

**AN ANALYSIS OF CONJUNCTION IN JANE YOLEN'S NOVEL
*SNOW IN SUMMER***

SKRIPSI

*Submitted In partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

By

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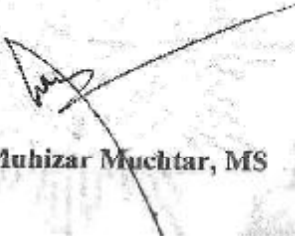
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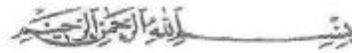
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ABSTRACT

Lubis, Citra Erwina 1402050211 An Analysis of Conjunction in Jane Yolen's Novel *Snow in Summer*. A Final Project, English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera. MEDAN 2018.

The study deal with the analysis conjunction in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen. The objectives of the study were: (1) to find out the types of conjunction in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen and (2) to find out the dominant type of conjunction in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen. The source of the data were taken from in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen, this novel consisted XXIX chapter in 243 pages. The research took 24 pages which consisted from chapter I, VII, XI, XV, XX, and XXIX. Descriptive qualitative method was applied to analyzed the data. Thus, in doing this research, library research was applied in analyzing the data. After that, all the data obtained in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen. There were 212 utterances found of types of coordinate conjunction and 154 utterances found of subordinate conjunction in *Snow in Summer* novel. There were in coordinate conjunction: cumulative 100 (47.16%), adversative 34 (16.02%), alternative 11 (5.18%), illative 67 (31.6%). There were in subordinate conjunction: apposition 51 (33.11%), time 44 (28.57%), place 6 (3.89%), contrast 6 (3.89%), cause 12 (7.79%), result 1 (0.64%), purpose 6 (3.89%), manner 22 (14.28%), comparison 6 (3.89%). Based on the analysis, the researcher found the dominant type of conjunction is coordinate conjunction in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen were cumulative 100 (47.16%).

Key words: *Part of Speech, Conjunction, Coordinate Conjunction, Subordinate Conjunction*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a tool of communication. It is one important thing in human life. Without language, the human can not communicate to each other. Language is primary an instrument of communication among human beings in a community. By using language people can convey information, express their ideas, feel what they need and desire. Sapir (1921:7) states that language is purely human non-instinctive method communicating, ideas, emotions and desire by means of voluntarily produced symbols.

In communication people use language both in oral and written form. Many students are studying language in order to have good communication. One way to master English is by studying grammar. Studying grammar make students know about structure of words and sentences because it has rule. Comprehension on part of speech is a basic knowledge to English grammar proficiency.

Words are the necessary tools to express an idea in speaking and writing. Therefore learning a language, in this case English must started from the understanding of the function and the proper position of each word in constructing ideas to communicate in a sentence.

In studying English language we can more easy to understand by grouping them into part of speech. Sihombing (2007:2) says that ten parts of speech are :

noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, conjunction, preposition, interjection, modal (auxiliary), article. He says conjunction is one of the part of speech comprising word such as: and, but, because, etc, that connect a word, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence to another word, phrase, clause, or sentence. Means of voluntarily produced symbols.

In communication people use conjunction as one of important part of speech. Most English language are related to conjunction. Conjunction are used both in spoken language and ^{written} language. In written language for example, the writer use conjunction in expressing thought, feeling, emotion, thinks, ideas, or a certain purpose to another people. The function of conjunction in communication is to tie or to combine the certain words to other words, or certain sentence to another sentences. So it will help readers understand the connection of the sentences or paragraph in a certain book or novel. The solid of the text will be achieve by using conjunction, it will make the readers easy to interpret the content through the relationship of each element of the sentences.

Most of students do not realize types of conjunction. So, in this research the writer will explain the classification of conjunction in Snow in Summer novel. It can be use for common people and teachers.

In conjunction there are several types, such as: coordinate conjunction, subordinate conjunction, and correlative conjunction. Example: Affan and Wijaya are my closed friend (coordinate conjunction), you will pass your exam if you study hard (subordinate conjunction), both my brother and my father are lawyers

(correlative conjunction). The researcher interest to analyze coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction. By using Snow in Summer novel and the researcher will analyze and find the coordinate conjunction and subordinate conjunction.

Snow in Summer novel is choose to analyze because the novel is interesting to read, and there are many part of conjunction which use by the authors in Snow in Summer novel. So that, the researcher hope this research can be expect to the readers. Especially useful for reference about the matter.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problem of this research can be identify as follows:

1. Most of students do not realize types of subordinate and coordinate conjunction.
2. Most of students do not realize the process of using conjunction in Snow in Summer novel by Jane Yolen.
3. Most of students do not realize the types of conjunction.

C. The Scope and Limitation

In the analysis, the writer focuses on the types of conjunction use in the novel of Jane Yolen “Snow in Summer”. To achieve the result of the analysis, the

writer has limited the analysis. The analysis is limited to the two types of conjunctions, they are coordinate and subordinate conjunction found in chapter I, VII, XI, XV, XX, and XXIX of the novel “Snow in Summer”.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the study some problem can be identified, the problem are :

1. What types of conjunctions are use in “Snow in Summer” novel by Jane Yolen ?
2. What is the dominant type of conjunction in “Snow in Summer” novel by Jane Yolen ?

E. The Objective of the Study

There are some objective of the study about studying conjunction as follow, they are :

1. To describe the types of conjunction in the novel Snow in Summer.
2. To describe the dominant type of the conjunction in the novel Snow in Summer.
3. To investigate the way in use good conjunctions in the novel “Snow in Summer”.

F. Significance of the Study

The finding of this study will be expected to be theoretically and practically useful and relevant.

A. Theoretically

1. Other research, it is intended to be an input to the research how to conduct a good research and expect to the other researchers to be interested in analyzing the other English speech based on the novel which is one of media in English language.

B. Practically

1. Readers, who are interested in vocabulary to enrich their proficiency in conjunction.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretically Framework

This chapter aims to give a clear clarification related to the subject of this study. This study deals with the use of coordinate conjunction in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen.

1. Part of Speech

Part of speech occupy the central position in the language system as they present the meeting point of lexicon and grammar of language. The word possesses three main aspects: meaning, form and function. They are the criteria of classifying the lexicon into parts of speech.

Based on Crystal (2001:280). Part of speech is the traditional term for a grammar class of word. The main part of speech recognized by most school grammar derive from the work of the ancient Greek and Romans grammarian, primarily the noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

The language of parts of speech means parts of the sentence. In terms of parts of speech can be said as 'Parts of speech is a class of words based on the word's function, the way it works in a sentence'. So it can be concluded that parts of speech is the types of words that are grouped by the function of each word, as

well as its role in a sentence. To be able to compile and string the sentence, we must understand the parts in the sentence so that there will be no misunderstanding of the future purpose.

2. The Types Part of Speech

There are several parts of speech in each language. According to Johannes Huhmann in the book *Parts of Speech in Construction Grammars* says in the first century B.C, the grammarian dionysios trax developed a theory of eight part of speech, which is still basis of current attempts to classify part of speech. There are *:noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, article, preposition, verb, conjunction.*”

2.1 Noun

Crystal (2001:283) says “noun is a term in grammatical classification of words, traditional defined as the ‘name of person, place, or thing. Noun are generally subclass into common and proper types, and analyze in term of number, gender, case and cauntability”.

According to Raymod Murphy (1985:136) a noun can be countable or uncountable. Countable nous are things we can count. A countable noun can be singular(*banana*) or plural(*bananas*). You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (*without a/the/my,etc*). uncountable nouns are things we cannot count. *An uncountable noun has only one form.*

Example :

1. *John* started to run.
2. Let's go to the *beach*.
3. Look! There's the *Eiffel Tower*.

2.2 Article

Crystal (2001:206) says "Article is a term used in the grammatical classification of words, referring to a subclass of determiners which display a primary role in differentiating the use of nouns, *e.g. the/ain English*". Many language have no article system (*e.g. Russian*), of those which do a distinction is usually made into definite and indefinite (*or non-definite*) types. Partly on semantic and partly on grammatical ground, article may appear before a noun (*as in English*).

Example :

- a *The* place that I just visited is cozy.
- b He goes to the swimming pool twice *a* week.
- c a man, a book, *an* umbrella

2.3 Adverb

Richard et al (1985:6) says "adverb is a word that describes or adds the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a sentence and which answer such question as *how?*, *where?*, *or when?*". So that, adverb is a word phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree: etc

Example :

- a. She walks as *slowly* as a turtle
- b. She runs the *more slowly* in my class.
- c. Please call me later, I'm studying *now*.

2.4 Adjective

Marriam-Webster says“ adjective is a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages and typically serving as a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to specify a thing as distinct from something else .

The word *red* in "the red car" is an *adjective*". Based on Task (1980) Adjective is a word that is one part of part of speech that serves to explain noun (noun) including Pronoun (pronoun of object / person). Adjective usually precedes a noun or pronoun given characteristic or can also stand alone if it becomes the object of a nominal sentence. The easiest way to find out a word adjective is to combine it with the word "yang" (though not absolute). When combined with the word "yang" but not logical, then it is not adjective.

Example:

- a. My sister is not only *beautiful* but also *tall*.
- b. Tonight is very *quiet* and *dark*.
- c. I met a *big* gorilla in the zoo yesterday.

2.5. Pronoun

Marriam-Webster says any of a small set of words in a language that are used as substitutes for nouns or noun phrases and whose referents are named or understood in the context. Pronouns make up a small subcategory of nouns. The distinguishing characteristic of pronouns is that they can be substituted for other nouns. For instance, if you're telling a story about your sister Sarah, the story will begin to sound repetitive if you keep repeating "Sarah" over and over again.

