix. If an affix is added, it into an ungrammatical sentence, namely, Mother has been in treatment *unsincerely* yesterday afternoon.

- b. Two bottles *or* two liters.

The conjunction *or* not can be added to the affix dis-ment. If the word two can derive other words such as *disagreement*, this is not the case with

conjunctions or those which mark electoral relationships because in conjunctions they cannot be joined by affixes. If an affix is added it creates an ungrammatical sentence, namely two bottles *disorment* two liters.

2) Does not contain lexical meaning

It does not contain lexical meaning, that is, it has no meaning still. This means that the meaning of the conjunction can only be understood once it has been associated with another word or phrase. As follows, for example.

a) Get the *book* and pencil.

In the example above, a noun such as *a book* can mean an object consisting of a collection of paper with writing on it. However, for conjunction, *and* cannot do the same. The conjunction in this example only has meaning after being combined with the words book and pencil.

b) The lab room is used for meetings, *so* practice is canceled today.

In the example above, the conjunction *so* has no meaning if it stands alone. The word has meaning if combined with another element as a connecting clause.

3) Conjunctions are static.

Conjunctions cannot be variable or fixed because conjunctions will not decrease and increase. Conjunction function as a link between two language units, such as word with word, phrase with phrase, clause with clause, or sentence with sentence.

2.1.3.2 Types of Conjunction

According to (Syarif & Rosa Noor, 2014), there are two types of conjunctions in compound sentences, namely coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect two clauses, one independent of the other, but rather adding in the appropriate order, and forming coordinating compound sentences. For examples; the conjunctions *and*, *with*, *who* and *but*.

A coordinating conjunction is a conjunction that shows a coordinating or equivalent relationship between a clause and other clauses in a sentence. According to (Syarif & Rosa Noor, 2014), in the construction of coordinating sentences, not a single clause is referred to as a clause that depends for its existence on another (dependent) clause. For example, consider the sentence below.

- a. Diana likes apples, *and* Ismael likes mangoes.
- b. Ismael likes mangoes, *and* Diana likes apples.

Sentences (a) and (b) show that the existence of the clauses in the sentence does not depend on the other clauses. However, both clauses must surround the conjunction position. In other words, this fact explains that the coordinate structure does not have the freedom to move places as occurs in subordination. Coordinating conjunctions must always be between clauses, they cannot be located at the beginning or end of a sentence.

General conjunctions are divided into two, namely subordinating conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions. In this research, more emphasis is placed on coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions are connecting words that connect words, clauses or sentences that have the same or equivalent position. Meanwhile, subordinating means a conjunction that connects two constituents whose positions are not equal, (Chaer A, 2011). In (Sri Wahyuni, 2023).

(Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014), suggests that conjunctions lie on the threshold of grammatical rules. Conjunctions are classified into four categories, namely additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal conjunction.

From the definition of the explanation above, the types of conjunctions are based on experts. The researcher used the theory of (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014), because the theory was appropriate to the topic and research results, so it can be used as the basis for this research. This theory has also been tested, because based on research in journal Conjunctions Found in Short Story “Mr. and Mr. Elliot” (I Made Sutasoma et al., 2022) & in thesis Conjunctions in Students’ Argumentative Essay of English Language Teaching Departments of UIN Malang (Jannah, 2020), which raised the same problems as the researcher’s research, both journal and thesis used this theory as the basis for their research.

2.1.3.2.1 Additive Conjunction

Additive is based on the type of conjunction that arises structurally and harmoniously. The meaning in this case depends on the structure of the sentence. (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014)) stated that structural synchronization results in the success of two independent elements. Additive conjunction expressed the external or the internal type of conjunction. For the example type of additive expressed: and, also, or, both, moreover, nor either.not, or else, furthermore, in addition, besides, alternatively, by the way, likewise, etc. It can be seen in the table 2.2.1 below.

