



SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN THE *BOSCOMBE VALLEY* SHORT STORY

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Abstract

This study analyzed the types of subordinate clause in complex sentence found in *The Boscombe Valley Short Story* and the constituent structure of the subordinate clause. This study uses descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the type of subordinate clause by using the theory proposed by Miller (2002) and supported by using tree diagram proposed by Kroeger (2005). There are 21 data of complex sentences were found. The finding shows that there are three types of subordinate clauses. The most frequently used is relative clause with 9 data or 43% of the total data then followed by complement clause with 7 data or 33% of the total data which and the least frequently clause is adverbial clause with 5 data or 24% of the total data. In analysing the constituent structure the researcher found that complement clause is marked when the verb (V) in main clause equals with the subordinate clause, it means this clause modifies the verb of main clause. While in relative clause, the Noun (N) in noun phrase equals with the subordinate clause that means the clause modifies the noun. Furthermore, adverbial clause is when the subordinate clause modifies a whole clause or the whole sentence.

Keywords: *complex sentence, subordinate clause, short story*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis jenis-jenis klausa subordinat dalam kalimat kompleks yang ditemukan dalam cerita pendek berjudul *The Boscombe Valley Short Story* dan struktur penyusun klausa subordinat. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis jenis klausa dengan menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Miller (2002) dan didukung menggunakan struktur diagram pohon oleh teori yang dikemukakan oleh Kroeger (2005). Ada 21 data kalimat kompleks yang ditemukan. Hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga jenis klausa subordinat. Yang paling sering digunakan adalah klausa relatif dengan 9 data atau 43% dari total data kemudian diikuti dengan klausa pelengkap dengan 7 data atau 33% dari total data yang mana dan klausa yang paling jarang adalah klausa adverbial dengan 5 data atau 24% dari total data. Kemudian pada analisis struktur penyusunnya peneliti menemukan bahwa klausa komplemen ditandai jika verba (V) pada klausa utama memiliki kedudukan yang sama dengan klausa subordinat, artinya klausa ini menjelaskan verba pada klausa utama. Sedangkan pada klausa relatif, kata benda (N) pada frase nomina memiliki kedudukan yang sama dengan klausa subordinat yang artinya klausa menjelaskan nomina. Selanjutnya, klausa adverbial adalah saat klausa subordinat memodifikasi klausa utuh atau keseluruhan kalimat.

Kata kunci: *kalimat kompleks, klausa subordinat, cerita pendek*

Introduction

The function of language is to convey our feeling, idea and information. To convey all of them, we should arrange our words in appropriate ways. The one way to arrange the words is by using the right grammar.

In English grammar, there are many devices that develop the grammar such as structure of word, phrases, clauses and sentences. Sentence is an arrangement of word that are combine together to bring new meaning (Bok and Sell, 2007:1). Such English grammar, the structure of sentence is important to build a meaning in a sentence. According to Vespoor and Sauter (2000:35) in sentence structure there are four types of sentence which are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. Complex sentence is sentence that consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses (Miller, 2002:63). Subordinate clause is a clause that is joined to the main clause with subordinating conjunction. The function of subordinate clause as a dependent clause rather than a co-head..

The researchers would like to present six researches from the previous study that were analyze similar things in terms of subordinate clause. The first study was done by Puspa Dewi (2015) with entitled *Analysis of Adverbial Construction in The Selfish Giant by Oscar Wilde*. The aims of this study are to describe the types of adverbial clause and the distribution of adverbial construction based on structural approach especially syntactic structure of modification. The theory that she used is proposed by Allshop (1990). The second study written by Amres (2016) entitled *Relative Clause in The Features Columns in The Jakarta Post*. This study analyzed the syntactic function of relative clauses and relative pronoun in the features column. This study using theory that proposed by Yule (2004) and Leech & Starvic (1975) to answer the problems that was mention above. The third study is entitled *The Types and Contribution of Relative Clause in Jack London South of The Slot* by Sanubari (2015). To find the types of relative clause and identify the contribution of relative clauses which are the aims of this study. Theory that proposed by Yule (2004) and Leech & Starvic (1975) was used to analyzed the data. Fourth, research by Alfin (2016) with entitled *An Analysis of Adverbial Clause on Process Paragraph*. The aims of this study were to find and analyze the type of adverbial clause used in process paragraph at the first year student of STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat. The theory proposed by Oshima & Hogue and Gay & Airasian (2000) was used in this study to analyzed the data. The Fifth study is entitled *The Syntactic Structure of Relative Clause in Pramoedya Toer's Novel* that written by Nurlina (2019). The aims of her study are to find the types, pattern and syntactic structure of relative clause. This study used theory proposed by Comsky (2002) and Creswell (1997). The sixth study with entitled *Subordinate Clause Analysis Found in Part III and IV Guillers Travels Novel* by Yuyun (2021). She found out the types of the subordinate clause and the most occurring type of subordinate clause with using theory proposed by Miler (2002) and Kroeger (2005)

In this study was emphasized the types of subordinate clause to avoid misunderstanding in the use of subordinate clause and conjunction as well as analyse the constituent structure by using tree diagram.. The data source of this study is *The Boscombe Valley Short Story* that was the one of story from Sherlock Holmes short story by Conan Doyle.