Example :

- a. *We* are going on vacation.
- b. Don't tell *me* that *you* can't go with *us*.
- c. *Someone* spilled orange juice all over the countertop!

2.6. Verb

Dave Mahali says a verb is a word that come from the Latin word *verbum*. It is a part of speech that is used to describe motion or convey a subject in action. A verb is a very important part of any sentence. There are two main functions that a verb can play: there are those verbs that puts a subject into motion and other verbs offer more clarification on the same subject. Based on Marriam a word that characteristically is the grammatical center of a predicate and expresses an act, occurrence, or mode of being, that in various languages is inflected for agreement with the subject, for tense, for voice, for mood, or for aspect, and that typically has rather full descriptive meaning and characterizing quality but is sometimes nearly devoid of these especially when used as an auxiliary or linking verb.

Example :

- a. Jesse Pinkman *laughed* hysterically.
- b. She should *walk* home
- c. He is *sleep*

2.7 Preposition

Frank (1972) says “a preposition is classified as a part of speech in grammar. It denotes the relationship to some other words in a sentence which are placed before a noun or a pronoun”. So that, preposition is a word combined with noun or pronoun, forming phrases that describe verb, noun, or adjective. This word is one of the eight parts of speech that serves to show the relationship between object of preposition (noun, pronoun, gerund, or noun clause following the preposition) with another word element in a sentence. In other side, It's a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other word or element in the rest of the sentence. Prepositions are always in prepositional phrases. ... If the prepositional phrase is describing a noun, the phrase is functioning as an adjective. (Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns.)

Example :

- a. I prefer to read *in* the library.
- b. He climbed *up* the ladder to get *into* the attic.
- c. Take your brother *with* you.

2.8. Conjunction

Before discussing conjunction any further, it is better to define conjunction has various definitions based on different grammarians. We must know that the word “conjunction” was come from latin “conjunction” which means “a joining together”.

A conjunction is a joiner, a word that connects parts of a sentence. The conjunction is the part of speech used as a “joiner” for words, phrases, or clauses in a particular sentence. It links these words or groups of words together, in such a way that certain relationships among these different parts of the sentence will be established, and the thoughts that all of these convey will be connected. Conjunction have three basic forms, they are single word, compound and correlative.

Murphy (2003:212), says that conjunction is a word which joins together sentences or a word and clause is known as conjunction. Frank (1985:206) says that conjunction are member of of small class that have no characteristic form, there are chiefly as non moveable structure word that join such unit as parts of speech, phrases, or clauses.

Wren and Martin (1979:137) stated that conjunction is a word which merely join together sentences, and something word. According to them, conjunction are divide into two types, they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

3. Types of Conjunction

According to Baskervill and Sewell (2003:235), it has been mentioned that there are three types of conjunction, they are :

1. Coordinating conjunction
2. Subordinating conjunction
3. Correlative conjunction

3.1 Coordinate Conjunction

Gucker (1966:50) says Coordinate conjunction is A coordinating conjunction is a conjunction (such as and) that joins two similarly constructed and/or syntactically equal words, phrases, or clauses within a sentence. The coordinating conjunctions in English are and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet. Coordinate conjunction are used to join two parts of a sentence that are grammatically equal. The two parts may be single words or clause and coordinate conjunction always come between the words clause that they join. Coordinating conjunctions are normally used to connect sentence elements of the same grammatical class: nouns with nouns, adverbs with adverbs, clauses with clauses. Occurs when different grammatical structures are used coordinately for the same grammatical function.

According to Wishon (1980: 135), the seven coordinate conjunctions have different functions:

1. For : to explain the reason, cause and purpose
2. And : to add one thing to another
3. Nor : used for revision of negative statement

4. But : show contrast
5. Or : show options
6. Yet : it show contrast
7. So : it shows impact and effect

In other hand, coordinate conjunction are divided into four types, they are:

3.1.1 Cumulative

A cumulative conjunction merely adds one statement to another.

It consist of conjunction such as : and, both...and, as well as, not only...but also.

Example :

1. My servant cooked the food *likewise*.
2. Kirana is busy at the office *in addition* she has to manage the home too.
3. Greeting your teacher makes her happy, *moreover* if you listen to her learning.

3.1.2 Adversative

An adversative conjunction expresses opposition or contrast between two statements. Examples are: but, still, yet, whereas, while, nevertheless, etc.

Example :

1. I want to go to the movie with you, *nevertheless* I don't have money.
2. Her mother is a tall mom *whereas* Oftiana is a short daughter.

3.1.3 Alternative

A conjunction which presents two alternatives, sometimes indicating a choice between them, is called a disjunctive or alternative conjunction. Examples are: or, either...or, neither...nor, neither, nor, otherwise, else.

Example :

1. Only choose one of them, entering the university *or* applying the job as your degree.
2. Jenifer is *less* interested in Drawing *than* gardening.
3. *Either* you get out of my house *or* I will call the police.

3.1.4 Illative

Conjunctions which express an inference are called illative conjunctions. Examples are: *for, because, so*.

It is customary to use a comma between clauses joined by a coordinate conjunction and it usually appears before the conjunction. Comma may separate items representing the same part of speech, some types of phrases or two independent clauses, they will be joined by a coordinate conjunction.

Example :

1. I didn't go meeting *for* the raining.
2. The taxi has come, *so* I will go.

3.2 Subordinate conjunction

Rozakis (2003:7) states that subordinating conjunction links an independent clause (complete sentence) to a dependent clause (fragment).

Wishon (1980:155) states that a subordinating conjunction introduces the adverbial clause and connects it with a word in the main clause.

There are nine subordinating conjunctions such as the following.

3.2.1 Apposition

Apposition considered a changed form of adjective clause. That consist of conjunction that, for examples:

- That :
- He ran fast that he might not be late.
 - it was such an interesting book that I read it all day long.

3.2.2 Time

Subordinating conjunctions is a form of adverbial clause of time. the kinds of clauses consist of conjunctions: *when (ever)* , *while* , *since* , *before* , *after* , *until* , *till* , *as* , *as soon as* , *as long as* , and *now that* , for examples:

- Whenever :
- He read law books whenever he had the chance.
 - He comes to me whenever he likes.
- While :
- Tony is a businessman, while his brother is a civil servant.
 - You may sit down, while I stand.
- Since :
- Since you have already studied that chapter, it will not be necessary to read it again.

- Since it is raining hard, take your umbrella.
- Before :
- She will see you before she leaves.
 - He was a member of the legislature of his state before he became president.
- After :
- After talking a lot, we came home.
 - After saying good bye, he goes to school every day.
- Until :
- John maintained his interest in law until he was assassinated.
 - Joko is working in American course until September.
- As :
- As my mother was taking shower, the accident happened.
 - As he was walking I saw him peeping.
- As soon as :
- As soon as it grew dark, we took an umbrella.
 - As soon as he found the key, he gave it to the principal.
- As long as :
- As long as he was here he was cheerfull
 - I will give your daily needs as long as you are faithfull to me.
- Now (that) :
- Now that you have apologized, I would let you go
 - Now that you have lived here, I would treat you like my friend.

3.2.3 Place

Subordinating conjunction is a form of adverbial clause of place. The kinds of clause consist of where, wherever, for examples:

Where : - Mother found the place where father was arrested
 - Lili could see the parade from where he stood.

Wherever : - He takes his dog along wherever he goes.
 - We saw some papers around the bedroom wherever we
 walked.

Whereas : - I though the examination was easy, whereas it was
 difficult.
 - Father went to the movie quickly, whereas mother went
 slowly.

As long as : - As long as he is honest his friends love him.
 - As long as he was here he was cheerfull.

3.2.4 Contrast

Subordinating conjunction is a form of adverbial clause of contrast. The kinds of clause consist of the conjunction although, though, eventhough, for examples:

- Although :
- She is happy although she is not rich.
 - I will give you the money although you will never be able to return it
- Though :
- Though he is poor he is honest.
 - Though he is still twenty-one years old, she looks older.
- Eventhough :
- Eventhough it was raining, he went to the party.
 - Eventhough I am ill I won't eat the food.

3.2.5 Cause

Subordinating conjunction is a form of adverbial clause of result. The kinds of clause consist of conjunction: because, since, as, now (that) whereas, as long as, for examples:

- Because :
- They had to move because the storm had blown off their house.
 - They helped him because he was very poor.
- Since :
- Since she couldn't take the last bus he walked home on foot.
 - Since we can't live with honour let's die fighting.
- As :
- As he was not here, I spoke to her sister.
 - As the door couldn't be opened, they broke it down.

- Now (that) :
- Now (that) you have helped my mother, I will appreciate you with the price.
 - Now that you have money, I will go with you to Bali.
- Whereas :
- I though the examination was easy, whereas it was difficult.
 - Father went to the movie quickly, whereas mother went slowly.
- As long as :
- As long as he is honest his friends love him.
 - As long as he was here he was cheerfull.

3.2.6 Result

Subordinating conjunctions is a form of adverbial clause of result. The kinds of clause consist of the conjunction so....that, such (a)....that, and so (that), for examples:

- So....that :
- Kintamani is so wonderfull that many tourist come there.
 - We were so busy that we forgot to take our lunch.
- Such (a)....that :
- This was such a rude thing that made him unhappy.
 - That was such an ugly monkey that every one felt so .
afraid.

- So (that) :
- The minister spoke so long time so that people began to leave.
 - We must be careful so that we will not get lost.

3.2.7 Purpose

Subordinating conjunction is a form of adverbial clause of condition. The kind of clause consist of the conjunction if, even if, unless, in case, if only, as long as, suppose (that), and whether...or, for examples:

- If :
- If I pass the exam, my father will buy me a motorcycle.
 - If they were here now, we could go together.