Table 2.2.1
Additive Conjunction (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014: 254)

External/Internal	Internal (Unless otherwise specified)		
Additive, Simple: Additive (<i>and, also</i>) Negative (<i>nor, and... not</i>) Alternative (<i>or, or else</i>)	Complex, Emphatic additive: (<i>furthermore, in addition, besides</i>) Alternative (<i>Alternatively</i>) Complex emphatic: (<i>incidentally, by the way</i>)	Opposition: Expository (<i>this is, I mean, in another world</i>)	Comparison Similar (<i>likewise, similarity, in the same way</i>) Dissimilar (<i>on the other hand, by contrast</i>)

Mom and Dad are going to Jakarta.

I was born in Medan.

The example of additive conjunction above, *and* and *in* addition, presupposes the presence of an element that completes the previous elements.

2.1.3.2.2 Adversative Conjunction

Different from the previous adversative refers to the opposite. Expectations arise from the content of the words of communication and the situation of the listener and speaker (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014: 244). Engagement in an adversative relationship is obtained from reversing expectations that originate from what has been said previously. Adversative expressed by *but*, *yet*, *only*, *the other hand*, *however*, *though*, *in fact*, *actually*, *at least*, *rather*, *in any case*. It can be seen in the table 2.2.2 below.

Table 2.2.2
Adversative Conjunction (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014: 254)

External/ Internal	Internal (Unless otherwise specified)		
Adversative Simple: <i>(yet, although, only)</i> Containing <i>(but)</i> Emphatic <i>(however, nevertheless, despite this)</i>	Contrastive <i>(in fact, actually, as a matter of fact)</i> Contrastive External <i>(but, and)</i> Emphatic <i>(however, on the other hand, at the same time)</i>	Correction of meaning <i>(instead, rather, on the contrary)</i> Correction of wording <i>(at least, rather, I mean)</i>	Dismissal Close : <i>(in any case, in either case, whichever way it is)</i> Open-ended <i>(in any case, anyhow, however, it is)</i>

You have friends but you can never be sure if they like you.

Although social media brings some negative things, it also gives positive things.

The adversative conjunction *but* and *although* presuppose the presence of the elements that are contrary to the expectation of the previous elements.

2.1.3.2.3 Causal Conjunction

The conjunction of cause and effect represents one of cause and effect (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014)). The type of conjunction relations of causal is the conditional type. Causal conjunctions are denoted thus, for, because, it follows, so, therefore, as a result, in that case. This is the general meaning of cause-effect conjunction in the table 2.2.3 below provides further information.

Table 2.2.3
Causal Conjunction (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014: 255)

External/ Internal	Internal (Unless otherwise specified)		
Causal, general: Simple (<i>so, then, hence therefore</i>)	Reversed causal: Simple (<i>for, because</i>)	Conditional Simple (<i>then</i>)	Respective: Direct (<i>in this respect, in this regard, concerning this</i>)
Emphatic (<i>consequently, because of this</i>)	Causal, specific: Reason (<i>it follows, on the basis</i>)	Emphatic (<i>in that case, in such an event, that being so</i>)	Reversed polarity (<i>otherwise, in other respects</i>)
Causal, specific: Reason (<i>for this reason</i>)	Result (<i>raising out of this</i>)	Generalized (<i>under the circumstance</i>)	

Result (<i>as a result, in consequence</i>)	Purpose (<i>to this end</i>)	Reversed polarity (<i>otherwise, under other circumstances</i>)	
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We feel lonely because we do not have any friends to share something.

There is time for us to decide to live together.

In this example of causal conjunction, the conjunctions *because* and *for* indicate a cause and effect relation.

2.1.3.2.4 Temporal Conjunction

Two additional relationships constitute the meaning of temporal conjunction; more specific temporal relations represent the sequence of time the particular stage can determine the relation that the communication process has reached (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014: 245). A simple type of temporal includes next, while, afterward, after that, than, when, since, until then, first, finally, in conclusion, up to now, to sum up, soon, next time, etc. More details can be seen in the table 2.2.4 below.

