

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>ABSTRAK .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>MOTTO AND DEDICATION .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>DEDICATION .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>LIST OF TABELS.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>CHAPTER I.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background of The Study.....	1
B. Limitation of the problem.....	5
C. Problem Formulation.....	5
D. Research Objective .....	5
E. Significance of the Study.....	5
F. Systematic of the Study .....	6
<b>CHAPTER II .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....</b>	<b>8</b>
A. Conjunction.....	8
1. Definition of Conjunction.....	8
2. Types of Conjunction .....	9

B. Definition of Comic .....	17
C. Previous Study .....	19
<b>CHAPTER III.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>23</b>
A. Approaches and Types of Research .....	23
B. Object of the study .....	24
C. Source of Data.....	24
D. Data Collection Technique.....	25
E. Data Analysis Technique.....	25
1. Organizing Data .....	25
2. Summarizing Data.....	26
3. Data Validity.....	26
<b>CHAPTER IV .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>RESULT AND DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>27</b>
A. Result.....	27
1. Coordinating Conjunction .....	29
2. Subordinating Conjunction.....	33
3. Correlative Conjunction .....	47
B. Discussion.....	49
<b>CHAPTER V .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>52</b>
A. Conclusion .....	52
B. Suggestion.....	53

1. Theoretical.....	53
2. Teacher and Student.....	53
3. Future Researcher .....	53
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>58</b>
A. Validation Letter .....	58
B. “Hexa Xifos” Comic.....	62
C. The Conjunction Analysis in “Hexa Xifos” Comic .....	63



**LIST OF TABELS**

**Table 4.1 The Conjunction Found in Each Types and Chapters.....29**



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of The Study

According to Brown and Yule, written in Vicka Arthameivia Fansuri's thesis proposal, "Language is separated into two based on the point of view of language creation, spoken, and written language." Spoken and written language are not the same at all. The formal text would be referred to as written language, and vice versa. Spoken language often refers to the book, which has conversations, the interaction between people, etc.

The breadth of the English language, which has become the language of globalization, makes the speakers curious about the linguistics of the English language. Linguistics discusses and organizes everything in that language. Linguistics has its own rules and obligations, so therefore, linguistics is the most important science about language. Linguistics is connected with language, or the study of language.<sup>1</sup> The aim from the language and linguistic is to return to the study of language which will be discussed by researchers and produce new linguistic theories.<sup>2</sup>

Linguistics has various types and sets of knowledge that can be used for analysis. One of them is "Conjunction Analysis". The GAP why the researcher choose this knowledge to be discuss is because, returning to the very rapid development of language following the progress of the times where there are many formal and non-formal languages to slang which

---

<sup>1</sup> Cambridge University Press, Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary  
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/linguistic> (Accessed 9, October 2024 at 02:25 pm)

<sup>2</sup> John Lyons, *Language and Linguistics and Introduction*, Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, 1981, Preface