- Even if :
- Even if she loves you, she will not marry you.
 - Even if the guard opened the door, she didn't come in.

- Unless :
- I will not go to your party unless you invite me.
 - Unless the strike is called off, the workers will remain idle.

- In case :
- In case the fire occurs in the office, we must notify the fire department.

- In case there is a murder, we must call the police.

- If only :
- I would tell you the secret, if only you were my mother.
 - I would treat the boy as my son, if only I were a king.

- As long as :
- As long as the game is fair, the mayor will support it.

- As long as the economic condition is getting better, it can decrease some criminal.

Suppose that : - They are supposed to be here at this moment.

- The plane was supposed to arrive at ten this morning.

Whether....or : - Whether he is at school or he helps his mother is not my concern.

- Whether the students like or dislike the movie they must pay it.

3.2.8 Manner

Subordinating is form of adverbial clause of manner. The kinds of clause consist of the conjunction *as if, as though, and as*, for examples :

As if : - Andi is walking as if he is dancing.

- Hotcen comes in front as if he knew the answer.

As though : - He pretended as though he didn't know me.

- We treat her as though she were a queen.

As : - As she was not here I spoke with her sister.

- He did as what his brother talked to him.

3.2.9 Comparison

Subordinating conjunction is a form of adverbial clause of comparison.

The kinds of clause consist of conjunction than, for examples :

- Than :
- He is more handsome than his brother.
 - It is better go home now than staying outside.

3.3 Correlative conjunction

Gucker (1966:73) says“ correlative conjunction are the coordinate conjunction (*and, but, or and nor*) used with both, not only, either, and neither”. Correlative are always used pairs. When we use these correlative conjunction pairs together with words or phrase, we create a correlation or relationship between the two. However, in order to ensure that the sentences that are paired together are grammatically correct in format.

Example:

- a. *Either* Nisa *or* her mother is a scientist.
- b. Yuni is *not* his girl friend *but* his cousi

4. Description of Novel

A novel is any relatively long work of narrative fiction, normally in prose, and typically published as a book. The genre has been described as having "a continuous and comprehensive history of about two thousand years, with its origins in classical Greece and Rome, in medieval and early modern romance,

and in the tradition of the novella. The latter, an Italian word for a short story to distinguish it from a novel, has been used in English since the 18th century for a work that falls somewhere in between. Ian Watt, in *The Rise of the Novel*, suggested in 1957 that the novel first came into being in the early 18th century. Sumardjo (1998: 29) says that “novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting”.

A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. The elements of a novel builder who then collectively form a totality that in addition to the formal elements of language, there are many more kinds. The division of the element in question is the intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

Intrinsic Elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. Elements are what because the literary present as a work of Martial Arts. Intrinsic elements of a novel element (directly) participate and build the story. Extrinsic elements (extrinsic) are the elements that are beyond the works of Martial Arts, but indirectly affect the building or system of the organism's Martial Arts. Extrinsic elements of a novel must be still seen as something important.

Novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that including some figures and fiction event. The intrinsic elements of novel are plot, setting characterization, point of view, and theme.

5. Snow in Summer Novel

Snow in summer novel was written by Jane Yolen and first published 2011. Snow in Summer is retelling of Snow White, set in the Appalachian hills of West Virginia in the 1940s. The main character is Snow in Summer, a girl named by her mother after the white Cerastium flowers that carpet their front yard. Her mother dies in childbirth when Summer is seven years old, and her father completely withdraws in his grief, neglecting Summer, who gets along with the help of her mother's best friend Nancy. When Summer is eleven, her father is entranced by a sophisticated, cruel woman who married him to get her hands on the land he owns. Her father's health begins to fail (helped along by Stepmama), but he barely hangs on, as does Summer. Her stepmother, who calls her "Snow," treats her harshly and isolates her from Nancy and everyone else in her life. Stepmama is secretly a user of black witchcraft, complete with potions, a magic mirror, and other trappings of her "Craft."

The story is told in first person, primarily by Snow in Summer, but periodically there is a chapter from Nancy's or Stepmama's point of view. Nancy mostly discusses her concerns about Snow in Summer; Stepmama, while assuring us that she is "not a wicked woman," meditates her plans for "Snow": either win her trust and bring her to the Craft (which plan includes, by the way, stealing seven years of Snow's life to maintain Stepmama's youth), or kill Snow and use her heart for witchcraft purposes. There's an intriguing conflict between the two parts of Snow in Summer's name, with those who love her calling her "Summer" and those with evil intentions calling her "Snow." This is also echoed in the

dichotomy between her joyful life as a very young girl and the painful years after her mother dies and her stepmother joins her family.

Snow in Summer has an unusual (for fantasy) Depression-era Appalachian setting, with a touch of magical realism. Summer's father, for example, has magical "green fingers" (like a green thumb, only better) and Cousin Nancy assures Summer that the caul from her birth has magical properties. This rather realistic setting is combined with more fantastical elements of black witchcraft and German fairy tales a combination that sometimes seems rather disjointed. The "dwarves," for example, are six rather short, wiry miners from Germany: they have a younger, seventh brother who is studying at the university, but then they also have a peculiarly intelligent pet bear who guides (or drives) Summer to their mountain home and then protects her from danger albeit not entirely successfully. It's a bit meta when Summer specifically mentions being familiar with the Snow White fairy tale, and she's fully aware of her evil stepmother's magical mirror and her plans to use a Hunter to kill her, but she still frustratingly and inexplicably makes the same near-fatal mistake that the Snow White made in the original tale.

As part of Stepmama's diabolical plans, she infiltrates and uses a creepy evangelical church that focuses on "signs" like being able to survive snakebites and drinking poison. Vilifying a group's religious beliefs, even if they seem misguided, ridiculous or repugnant, may leave some readers with an uncomfortable feeling. Similarly, the black magic practiced by Stepmama, although not described in a great amount of detail, is rather creepy and may be off-putting for some young, sensitive readers.

While Jane Yolen's writing is evocative and thoughtful, as usual, *Snow in Summer* is a bit of a slow, odd story until the ending, which feels rather rushed. Despite its weaknesses, this novel recommend to readers who are fond of unusual fairy tale retellings with some darkness.

B. Previously Relevant Study

Several studies on conjunction had been done by some researchers previously:

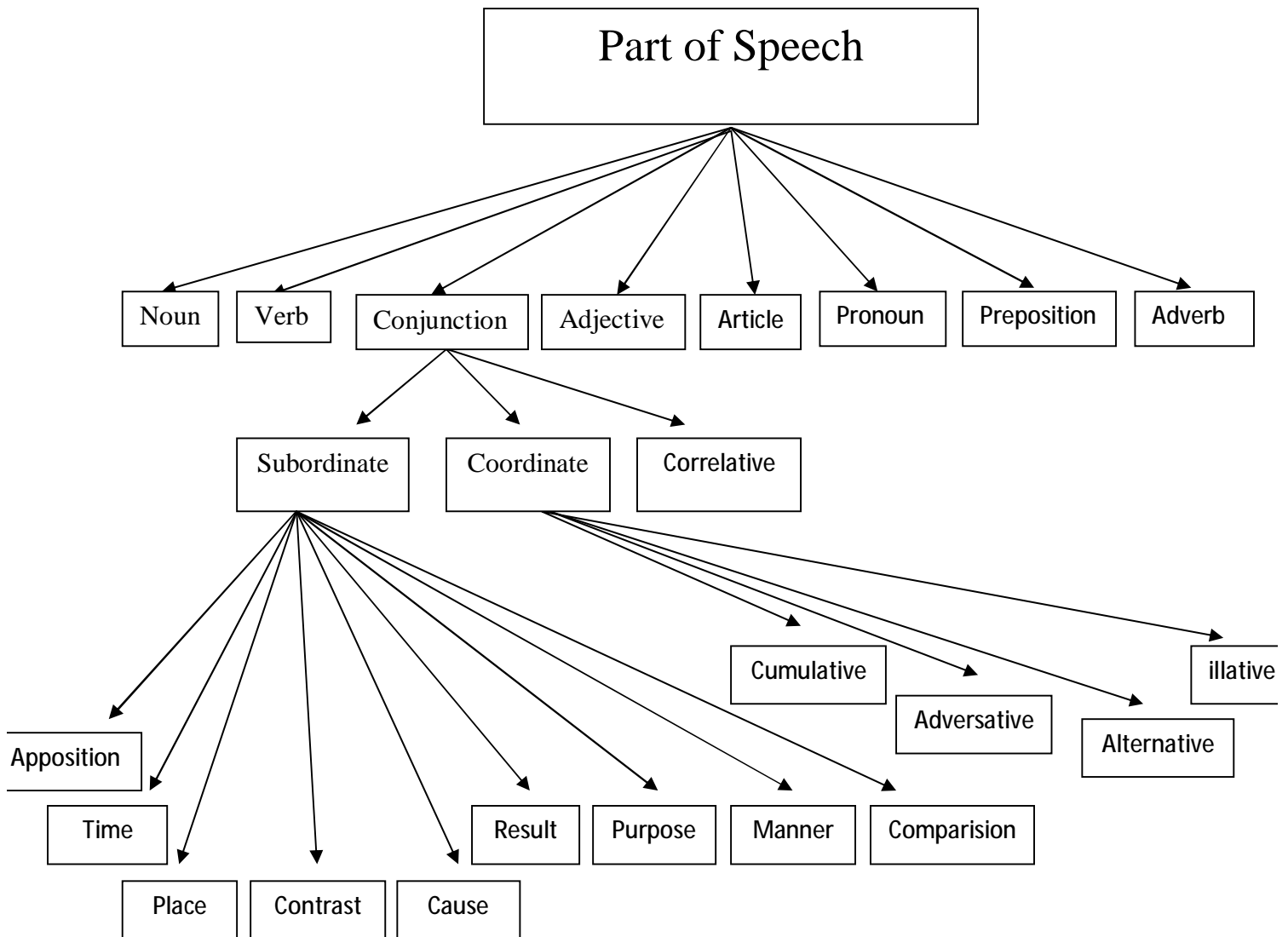
Tampubolon (2015) analyzed *conjunction used in the novel Elevent Hour*, the writer found that the dominant conjunction used in the novel *Elevent Hour* is connecting words that show the relationship of two level sentence is a sentence that one does not depend on the next sentence or any other, then followed by connecting words that show relationship between the complete sentence and fragment, while the connecting words that show relationship between two sets of language are equal is the word with the word, phrase by phrase, clause by clause, and sentences by sentences just a little in the novel.