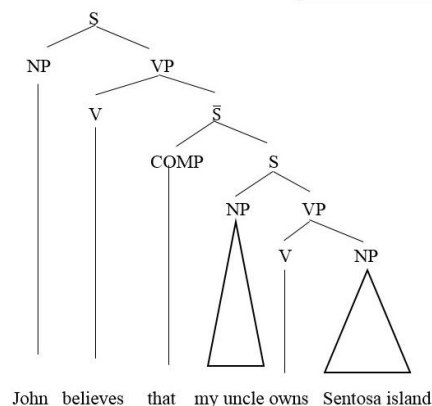
In analysing the subordinate clause the theory applied is proposed Miller (2002) in analysing the types of the subordinate clause. According to Miller (2002:63) there are

three major types of subordinate clause are recognized (1) complement clause, (2) relative clause, and (3) adverbial clause.

- (1) Fred believed *that* John married Mary.
- (2) I saw the girl *who* had helped you.
- (3) You should study hard if you want get high score.

The clause (1) is complement clause and linked with complementizer *that* to introduce the subordinate clause, *John married Mary*. Complement clause is clause that appeared to modify verb. *John married Mary* as clause is occurred to modified the verb of main clause which is *believed*. Therefore the sentence (1) is called complement clause. Then the clause (2) are joined by used the relative conjunction *who* to introduce the subordinate clause *had helped you*. When the clause occurred after relative conjunction (who, whose, which, so on, it means the clause is relative clause and also when relative clause appeared after noun, it means this clause modify the noun. As the sentence (2) is relative clause because *who* as relative conjunction and followed by clause *had helped you*. Then this clause is appeared after noun *girl*, it means the clause *who had helped you* modify the noun *girl*. The clause (3) initiated by the adverb of cause *if* to introduce the subordinate clause *you want get high score*. When the clause appeared start with adverbial conjunction (if, when, because, as, so on) it called adverbial clause and also it means the clause had modified the whole clause (Miller, 2002:65). *If you will get high score* as clause to modify the clause *you should study hard* in order to tell if *you* want get good score of high score, *you* must study hard.

In addition, we can know subordinate clause with constituent structure which is by tree diagram, Kroeger (2005:28) stated the constituent structure has function to determining what the phrase, clause and sentence means. Kroger (2005:29) also propose the clause can be substituted in the same position or equal with other unit form should also be those clause have modified with the unit form which are Noun (N), Verb (V) or the whole clause. When \bar{S} (pronounced “S-bar”) appear to represent the clause that is embedded or adding after the unit form (V, N or the whole clause or sentence), it means \bar{S} had modified those unit. Then the \bar{S} has two branches which are Comp (Complementizer and S to represent the clause itself (Kroeger, 2005:221).



(Kroeger, 2005: 221)

The sentence above are consists of one main clause or independent clause and one subordinate clause or dependent clause. The type of subordinate clause above is complement clause because we can seen the V of main clause that equal with \bar{S} because it can be said the \bar{S} has function to modifies the verb *believes*. The clause that marked by symbol \bar{S} has two daughters which are *my uncle* as NP and *owns Sentosa island* as VP.

Method

In conducting this study, the data was taken from *The Boscombe Valley Short Story* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. *The Boscombe Valley Short Story* is used as the data source because this short story provides many complex sentences especially subordinate clause that support as the data source of this study. The data were collected by using library and note taking techniques. There are several steps in collecting the data in this study as follows:

- a. Reading the short story intensively and repeatedly to find out complex sentence especially subordinate clause used in *The Boscombe Valley Short Story*
- b. Note taking the complex sentence that was found.
- c. Classifying the data based on the types of subordinate clause.

In this study, the data were analysed by using qualitative method and presented descriptively. The method that applied in presenting the result of the analysis were used formal and informal method based on the theory proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). The formal method is used to present the constituent structure and symbols that can be found in tree diagram in order to make accurate analysis. The informal method was used in presenting the narrative descriptive for the types of subordinate clause in order to make the study understandable.

Result and Discussion

The finding shows that there three types od subordinate clause that used in The Boscombe Valley, they are Complement Clause, Relative Clause, and Adverbial Clause. It can be seen the table below.