Table 2.2.4
Temporal Conjunction (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2014: 256)

External/ Internal	Internal (Unless otherwise specified)		
Temporal, simple (<i>external only</i>): Sequential (<i>then, next, after that</i>)	Complex external only: (<i>at, once</i>)	Internal temporal: Sequential (<i>then, next, secondly</i>)	Present (<i>at this point, here</i>)
	Interrupted (<i>soon,</i>		

Simultaneous (<i>just, then, at the same time</i>)	<i>after a time</i>)	Correlative forms: Sequential (<i>first... next</i>)	Future (<i>from now on, henceforward</i>)
Preceding (<i>previously, before that</i>)	Repetitive (<i>next time, on another occasion</i>)	Conclusive (<i>finally</i>)	Summary: summarizing (<i>to sum up, in short, briefly</i>)
Conclusive forms: Sequential (<i>first..then</i>)	Specific (<i>next day, an hour</i>)		Resumptive (<i>to resume, to return to the point</i>)
Conclusive (<i>at the first... in the end</i>)	Durative (<i>meanwhile</i>)		
	Terminal (<i>until, then</i>)		

In conclusion, even though living alone has many challenges.

Finally, only learning makes the learning process easy.

Conjunction's primary objective is to bring together the many parts of cognition.

To write comprehension comprehension in a high-quality manner, conjunctions are crucial.

2.1.4 Novel

2.1.4.1 The Definition of Novel

Novel is a word originating from the Italian, *novella*, which means a small new item, then reinterpreted as a short story in prose form by Abrams (Nurgiyontoro, 2018)). Novels are a form of media resulting from literary works

that writers use as a means of conveying their thoughts and ideas (Sri Wahyuni, 2017: 9). On the other hand, a book is a literary work of the fictional genre which, in the imaginative construction of several basic characteristics, such as characters, narrative, setting, events, point of view, and so on, develops an ideal picture of imagination of world.

The Latin term *Novellus*, which derives from the word *novels*, which means new, is where the word novel gets its etymology. A novel is a literary work in the form of fiction with a protracted and intricate plot that illustrates issues in human life and can alter the course of its characters' lives. According to (Nurgiyontoro, 2018), "The novel as a work of fiction offers a world, a world that contains an idealized model of life, an imaginative world, which is built through various intrinsic elements such as events, plot, characters, setting and point of view".

(Sulastri et al., 2019), stated "Novels are a form of creative work in the field of prose fiction and include modern works in the form of prose". A novel is a literary work in prose that conveys a lengthy story by arranging the major points by a predetermined framework, as may be seen from the explanation given above. That is why it is very important to study novel to gain knowledge about what the author expresses.

2.1.4.2 Types of Novels

In a broad sense, a novel is a story in prose form with broad elements. The broad size here can be interpreted as a story with a plot. However, it is complex,

the atmosphere is diverse, and the story settings are also diverse. However, the size of the area here is the same, perhaps the area is only one element of fiction, for example, while there is only one character and setting. The classification above is only a basic classification so in practice, these three types of novels are often found in novels, in particular, Muchtar Lubis in (Tarigan 2017: 166) divides novels into several parts:

- a. In psychological novels, attention is not directed to the physical or spiritual adventures, taking precedence over the complete examination of the minds of the perpetrators.
- b. Detective novels are only used to doubt the reader's mind, showing the storyline. To reveal the secret of a crime, of course, evidence is needed to catch the murderer.
- c. Social and educational novels, male and female actors are immersed in society as supporters of the storyline.
- d. Collective novels do not only convey stories but prioritize the story of society as a totality, a whole that mixes anthropological and sociological views.

2.1.4.3 The Novel “You’ve Reached Sam” by Dustin Thao

You've Reached Sam is a story about a high school girl named Julie grappling with the recent death of her boyfriend Sam. One day, after a week of Sam's death, Julie decides to call Sam to try and hear his voice for one last time.

And to her surprise, he actually picks up. For some reason, Julie and Sam have this special connection even after death, but both Sam and Julie are aware that their time together is running out, and the phone calls won't last forever.

A major theme of *You've Reached Sam* is the idea of second chances. Though Julie is given the opportunity to say goodbye, she instead chooses to continue their calls. Talking to Sam helps her through the weeks after his death, but it also keeps her in the past, pushing off that last goodbye.