Sipayung (2011) analyzed *conjunction found in Tempo magazine*, the writer found that conjunctions of the most dominant use is connecting words that show the relationship of two-level sentence is a sentence that one does not depend on the next sentence or any other, then followed by connecting words that show the relationship between the Complete Sentences and Fragment, while the connecting words that show the relationship between two sets of languages are

equal is the word with the word, phrase by phrase, clause by clause, and sentence by sentence just a little in these articles.

The last researcher, Purba (2015) analyzed *Conjunction Found in the Drama the Taming of the Shrew by William Shakespeare*. From the analysis, there are 253 conjunctions found in the drama “The Taming of the Shrew”. They are 194 coordinating conjunction or 76, 67% and 59 subordinating conjunctions or 23, 33%. Coordinating conjunction “and” is the most dominant type, they are 106 or 41,89 % and coordinating conjunction “but” are the second dominant type, they are 67 or 26, 48%. While the least dominant types is coordinating conjunctions “both ... and” only 2 or 0,79 %. Subordinating conjunction “when” is the dominant type, they are 9 or 3,55% and the least types of subordinating conjunction are “after and “before” only 1 or 0,39%

C. Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research will be conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. Creswell (2009), states qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problem in doing this research, descriptive qualitative method applied after collecting the data. Descriptive qualitative approach is taken as the analysis is about discussing, analyzing and finding the conjunction types. The research will attempt to analyze coordinate and subordinate conjunction in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen. The researcher will be used this method because she wants to get a description and rich understanding including conjunctions used in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen.

B. Source of Data

The source of the data will take from in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen , this novel consisted XXIX chapter in 243 pages. The research took chapter I, VII, XI, XV, XX, and XXIX of the novel “*Snow in Summer*”.

C. Techniques of Collecting Data

This researcher apply several types to collect the data. Firstly, the data will be collected by reading the *Show in Summer* by Jane Yolen. And, understanding the stories.

Secondly, the researcher underline the choosen text of *Snow in Summer* novel to find out the conjunctions. Then, the researcher identity the underline text which contain same kind of the type of conjunction. Next, the researcher categorize each kinds of conjunction types found in the novel.

The last, researcher will reducing the data that that appropriate to variant and showing the dominant type of conjunction. The researcher finally finds all the types of conjunction that became the data of this research.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

The technique that employ in this research is content analysis. According to Denscombe (2007:236-7), content analysis is a method that can be used in any text to analyze the content of the data. In this research, the analysis is relate to the conjunction analysis that are use in *Snow in Summer* novel. The systematic procedures in conducting the analysis are as follow :

- 1) The data taken from *Snow in Summer* novel.
- 2) The data are classify base on the research question and put into the data sheet.

- 3) Each datum which classify in the data sheet is analyze base on the research question.
- 4) The data will interpret to answer the three research question.
- 5) The findings will explain in content analysis description.
- 6) Finally, the findings are concluded.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Description of Data

The data of the research were the total occurrences of conjunction used in Jane Yolen's novel *Snow in Summer*. The research took chapter I, VII, XI, XV, XX and XXIX. Conjunction were included coordinate conjunction and subordinate conjunction. Especially coordinate conjunction are *cumulative, adversative, alternative, illative* and subordinate conjunction are *apposition, time, place, contrast, cause, result, purpose, manner, comparison*.

B. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the research answered two main points of formulation as following.

1. Types of conjunction used in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen

The conjunctions were classified into two, namely: coordinate conjunction and subordinate conjunction. Coordinate conjunction divided into four types: cumulative, adversative, alternative and illative. Subordinate conjunction divided into nine types: apposition, time, place, contrast, cause, result, purpose, manner and comparison. It was found that the description below showed the detail explanation of conjunction used in *Snow in Summer* novel.

a. Coordinate Conjunction

Coordinate conjunction is a conjunction (such as *and*) that joins two similarly constructed and/or syntactically equal words, phrases, or clauses within a sentence. The coordinating conjunctions in English are *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*. Coordinate conjunction are used to join two parts of a sentence that are grammatically equal. The two parts may be single words or clause and coordinate conjunction always come between the words clause that they join.

Coordinating conjunctions are normally used to connect sentence elements of the same grammatical class: nouns with nouns, adverbs with adverbs, clauses with clauses. Occurs when different grammatical structures are used coordinately

for the same grammatical function. In other hand, coordinate conjunction are divided into four types, they are:

Cumulative

A cumulative conjunction merely adds one statement to another. It consist of conjunction such as: and, both...and, as well as.

The examples of coordinate conjunction 'cumulative' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter I:

- (1) He'd come over from Scotland **and** said that Addison reminded him of the mountains there. (page 6)
- (2) You got one living child, Lem **and** she'll want to know her mama someday. (page 7)
- (3) She was the one who brushed out **and** plaited my long dark hair. (page 8)

2) Chapter VII:

- (1) But I didn't it slowly **and** I didn't cause him any pain. (page 51)
- (2) He thought he was in complete control **and** he told me without further prodding. (page 51)
- (3) He'd already gotten my seven years **and** would have needed another young person. (page 52)

3) Chapter XI:

- (1) I tiptoed to my door **and** pulled it open. (page 83)
- (2) He was half singing, half chanting, **and** little of it made sense. (page 83)
- (3) He turned around **and** stared at me, through me, **and** said quite clearly. (page 85)

4) Chapter XV:

- (1) Where a good heart **and** a strong belief are all one needs to be armored against evil. (page 119)
- (2) Would any of these save my godchild from what lives in her house **and** attacks her soul? (page 120)

5) Chapter XX:

- (1) She had Summer with her **and** they were heading out of town. (page 162)
- (2) The car was a dark green, like sludge in water near a coal mine **and** I've never liked that color or make of car since. (page 163)

6) Chapter XXIX:

- (1) Best no one ever finds her **and** asks questions. (page 236)
- (2) I shouted then saw the dead snake on the floor **and** knew. (page 237)
- (3) Her father **and** her cousin Nancy came from Addison two weeks into Summer's treatment. (page 240)

Adversative

An adversative conjunction expresses opposition or contrast between two statements. It consist of conjunction such as: but, yet, still, nevertheless, etc.

The examples of coordinate conjunction 'adversative' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter I:

- (1) I shuddered at the blood part **but** cousin Nancy explained it was good blood, not bad. (page 6)
- (2) I know now that a caul is the membrane, a see-through bit of skin that some babies are born with over their heads and faces **but** I didn't know it then. (page 8)
- (3) **But** the sad fact was that there were some days I hardly remembered Mama. (page 8)

2) Chapter VII:

- (1) He was everything I wanted **but** he couldn't love me back. (page 50)
- (2) He needed me **but** he didn't love me. (page 50)
- (3) It was so simple **but** aren't all the secrets simple, once revealed? Even in magic. (page 51)

3) Chapter XI:

- (1) Papa began again **but** in a softer voice. (page 84)
- (2) What Janet who loved Tam Lim would have done **but** I just stood there stock-still listening. (page 84)

4) Chapter XV:

- (1) And what about my poor Lem, who is all **but** lost? (page 120)
- (2) She smiled **but** she said nothing. (page 120)
- (3) I suppose angels don't talk to mortals simply because we want them to, **but** only under orders from God. (page 121)

5) Chapter XX

- (1) Normally I wouldn't have cared, **but** she had Summer with her and they were heading out of town. (page 162)
- (2) Her teacher told me some story about her taking sick and not being to school for a full week, **but** she hadn't looked sick in the car. (page 163)
- (3) She's not thirteen **yet** not for another two months. (page 164)

6) Chapter XXIX:

- (1) We were only minutes away, of course **but** it seemed as if it took hours to get there. (page 237)
- (2) Philip began saying a prayer over Summer **but** Willy sat back then bent down and picked something up off of the ground. (page 238)
- (3) The doctor said he was amazed **but** took her to the hospital anyways. (page 240)

Alternative

A conjunction which presents two alternatives, sometimes indicating a choice between them is called a disjunctive or alternative conjunction. It consists of conjunction such as: or, either...or, nor, neither, neither...nor.

The examples of coordinate conjunction 'alternative' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter I:

- (1) Papa still occasionally told me stories when I went to bed **or** looked over my homework. (page 9)
- 2) Chapter VII:
- (1) Nothing makes a man angrier than seeing disgust **or** disdain in his woman's eyes. (page 51)
- 3) Chapter XI:
- (1) A week **or** two later I woke in the middle of the night. (page 83)
 - (2) I heard a strange sound like a buzzing **or** humming. (page 83)
- 4) Chapter XV:
- (1) A word said right **or** wrong. (page 119)
 - (2) Did I lose him **or** did he lose himself ? (page 120)
- 5) Chapter XX:
- (1) The car was a dark green, like sludge in water near a coal mine and I've never liked that color **or** make of car since. (page 163)
 - (2) Not even when it was raining **or** snowing and Summer had to slog her way up the hill to go to school. (page 163)
 - (3) In fact it turned out Summer didn't come home that night **or** the next. (page 163)

Illative

Conjunctions which express an inference are called illative conjunctions. It consists of conjunction such as: for, so, then.