3.1 Table of Subordinate Clause Found in *The Boscombe Valley*

No.	Type of Subordinate Clause	Number of Accuracy	Percentage
1.	Complement Clause	7	33%
2.	Relative Clause	9	43%
3.	Adverbial Clause	5	24%
Total		21	100%

Table 3.1 above occur to present the finding about subordinate clause found in *The Boscombe Valley Short Story*. it showed that Relative Clause is most frequently appeared used as modifier with 9 data or 43% from total 21 data. While, the total of Complement Clause were 7 data or 33% from total data and the less frequently is Adverbial Clause which are only 5 data or 24% found from total data. All types of subordinate clause are explained in the following sentence. Only six selected examples are presented in the discussion.

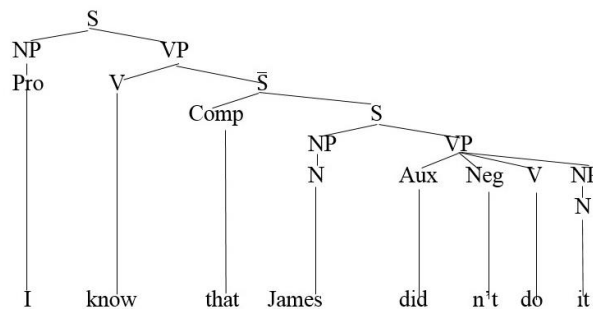
3.1 Subordinate Clause as Complement Clause

Data 1 :

I know that James didn't do it

(The Boscombe Valley, page 21:line 16)

The sentence above shows the complex sentence which consists of an independent clause and a dependent clause. Dependent clause or subordinate clause in this sentence is a complement clause. It is clause that occurs as noun and modified the verb of independent clause. The subordinate clause *that James didn't do it* is complement clause that modified the verb of main clause *know*. Therefore, it can be categorized complement clause. The tree diagram of subordinate clause in the complex sentence can be seen as follow.



Based on the tree diagram above, the complex sentence consists of a main clause and a complement clause. The mother node in the sentence marked by symbol S is to represent the sentence. It has two branches which are NP and VP. This two daughters are *I* appear as noun phrase (NP) and *know* appear as verb Phrase (VP). Then VP has two branches which are Verb (V) and embedded a clause that marked by S̄. The position of verb (V) has same position with S̄ that means the S̄ has function to modifies the verb *know*. Then the clause marked by symbol S̄ has two daughters which are NP *James* and verb *didn't do it* as a complement clause in the sentence.

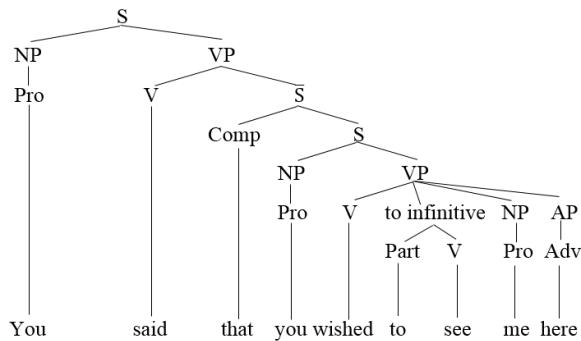
Data 2 :

You said that you wished to see me here

(The Boscombe Valley Short Story, page 39:line 8)

The sentence above consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause is categorized as complement clause because it reflects the relationship between the clause and the verb of the main clause (Miller, 2002:63). The relationship here means it modified the verb of the main clause. The clause *you wished to see me here*

has relationship with or modified the verb of the main clause which *said*. The tree diagram of the complex sentence can be explained as follows.



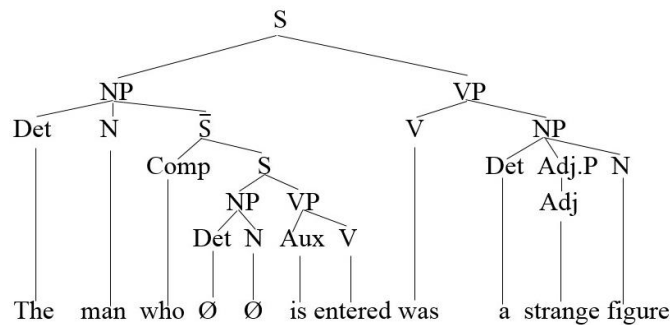
In the complex sentence above, the mother node that marked by symbol S represent the sentence. The mother node has two branches that has two daughters which are NP and VP. These two daughters are *You* appear as noun phrase (NP) and *said* as verb phrase (VP). Then VP has two branches which are Verb (V) and embedded a clause that marked by \bar{S} . The position of verb (V) has same level with S' that means the \bar{S} has function to modifies the verb *said*. Then the clause that marked by symbol \bar{S} has two daughters which are NP is *you* and VP is *you wished to see me here*

3.2 Relative Clause

Data 3 :

The man who is entered was a strange figure
(The Boscombe Valley Short Story, page 39:line 2)

Based on above sentence can be seen as complex sentence with relative clause. Relative clause modifies a noun or noun phrase (Miller, 2002:64) and clause *who is entered* occur as relative clause. The clause *who is entered* is modified the noun phrase of main clause *The man*. Relative clause is introduced by a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that) (Miller, 2002:64) and this subordinate clause marked with the one of relative pronoun *who*. The tree diagram of the complex sentence can be explained as follows.