2.2 Previous Study

Research related to conjunction analysis has been carried out by several researchers. In supporting and strengthening the results of this research, the researcher adapted several previous researchers from theses and journals as references. As stated by (Sariah & Nurwahdah, 2019) in journal entitled "An analysis of Conjunction in the Jakarta Post Newspaper" The focus of this study aimed at finding out the conjunction which found in Jakarta Post. This study was designed to be descriptive qualitative research and focusing on analysis of conjunction in Jakarta post. The data sources in this study are taken from Jakarta Post. The data gathered were analyzed through steps such as identification, description and explanation. The similarities between her journal with this research are both the analysis types and process of conjunction, use of descriptive qualitative methods. The difference between this research is the object of her research is the Jakarta Post Newspaper. While the object in this research is the Novel *You've Reached Sam*, the data in her research is 2 selected news while the data in this research is a novel.

(Putu et al., 2016) Analyzed conjunctions in the Bali post international politics and business article. Their study uses a theory put forward by (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 320). The emphasis is on the types and applications of conjunctions found in commercial and political news on 25 May 2015. Several subjects are used in this research, such as medicine, politics, economics, business, sports, and others. The difference between this researcher is seen in the subject matter as well as the theories used where the similarity lies in the focus of the field of conjunction research.

(Andani & Miliha, 2019) Focuses on analyzing conjunctions in writing recount texts. Their research related to recount text as an object for analyzing the accuracy of conjunctions used by class II students at SMAN 1 Tongkuno, totaling 20 students. Meanwhile, the researcher uses the text contained in the novel as a research object to analyze the types and processes of conjunction. The similarities between previous researchers and the researcher are analyzing conjunctions and using qualitative descriptive methods.

(Jannah, 2020) In her thesis aims to analyze the conjunction, specifically the types of conjunctions, functions of conjunction, and the errors of conjunction found in argumentative essays by students UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in English Language Education. The researcher can conclude the types of conjunctions they mostly used in writing essays. Furthermore, The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method because the data collected was in the form of essays written by students of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The difference with the researcher, do not analyze conjunction errors, do not use

argumentative essays but rather the text contained in the novel and the object are also different. The previous researcher used students at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in English Language Education as an object, while the researcher used the novel as an object.

A Corpus-based Study of Conjunctions in Mohsin Hamid's Novels in journal written by (Khan & Choudhary, 2017). The title above is about concentrates on the analyzing occurrence of conjunction devices but also focuses on the use and importance of conjunction devices for comprehensive writings moreover clarify how conjunctions link the components in a unified, actual and compound writing. While the researcher write about Conjunction too, but types of conjunction in the novel. The researcher tries to find the types of the conjunctions that dominant found in the novel.

(Nurbaidah, 2019) An Error Analysis of Using Conjunction in Writing Narrative Text. The aims of this research is to explain the quality of students' writing in terms of conjunction and to analyze students' problems using conjunction in writing narrative text. This research is a qualitative research method. This research also aims to know the causes of stuent's' problem using conjunction in writing narrative text. The researcher analyze the conjunction of texts in the novel, the similarity is using the same method, qualitative. The researcher's research aims to find out the dominant types of conjunction

(Kusumawardhani, 2017) In her journal aims to analyzed conjunctions as part of the syntax in writing English narrative essays. Syntax is the study of the

rules for connecting words into phrases, clauses and sentences. The researcher use the same rules to connect words in phrases, clauses and sentences. The difference is in the object of research, the researcher analyzed conjunctions in novels, while the previous researcher analyzed conjunctions in English narrative essay writing.