The examples of coordinate conjunction 'illative' that showed from each chapter of novel:

- 1) Chapter I:
- (1) She'd had it **for** as long as I could remember. (page 7)
 - (2) Cousin Nancy always came to our house before dawn **so** Papa could go out to work in the fields. (page 9)
 - (3) Don't you think she's too tiny **for** such a big name ? (page 10)

2) Chapter VII:

- (1) Besides, he'd had my youth giving boost to his **for** seven years. (page 51)
- (2) It was **so** simple but aren't all secrets simple, once revealed ? (page 51)
- (3) He was a handsome man **so** I toyed with him **for** a while. (page 53)

3) Chapter XI:

- (1) Do I live **for** Summer or die **for** Snow ? (page 84)
- (2) I couldn't move him, **so** I just lay down by his side. (page 85)
- (3) Stepmama must have been worried about Papa, though **for** the every next day she sent for Doc McCorry. (page 85)

4) Chapter XV:

- (1) I will find my small bit of courage **so** I can help Lem somehow find his. (page 120)
- (2) I spoke **for** a long time to Ada Mae. (page 120)
- (3) **So** I stood up, realizing with a sharp pain under my breast that in fighting this thing, except **for** God's watchful eye. (page 121)

5) Chapter XX:

- (1) Except **for** last week when she'd taken Summer off to church. (page 162)
- (2) But the chief took me **for** an addled widow of a certain age. (page 164)
- (3) Not **for** another two months. (page 164)

6) Chapter XXIX:

- (1) Klaus had gone early to help Summer with the garden and came running back screaming **for** us to get. (page 237)
- (2) And indeed it looked far too late, **for** Summer was pale as death. (page 237)
- (3) She was there **for** more than a month. (page 240)

b. Subordinate Conjunction

Subordinate conjunction sometimes called a dependent word or subordinator comes at the beginning of a subordinate clause and establishes the relationship between the independent clause and the rest of the sentence. It also turn the clause into something that depends on the rest of the sentence for its meaning.

Subordinate conjunction are used to a join a subordinate depend clause to a main clause. Subordinate conjunction usually come at the beginning of the subordinate clause, such as : after, although, as long as, because, before, even if, once, since, etc. There are nine subordinating conjunctions such as the following:

Apposition

Apposition considered a changed form of adjective clause. That consist of conjunction: that.

The examples of subordinate conjunction ‘apposition’ that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter I:

- (1) But the sad fact was **that** there were some days I hardly remembered Mama. (page 8)
- (2) Like the white flowers **that** cover the front yard. (page 9)
- (3) I think **that** day I said I wanted to see Mama because Cousin Nancy wanted me to. (page 9)

2) Chapter VII:

- (1) He had seven years **that** he could not have had without me and I learned the Craft. (page 51)
- (2) He liked that in me, liked **that** I turned to him with questions. (page 51)
- (3) I shall miss Master every day of my life but it is my life not his, **that** brings me to this moment. (page 52)

3) Chapter XI

- (1) Oh for God’s sake Lemuel, stop **that** caterwauling! (page 84)
- (2) Did I belive **that** Stepmama was the bad thing happening ? (page 85)

4) Chapter XV:

- (1) Aren't we promised **that** the lost will be found, good run away evil, the prodigal return ? (page 120)
- (2) Doesn't he tell us **that** losing hope is a sin? (page 120)
- (3) "Ada Mae," I said, "help me **that** I may do God's work and yours.

5) Chapter XX:

- (1) I'd just closed the post office and was pulling down the shades when **that** witch drove by going hellbent. (page 162)
- (2) In fact it turned out Summer didn't come home **that** night or the next. (page 163)
- (3) It didn't help **that** I called her stepmama a witch. (page 164)

6) Chapter XXIX:

- (1) Her face white with **that** black hair spread out and a trickle of red blood at her mouth. (page 237)
- (2) But we both knew **that** death can come at any age. (page 238)
- (3) There were other problems **that** the venom caused and they needed to keep a close eye on her. (page 240)

Time

Subordinating conjunctions is a form of adverbial clause of time. The kinds of clauses consist of conjunctions: when (ever), while, since, before, after, until, as, as soon as, as long as, and now that.

The examples of subordinate conjunction 'time' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter I:

- (1) Of course, Grandpap was gone a long time **before** I was ever born. (page 6)
- (2) Cousin Nancy who'd been there to help with my birthing, told me all about it later **after** Mama died. (page 6)
- (3) It was my ninth birthday **when** she told me the story. (page 6)

2) Chapter VII:

(1) I did it slowly and I didn't cause him any pain **after** all, I'm not an evil woman.

(page 51)

(2) **Before** the Master died, he shared more with me than his knowledge. (page 51)

(3) This my Master learned just days **before** I killed him. (page 52)

3) Chapter XI:

(1) I was about to go in **when** I heard Stepmama say, "Oh for God's sake, Lemuel stop that caterwauling!" (page 84)

4) Chapter XV:

(1) That night, of the twelfth birthday lunch with Summer **when** I got down by the side of my bed and said my prayers. (page 120)

5) Chapter XX:

(1) Except for last week **when** she'd taken Summer off to church. (page 162)

(2) I went by the house **when** Summer's stepmama was out, peered in the windows **since** I still refused to go inside. (page 163)

(3) Some girls run off to be with a boy **when** they're thirteen. (page 164)

6) Chapter XXIX:

(1) To his great surprise **after** using only six, Summer was suddenly awake and talking. (page 239)

(2) A truly good woman **as** I came to find out. (page 240)

Place

Subordinating conjunction is a form of adverbial clause of place. The kinds of clause consist of conjunction: where, wherever, whereas.

The examples of subordinate conjunction 'place' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter VII:

- (1) A spur was to go through the West Virginia mountains **where** poor people would be glad to sell their land for quick cash. (page 52)

2) Chapter XV:

- (1) Easy to read about it in the old tales, **where** it takes the right sword or spell to defeat the witch. (page 119)
- (2) Easy to read about it in scripture **where** a good heart and a strong belief are all one needs to be armored against evil. (page 119)

3) Chapter XXIX:

- (1) He'd made a cross with his knife over the point **where** the poison had gone in. (page 237)
- (2) Her ankle **where** the snake had bitten it was swollen. (page 237)
- (3) Freddy found the bag not far from **where** Summer lay. (page 239)

Contrast

Subordinating conjunction is a form of adverbial clause of contrast. The kinds of clause consist of the conjunction: although, though, eventhough.

The examples of subordinate conjunction 'contrast' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter I:

- (1) Cousin Nancy rarely snaps at anyone **though** she always looks them square in the eye. (page 7)
- (2) Sometimes I even believed Cousin Nancy was my mama, my other mama **eventhough** she didn't live with Papa and me. (page 8)
- (3) That was Papa's full name and Mama always said it that way **though** everyone else called him Lem. (page 10)

2) Chapter VII:

- (1) In Webster Country, **though** there was a single holdout, a man whose ties to the land were stronger than his need for money. (page 52)

3) Chapter XI:

- (1) Stepmama must have been worried about Papa, **though** for the very next day she sent for Doc McCorry, a scruffy old man with trembling hands, near to retirement.(page 85)

Cause

Subordinating conjunction is a form of adverbial clause of result. The kinds of clause consist of conjunction: because, since, as, now (that) whereas, as long as.

The examples of subordinate conjunction 'cause' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter I:

- (1) "Not like later," I said, meaning when Mama died, and Cousin Nancy nodded **because** nothing more needed to be added. (page 6)
- (2) Her hair was done up in braids across the top of her head like a crown **because** it was such a hot summer day. (page 7)
- (3) Cousin Nancy rarely snaps at anyone though she always looks them square in the eye, so I guess Papa listened up **because** there was the photo album in her lap. (page 7)

2) Chapter XI:

- (1) Another loud slap and then Stepmama must have gone back into their bedroom **because** I heard the door slam. (page 85)

3) Chapter XV:

- (1) I suppose angels don't talk to mortals simply **because** we want them to but only under orders from God. (page 121)

4) Chapter XX:

- (1) I knew **because** the next day after church, I went by the house when Summer's stepmama was out. (page 163)

5) Chapter XXIX:

- (1) A young girl running away from home **because** of a wicked stepmother. (page 238)

- (2) She was there for more than a month, **because** there were other problems that the venom caused and they needed to keep a close eye on her. (page 240)

Result

Subordinating conjunctions is a form of adverbial clause of result. The kinds of clause consist of the conjunction so....that, such (a)....that, and so (that).

The examples of subordinate conjunction 'result' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter VII:

- (1) **So** Master began buying up **that** property, a bit here and a bit there for every small change and turning around to sell it on the railroad tycoon at a huge profit. (page 52)

Purpose

Subordinating conjunction is a form of adverbial clause of condition. The kind of clause consist of the conjunction: if, even if, unless, in case, if only, as long as, suppose (that), and wether....or.

The examples of subordinate conjunction 'purpose' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter I:

- (1) **Even if** you didn't have a green thumb, something could grow. (page 5)
- (2) But **if** you had garden magic at your fingertips, life in Addison was a pleasant place indeed. (page 6)

2) Chapter VII:

- (1) Not **if** the woman is smart and steady, **if** she is able to disguise and swallow her disgust. (page 51)
- (2) **If** you use the Craft for money, the art of it dies. (page 51)
- (3) But I knew that **even if** she wouldn't give them to me willingly and I had to kill her along with her father. (page 53)

Manner

Subordinating is form of adverbial clause of manner. The kinds of clause consist of the conjunctions: if, as though, and as.

The examples of subordinate conjunction 'manner' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter I:

- (1) The parlor that also served **as** the town's post office in the only brick house on Main Street. (page 6)
- (2) She shook that finger at me **as if** I was Papa. (page 7)
- (3) "Caul?" I said it **as if** it was the word cold. (page 8)

2) Chapter VII:

- (1) I was puzzled but **as** always eager to learn. (page 51)

3) Chapter XI:

- (1) I curl like a fiddlehead, sprout like a ramp, rise tall **as** corn. (page 84)
- (2) How green I am, green**as** grass, **as** leaf, **as** stem. (page 84)

4) Chapter XX:

- (1) Except for seeing the top of Lem's head **as** he dozed in his chair. (page 163)
- (2) I saw that plain **as** plain. (page 163)
- (3) **As if** that mattered at all when a child is missing. (page 164)

5) Chapter XXIX:

- (1) We buried her at the crossroads below the house at midnight **as** deep **as** we could a stake in her heart. (page 236)
- (2) We were only minutes away of course but it seemed **as if** it took hours to get there. (page 237)
- (3) Only later did we realize it was the remains of a woman, hideously battered **as if** with a frying pan. (page 237)

Comparison

Subordinating conjunction is a form of adverbial clause of comparison. The kinds of clause consist of conjunction: than.

The examples of subordinate conjunction 'comparison' that showed from each chapter of novel:

1) Chapter VII:

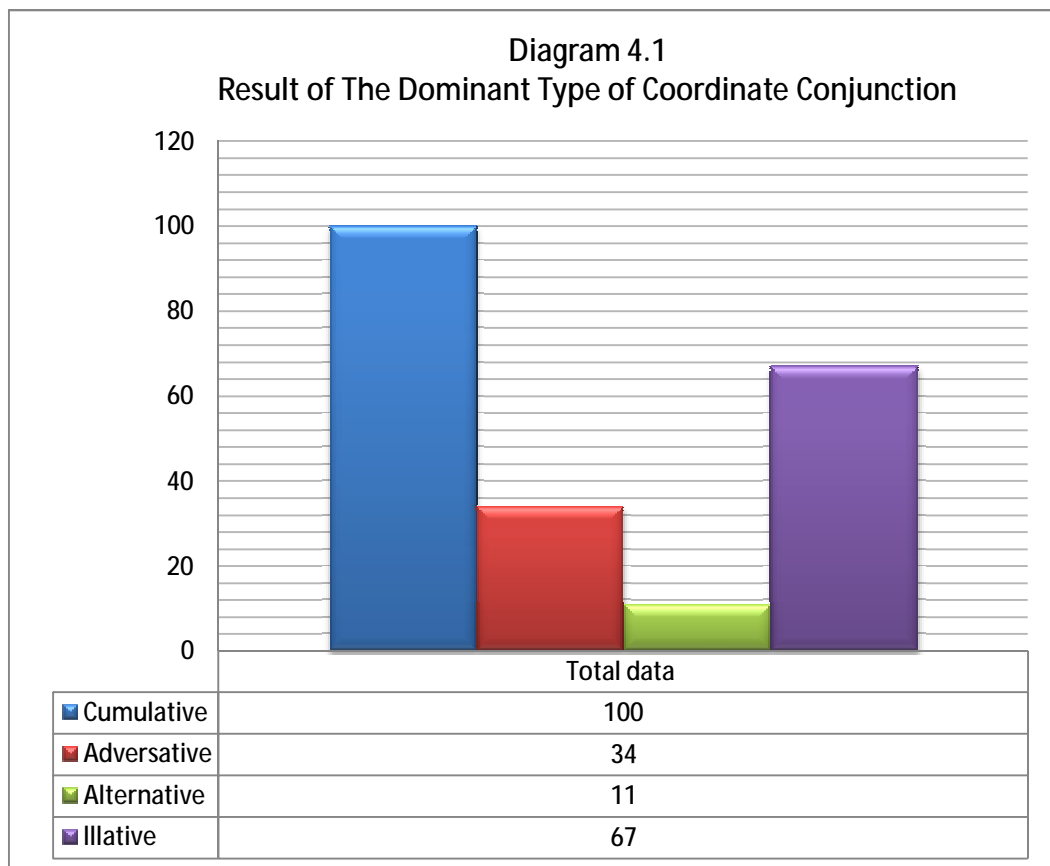
- (1) He shared more with me **than** his knowledge. (page 51)
- (2) Nothing makes a man angrier **than** seeing disgust or disdain in his woman's eye. (page 51)
- (3) A man whose ties to the land were stronger **than** his need for money. (page 52)

2) Chapter XXIX:

- (1) Not a lot, not black already, which would have been for the worst, but you could see how it was much puffier **than** the other ankle. (page 237)
- (2) Willy says it makes me more interesting **than** merely being pretty. (page 240)

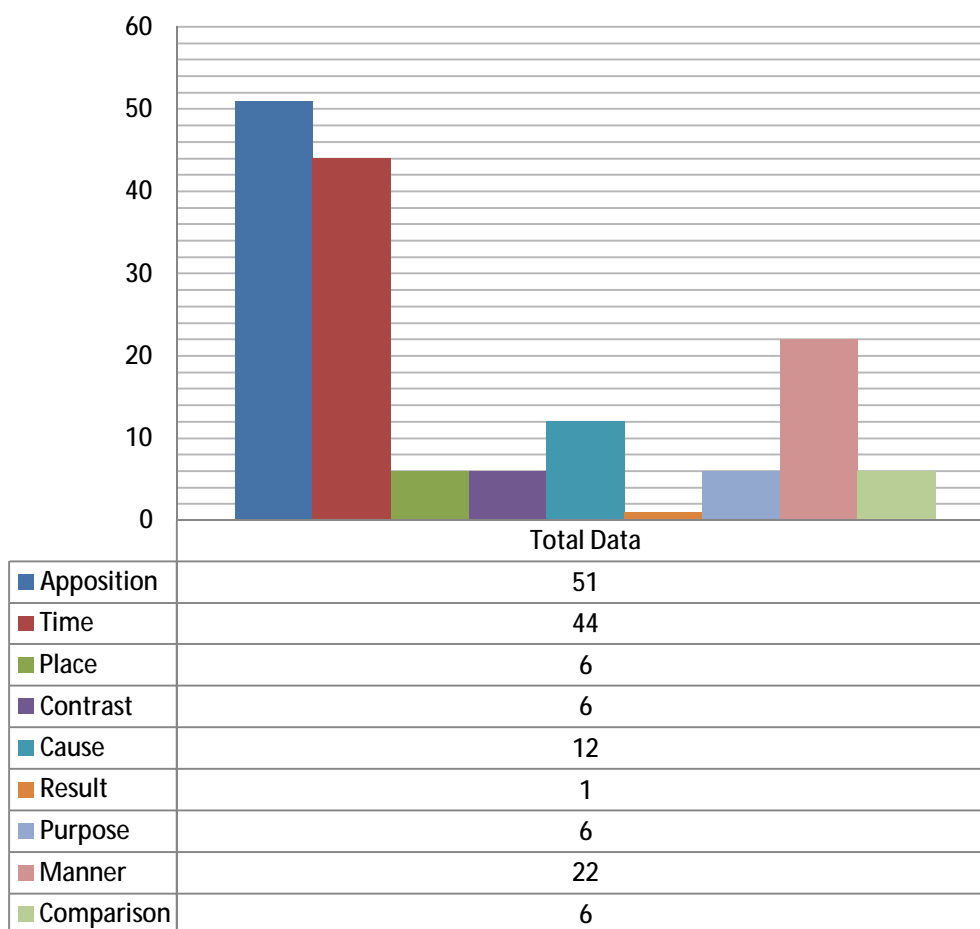
2. The dominant type of conjunctions used in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen

Related to the data found by the researcher above, the dominant type of conjunction that used in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen following by the diagram 4.1 and 4.2.



Based on the diagram above, it could be identified that there were 212 total data or utterances, and the dominant type of coordinate conjunction are cumulative with 100 utterances or 47.16%, then illative with 67 utterances or 31.6%, and followed by adversative with 34 utterances or 16.03%, the last was alternative where there are 11 utterances or 5.18%.

Diagram 4.2
Result of The Dominant Type of Subordinate Conjunction



Based on the diagram above, it could be identified that there were 154 total data or utterances and the dominant type of subordinate conjunction are apposition with 51 utterances or 33.11%, then time with 44 utterances or 28.57%, and followed by manner with 22 utterances or 14.28%, then cause with 12 utterances or 7.79%, and in the same position followed by place where there were 6 utterances or 3.89%, contrast with 6 utterances or 3.89%, purpose with 6 utterances or 3.89%, comparison with 6 utterances or 3.89%, the last was result with 1 utterance or 0.64%.

C. Research Findings

After analyzing the kinds of conjunctions (coordinate conjunction and subordinate conjunction), the result of the analysis could be summed up in the following table. It was formulated to make the readers easier in getting information about the result of the study specifically. The table 4.3 following shows summed up specially of finding this research.