The differences between the previous study and this research are that the subjects in the previous study are newspapers, articles, novels, recount texts, argumentative essays, and narrative texts, while in this research the object is the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao. The theory used in previous studies are conjunction function, conjunction accuracy, and conjunction error, while the theory used in this research is the theory of cohesion. The focus in the previous study is on the accuracy and errors of conjunctions in writing text, whereas in this study the research focus is on the types and most dominant conjunctions that be found in the novel. This helps readers to connect words or expressions that function as links between words, clauses, or sentences. The hope is that readers be able to understand the structure specifically for connecting words, from words, clauses, and sentences to text. This research design uses qualitative methods with the main focus being qualitative descriptive.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

In this research, the process of analyzing conjunctions in the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao, publication year 2021. The four forms of conjunction that are the main focus are additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

Meanwhile, the two main focus points are knowing the types and dominant type of the conjunction in the novel “You’ve Reached Sam” by Dustin Thao.

An Analysis of Using Conjunction in The Novel "You’ve Reached Sam” by Dustin Thao

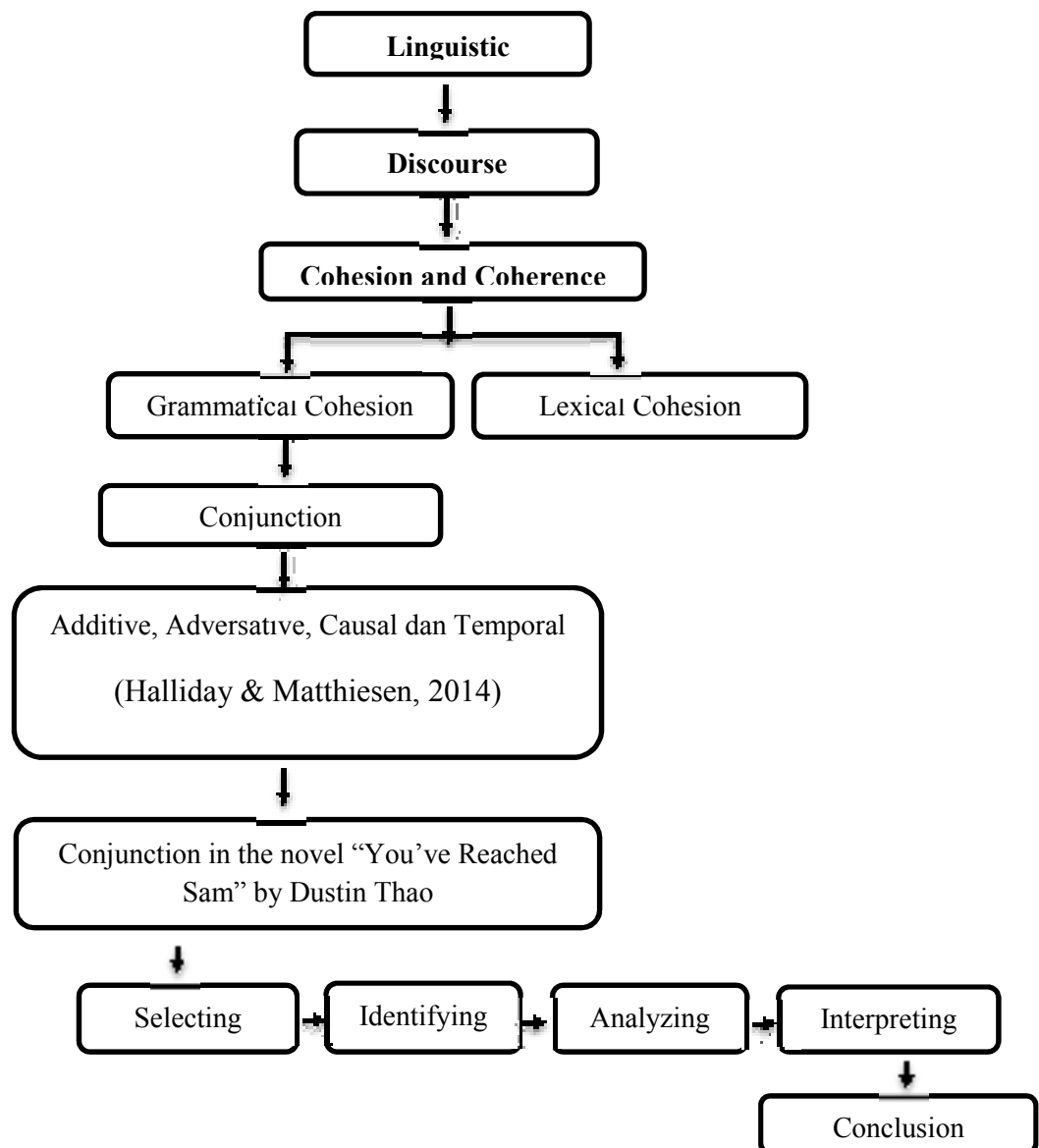


Figure 2.3.1 Conceptual Framework in Analysis of Using Conjunction in The Novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The researcher use a qualitative research design with a qualitative descriptive approach. Because the result of this study found conjunction by identifying and analysing in the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao, publication year 2021. (Cresswell, 2014) states that qualitative research was a method of the probe and seeing the purpose of the problem of the study. The method of this research included the development of a subject novel and a procedure of data collecting, data analysis, and researcher interpretation of the result. There were various research methods according to the researcher, namely, using techniques of searching, collecting, classifying, and analysing the data, interpreting, and making conclusions.

3.2 The Source of Data and Data

The source of data taken from the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao, publication year 2021. A novel was written and used as the source of data to be analyzed.

The data of this research were all the sentences that contain conjunctions in the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao. The novel that the researcher study was only taken from one novel, namely "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao, publication year 2021.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

Instruments were needed as research data collection tools during data collection procedures. The researcher used document analysis in this research. The document analysis in

this research was only taken from a novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao, publication year 2021.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher use document analysis as a method for the data collection process. There was an observational approach in document analysis to make data collection easier for academics. Document analysis techniques include selecting, reading, evaluating, and analyzing the references used in the study. In qualitative research, written documents can also be used to better understand the subject being investigated. The researcher used some steps in document analysis to collect the data as follows:

1. The researcher searched and read the novel.
2. The researcher chose a novel consisting of 18 chapters, underlined and made a mark for finding conjunction in the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao.
3. The researcher identified the types of conjunction.
4. The researcher classified the conjunction into each type and the most dominant conjunction.
5. The researcher, collecting the types and the most dominant of conjunctions.

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

The following technique will be used to analyze the research data to answer the problem, the researcher used the steps of analysing qualitative data proposed by (Miles et al., 2014). It will briefly explain as follows:

1. Data Condensation/Reduction

Data condensation/reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data. In other words, the researcher just choose from the novel, the relevant data or the information that was important to the research. The data through these procedures:

- a. Selecting, the researcher choose the data by searching the novel "You've Reached Sam" by Dustin Thao publication year 2021 after that read and observe the title and content of the novel included in imaginative work.
- b. Focusing, the researcher focused on identified the four types of conjunction.
- c. Analyzing, the researcher analyzed the conjunction into each type (additive, adversative, causal and temporal).
- d. Classifying, the researcher classified the most dominant of conjunction.
- e. Transforming, the data will be transformed into table form so it can be displayed.

2. Data Display

Data display was the second important flow of analysis activity. A display was typically referred to as a simplified, organized collection of data that allows action and conclusion. In this research, the researcher presented the facts of the data as a table. The researcher would followed procedures to provide data by classifying the data into types of conjunctions namely, additive, adversative, causal and temporal. In this study, the researcher would listed the data in two tables of data. The first table for the data results of the four types of conjunctions found and then the second for the data results for the formation of the conjunctions found to be dominant.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

One of the crucial processes in research was data analysis. In this case, it is used to collect important components and verify them to conclude. Verifying conclusions were the final step after the data has been successfully collected, reduced, and displayed. After the researcher collects conjunction data according to type and determines the dominant conjunction, the researcher concludes. The data analysis process uses the theory of (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014:31) with the following steps:

1. Identifying the conjunction of the novel.
2. Classifying the conjunction into four types: (1) additive, (2) adversative, (3) causal, and (4) temporal.
3. Finding the percentage from each type of conjunctions by using the percentage formula.

$$X = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

X: The percentage of the types of conjunctions

F: Frequency of conjunctions

N: The total number of conjunctions

4. Concluding the data analysis.