Table 4.3

Result of the study specifically

No.	Conjunction			
	Subordinate	Total	Coordinate	Total
1.	Apposition	51	Cumulative	100
2	Time	44	Adversative	34
3	Place	6	Alternative	11
4	Contrast	6	Illative	67
5	Cause	12		
6	Result	1		
7	Purpose	6		
8	Manner	22		
9	Comparison	6		
	Total	154	Total	212

Based on the table of total data found in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen, it could be identified that there from subordinate conjunction were 154 total data or utterances and coordinate conjunction were 212 total data or utterances. The occurrences of subordinate conjunction in apposition were 51, time were 44, place were 6, contrast were 6, cause were 12, result were 1, purpose were 6, manner were 22, and the last comparison were 6. The occurrences of coordinate conjunction in cumulative were 100, adversative were 34, alternative were 11, and the last illative were 67. And from the table, it could be seen that the dominant type of subordinate conjunction was apposition with 51 utterances or 33.11%, and the dominant type of coordinate conjunction was cumulative with 100 utterances or 47.16%.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the conjunction in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen, the conclusions were drawn as follows:

1. There found coordinate and subordinate conjunction in *Snow in Summer* novel. In coordinate conjunction there found four types, namely Cumulative (47.16%), Adversative (16.03%), Alternative (5.18%), and Illative (31.6%). In subordinate conjunction there found nine types, namely Apposition (33.11%), Time (28.57%), Place (3.89%), Contrast (3.89%), Cause (7.79%), Result (0.64%), Purpose (3.89%), Manner (14.28%), and the last Comparison (3.89%).
2. Based on the analysis, the researcher found the dominant type of coordinate conjunction in *Snow in Summer* novel by Jane Yolen. The dominant type of coordinate conjunction were Cumulative (47.16%).

B. Suggestion

Based on the previous conclusion, the suggestion of this research are put forward as follows:

1. It is suggested that the student or language learners have a good knowledge about conjunction especially in identifying the types of conjunction.

2. It is suggested that other researchers conduct further researches about the use of conjunction especially to explore other genres excluded in the current study.
3. The findings of this research can be used by the readers for better understanding about conjunction used in novel.

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APPENDIX

Chapter I, VII, XI, XV, XX, XXIX

a. Coordinate conjunction

No	Texts	Type of Coordinate Conjunction			
		a	b	c	d
1	Those mountains were cut through by the Elk River many hundreds of thousands of years ago and all that was left was a little bit of bottomland.	√			
2	But it was a fertile place.		√		
3	But if you had garden magic at your fingertips.		√		
4	He'd come over from Scotland and said that Addison reminded him of the mountains there.	√			
5	I was ever born, and I only know the stories.	√			
6	"White caul, black hair, and all that blood," she said.	√			
7	I shuddered at the blood part, but Cousin Nancy explained it was good blood, not bad.		√		
8	She was in her black rayon silk print with its smattering of pink flowers and green leaves.	√			
9	She'd had it for as long as I could remember.				√
10	She was showing me the photo album	√			

	she'd rescued when Papa wanted to burry it with Mama and the baby.				
11	“Told him straight out, ‘You got one living child, Lem, and she’ll want to know her mama someday.’”	√			
12	Cousin Nancy rarely snaps at anyone, though she always looks them square in the eye, so I guess Papa listened up because there was the photo album in her lap				√
13	She was the only one who remembered when that was, and on Christmast.	√			
14	We got to keep that album neat and clean.	√			
15	So I always had to wash my hands to handle it				√
16	Some babies are born with over their heads and faces, but I didn’t know it then	√	√		√
17	But it was July		√		
18	There was a fan wheezing overhead trying to keep us cool, and failing	√			
19	She pronounced it for me again				√
20	Least, that’s what my auntie told me, and she was born with a caul herself	√			
21	Short enough for the ache to still run deep				√
22	Long enough so I’d already begun to forget her				√
23	I understood about death, knew I wasn’t				√

	going to see her again not then at any rate				
24	Not for a long time				√
25	But the sad fact was that there were some days I hardly remembered Mama		√		
26	Even though she didn't live with Papa and me	√			
27	She was the one who fed me and bathed me	√			
28	She was the one who brushed out and plaited my long dark hair	√			
29	And while Papa still occasionally told me stories when I went to bed or looked over my homework	√		√	
30	Cousin Nancy always came to our house before dawn so Papa could go out to work				√
31	I was properly turned out for school and then went back to her own house				√
32	She was my godmother and I tried to please her	√			
33	Cousin Nancy quickly told me the rest of the story about my birth, guessing how the story was gonna make me forget my troubles and hers	√			
34	Poor man was so scared he might lose her				√
35	And when he came back inside	√			
36	He was so relieved that Mama hadn't died				√

37	Then she gave me a hug.				√
38	Your daddy laughed and said, ‘we gonna call her all that?’	√			
39	Don’t you think she’s too tiny for such a big name ?				√
40	It’s warm and pretty, just as warm and pretty as she is	√			
41	” And pretty,” Cousin Nancy said, drawing me closer	√			
42	“ And then your mama told your Papa: ‘Don’t you worry, Lemuel...’				√
43	That was Papa’s full name and Mama	√			
44	And so I was known as Summer				√
45	All beak and bald head with piercing golden eyes	√			
46	He was everything I wanted but he couldn’t love me back		√		
47	But he didn’t love me		√		
48	So I had to kill him				√
49	But I did it slowly and I didn’t cause him any pain	√	√		
50	And I gave it gladly	√			
51	He could not have had without me and I lerned the Craft	√			
52	If you use the Craft for money				√
53	And when the art dies, the power dies too	√			
54	So one must support the Craftin other ways				√
55	He was in complete control, and so he				√

	told me without further prodding				
56	But men never the ones in control		√		
57	Not if the woman is smart and steady	√			
58	If she is able to disguise and swallow her disgust	√			
59	Nothing makes a man angrier than seeing disgust or disdain in his women's eyes			√	
60	So he told me				√
61	It was so simple but aren't all secrets simple		√		
62	Master had ways of teasing out secrets from the rich and powerful	√			
63	Not using the Craft, of course, but magician's tricks		√		
64	So Master began buying up that property				√
65	a bit here and a bit there	√			
66	For every small change and turning around	√			
67	A man whose ties to the land were stronger than his need for money				√
68	Before I killed him and he'd passed this information on to me	√			
69	I think he knew what I was doing and would have needed another young person	√			
70	I shall miss Master every day of my life, but it is my life not his		√		
71	He had no time to act on the final bit of information and now I act in his stead	√			

72	I located the Webster Country man and the land	√			
73	It would be a challenge to part them but I've always enjoyed a challenge		√		
74	And I have all the Craft at my fingertips	√			
75	This poor farme to me for richer and for poorer				√
76	In sickness and in -health	√			
77	For three years to bind the charm				√
78	He was a handsome man, so I toyed with him for a while				√
79	Cat and mouse	√			
80	And his daughter	√			
81	But I knew that even if she wouldn't give them to me willingly and I had to kill her along with father	√	√		
82	A week or two laterr			√	
83	I woke in the middle of thenight and heard a strange sound	√			
84	Like a buzzing or humming			√	
85	I tiptoe to my dooe and pulled it open	√			
86	The sound was coming from the living room and when I got halfway down the hall	√			
87	He was half singing, half chanting, and little of it made sense	√			
88	And then he sang out, his voice clear as in the past				√
89	Do I live for summer or die for snow			√	√
90	Oh for God's sake, Lemuel stop that				√

	caterwauling				
91	And then the sound of a slap and Papa stopped	√			√
92	Did I run in to protest? Or run back to my room in fear?			√	
93	But I just stood there stock-still, listening		√		
94	Papa begun again but in a softer voice		√		
95	And then he sang, “Get your beans, and gold. I am a has-bean so I’m told.”	√			√
96	Another loud slap and then Stepmama must have gone back into their bedroom				√
97	Only then did I tiptoe into the living room				√
98	He turned around and stared at me, through me and said quite clearly	√			
99	I am the Green Man, the growing man, my mouth full of vines and leaves	√			
100	And then he sank down onto the hearth and fell fast asleep	√			√
101	I couldn’t move him, so I just lay down by his side and listening to his soft snores	√			√
102	Stepmama must have been worried about Papa, though, for the every next day she sent for Doc McCorry				√
103	Doc McCorry scratched his thinning hair and pronounced himself baffled and after two more visits and a lot of prescribed tonics to Stepmama	√			

104	Did I believe that Stepmama was the bad thing happening? Not for a moment				√
105	Where a good heart and a strong belief are all one needs to be armored against evil	√			
106	But courage in this world is a subtler thing		√		
107	A word said right or wrong			√	
108	Would any of these save my godchild from what lives in her house and attacks her soul?	√			
109	And what about my poor Lem	√			
110	Who is all but lost?		√		
111	I lose him or did he lose himself?			√	
112	I will find my small bit of courage so I can help Lem somehow find his				√
113	When I got down by the side of my bed of my bed and said my prayers	√			
114	I spoke for a long time to Ada Mae				√
115	“Ada Mae,” I said, “help me that I may do God’s work, and yours.”	√			
116	She smiled, but she said nothing		√		
117	We want them to but only under orders from God		√		
118	Realizing with a sharp pain under my breast that in fighting this thing, except for God’s watchful eye				√
119	But surely I thought with a shiver, that’s enough		√		
120	I’d just closed the post office and was	√			

	pulling down the shades				
121	Normally I wouldn't have cared but she had Summer with her and they were heading out of town	√	√		
122	Except for last week when she'd taken Summer off to church				√
123	Not even when it was raining or snowing and Summer			√	
124	To slog her way up the hill to go to school and back down again to go home	√			
125	Like sludge in water near a coal mine and I've never liked that color or make of car since	√		√	
126	And when had that woman ever left Summer off with friend or foe excepting me	√			
127	And even then she did it begrudgingly	√			
128	In fact, it turned out Summer didn't come home that night or the next			√	
129	Her teacher told me some story about her taking sick and not being to school for a full week	√			√
130	But she hadn't looked sick in the car		√		
131	And she wasn't at home being cared for	√			√
132	And the door was locked tight	√			
133	Except for seeing the top of Lem's head as he dozed in his chair				√
134	But the chief took me for an addled widow of a certain age		√		√
135	She's not thirteen yet		√		

136	Not for another two months				√
137	Charlie Hatfield who'd been in my class in school and was a fat little oinker then as now	√			√
138	Then he smiled conspiratorially at me				√
139	Which made his cheeks plump up even more and his eyes squint so tight	√			√
140	He looked right ready for the slop bucket				√
141	And there ain't a law in our whole state says we have to try and get her back.	√			
142	Best no one ever finds her and asks questions	√			
143	And then we had to clean the house up				√
144	Summer with the garden and came running back screaming for us to get out	√			√
145	Get out and come right away	√			
146	The terror in his voice convinced us and we dropped tools and ran	√			
147	We were only minutes away of course but it seemed as if it took hours to get there		√		
148	Willy had comehome to this scene of horror and was bending over Summer	√			
149	I shouted then saw the dead snake on the floor and knew	√			√
150	The poison had gone in and was sucking out as much of it as he could	√			
151	And indeed it looked far too late for Summer was pale as death	√			√

152	Her face white with that black hair spread out and a trickle of red blood at her mouth	√			
153	White and black and red	√			
154	Which would have been for the worst but you could see how it was much		√		√
155	But we both knew that death can come at any age		√		
156	Come as well to the young and beautiful as the old and vretched	√			
157	“Young and beautiful,” I said, “ and good too.”	√			
158	But Willy, only God allows and disallows	√	√		
159	Philip began saying a prayer over Summer but Willy sat back then bent down and picked something up off the ground	√	√		√
160	Something gray and rubbery-looking	√			
161	And then she showed us the caul bag she vore around her neck				√
162	And then something unexpected happened				√
163	“She’s not dead yet ,” I said		√		
164	Freddy and Philip raced down the road	√			
165	Klaus and Karl moved the old woman’s body to the mine for safekeeping	√			√
166	Meanwhile, Willy, George and I piled blankets on Summer to keep her warm	√			
167	Then we took turns sitting by her side				√

	till the doctor arrived				
168	Summer was suddenly awake and talking	√			
169	The doctor said he was amazed but took her to the hospital anyways		√		
170	She was there for more than a month				√
171	There were other problems that the venom caused and they needed to keep a close eye on her	√			
172	Her father and her cousin Nancy came from Addison	√			
173	And Cousin Nancy was a modestly handsome woman	√			
174	She held Summer's hand but her Papa vept vhen he saw the girl lying in the hospital bed		√		

b. Subordinate Conjunction

No.	Data Collection	Type of Subordinate Conjunction								
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
1	Those mountains were cut through by Elk River many hundreds of thousands of years ago and all that was left	√								
2	Even if you didn't have a green thumb, something could grow							√		
3	But if you had garden magic at your fingertips							√		
4	My grandpap five times removed had that green magic	√								
5	He'd come over from Scotland and said that Addison reminded him of the mountains there	√								
6	Grandpap was gone a long time before I was ever born		√							
7	It was a hard birth that nearly killed Mama	√								
8	Though the next baby, being even bigger				√					
9	Told me all about it later after Mama died		√							

10	White caul, black hair, and all that blood	√							
11	“Not like later,” I said, meaning when Mama died		√						
12	Cousin Nancy nodded because nothing more needed to be added				√				
13	It was my ninth birthday when she told me the story		√						
14	The parlon that also served as the town’s post office	√						√	
15	She’d had it for as long as I could remember		√						
16	Her hair was done up in braids across the top of her head like a crown because it was such a hot summer day				√				
17	She was showing me the photo album she’d rescued when Papa wanted bury it		√						
18	She look that finger at me as if I was Papa	√							
19	Cousin Nancy rarely snaps at anyone though she always looks them square in the eye				√				
20	I guess Papa listened up because there was the photo album in her lap				√				
21	Cousin Nancy showed me	√							

	that album twice a year								
22	On my birthday as she was the only one who remembered when that was, and on Christmas		√						
23	We got to keep that album neat and clean	√							
24	She kept in her bathroom that smelled of roses	√							
25	That was also the day she told me that I'd been born with the white caul over my head	√							
26	I know that a caul is the membrane	√							
27	Through bit of skin that some babies are born with over their heads	√							
28	"Caul?" I said it as if it was the word cold							√	
29	Mama had been dead almost two years at that time	√							
30	But the sad fact was that there were some days I hardly remembered Mama	√							
31	Even though she didn't live with Papa and me				√				
32	After all she was the one who fed me and bathed me		√						

33	Plaited my long dark hair each day before I went to school		√							
34	And while Papa still occasionally told me stories told me stories when I went to bed		√							
35	Cousin Nancy always came to our house before dawn		√							
36	I think that day I said I wanted to see Mama	√								
37	She was my godmother and I tried to please her since I couldn't seem to please Papa					√				
38	Who felt as far away as Mama					√				
39	She recalled that while Mama was birthing me		√							
40	He was so relieved that Mama hadn't died	√								
41	Like the white flowers that cover the front yard	√								
42	We gonna call her all that ?	√								
43	It's warm and pretty just as warm and pretty as she is								√	
44	That made me smile of course	√								
45	That was Papa's full name	√								
46	Mama always said it that way though everyone else	√			√					

	called him Lem									
47	I was known as Summer, as long as Mama was alive		√			√				
48	As long as Papa could remember I was alive after she died		√							
49	After all I'm not an evil woman		√							
50	He had seven years that he could not have had without me	√								
51	That is the way of it	√								
52	Before the Master died, he shared more with me than his knowledge		√							√
53	If you use the Craft for money the art of it dies						√			
54	I was puzzled but as always eager to learn							√		
55	He liked that in me	√								
56	Liked that I turned to him with questions	√								
57	Not if the woman is smart and steady						√			
58	If she is able to disguise and swallow her disgust						√			
59	Nothing makes a man angrier than seeing disgust									√
60	A spur was to go through the West Virginia mountains			√						

	where poor people would be glad to sell their land								
61	So Master began buying up that property	√							
62	In Webster Country though there was a single holdout a man whose ties to the land			√					
63	Stronger than his need for money								√
64	This my Master learned just days before I killed him		√						
65	After all he was a very old man		√						
66	That brings me to this moment	√							
67	That was a surprise	√							
68	But I knew that even if she wouldn't give them to me						√		
69	After all I'm not a wicked woman		√						
70	His voice clear as in the past		√						
71	I was about to go in when I heard Stepmama		√						
72	Oh for God's sake, Lemuel stop that caterwauling	√							
73	Rise tall as corn							√	
74	Green as grass as leaf as stem							√	
75	Stepmama must have gone								

	back into their bedroom because I heard the door slam				√				
76	Stepmama must have been worried about Papa, though for the very next day she sent for Doc McCorry			√					
77	Did I believe that Stepmama was the bad thing happening?	√							
78	Where it takes the right word or spell to defeat the witch			√					
79	Easy to read about it in scripture where a good heart and a strong belief are all one needs			√					
80	Aren't we promise that the lost will be found	√							
81	Doesn't he tell us that losing hope is a sin?	√							
82	That night of the twelfth birthday lunch with Summer	√							
83	When I got down by the side of my bed and said my prayers		√						
84	"Ada Mae," I said, "help me that I may do God's work and yours"	√							
85	I suppose angels don't talk								

	to mortals simply because we want them to					√				
86	Realizing with a sharp pain under my breast that in fighting this things	√								
87	That Saturday was a day I'll always remember	√								
88	I'd just closed the post office and was pulling down the shades when that witch drove by going hellbent		√							
89	Except for last week when she'd taken Summer off to church		√							
90	I didn't remember that child having a ride in her stepmama's precious Chevrolet in a coon's age	√								
91	Excepting Summer didn't drive back with her when she returned		√							
92	I saw that plain as plain	√							√	
93	And when had that woman ever left Summer off with friend	√	√							
94	In fact it turned out Summer didn't come home that night or the next	√								
95	I knew because the next day after church		√			√				

	than a month because there were other problems					√				√
121	Problems that the wenom caused and they needed to keep a close eye on her	√								
122	Her papa wept when he saw the girl lying in the hospital bed		√							
123	It makes me more interesting than merely being preety									√
124	“Pretty as a summer’s day,” said her papa								√	
125	“Amen to that ,” Cousin Nancy said	√								
126	A truly good woman as I came to find out		√							
127	So Master began buying up that property, a bit here and a bit there for every small change and turning around to sell it						√			

Note:

Type of Coordinate Conjunction :

A : Cumulative

B : Adversative

C : Alternative

D : Illative

Type of Subordinate Conjunction :

A : Apposition

B : Time

C : Place

D : Contrast

E : Cause

F : Result

G : Purpose

H : Manner

I : Comparison

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Citra Erwina Lubis
Registered number : 1402050211
Date of Birth : Medan, 19 May 1996
Gender : Female
Religion : Islam
Marital Status : Single

Parent

Father : Erwin Lubis
Mother : Wina Ningrum
Religion : Islam
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Education

Elementary School : SD Negeri 060793/40 Medan (2002-2007)
Junior High School : MTsS Ulumul Qur'an Medan (2007-2011)
Senior High School : SMA Negeri 18 Medan (2011-2014)
University : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (2014-2018)