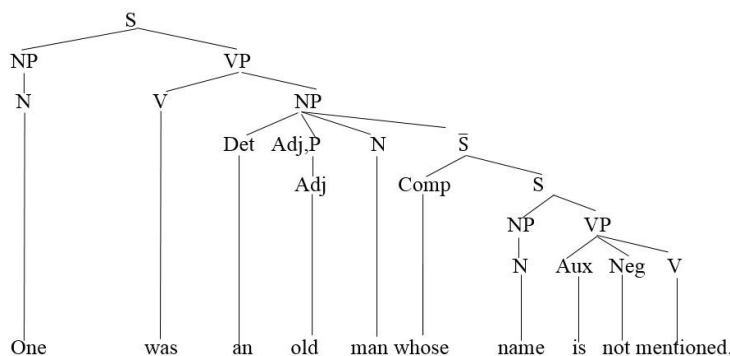
Based on tree diagram above, the mother node where marked by S to represent the sentence. It has two daughters, there are NP and VP. In daughter of NP have three branches which are Det, N and S. When noun (N) has equal with \bar{S} , it means \bar{S} as a clause appear to modifies the noun. The \bar{S} here is labels to indicate a main clause was embedded with added and connected by complementizer *who*. This clause that marked by \bar{S} is relative clause because \bar{S} appear in same position of noun in main clause that means the existence of \bar{S} is to modifies the noun (N) *man*. Then the mother node of this clause that marked by S and has two daughters there NP with with no object and replaced with \emptyset and VP is *is entered*.

Data 4 :

One was an old man whose name is not mentioned

(The Boscombe Valley Short Story, page 10:line 9)

Based on above sentence can be seen as complex sentence with relative clause. Relative clause modifies a noun or noun phrase (Miller, 2002:64) and clause *whose name is not mentioned* occur as relative clause. The clause *whose name is not mentioned* is modified the noun phrase of main clause *a old man*. Relative clause is introduced by a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that) (Miller, 2002:64) and this subordinate clause marked with the one of relative pronoun *whose*. The tree diagram of the complex sentence can be described as follows.



Based on tree diagram above, the mother node which marked by S to represent the sentence. It has two daughters, there are NP and VP. In daughter of VP have two branches, V and

N. Then in second NP there is N and embedded \bar{S} . When noun (N) has equal with \bar{S} , it means \bar{S} as a clause appear to modifies the noun. The \bar{S} here is labels to indicate a main clause was embedded with added and connected by complementizer *whose*. This clause that marked by \bar{S} is relative clause because \bar{S} appear in same position of noun in main clause that means the existence of \bar{S} is to modifies the noun (N) *man*. Then the mother node of this clause that marked by S and has two daughters there NP with *name* and VP is *is not mentioned*.

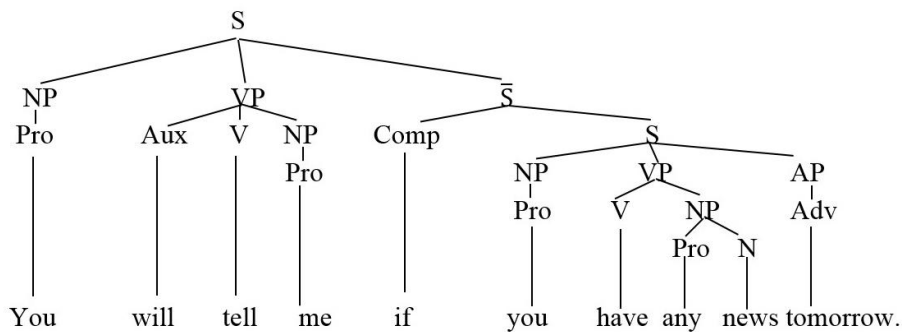
3.3 Adverbial Clause

Data 5 :

You will tell me if you have any news tomorrow.

(The Boscombe Valley Short Story, page 23:line 19)

This sentence above consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here is adverbial clause. The subordinating conjunction *if* is indicate that the clause is adverbial clause. The subordinate clause *if you have any news tomorrow* modify the whole main clause *You will tell me* in order to tell if *you* have any news or information, please tell the information to the *me*. The tree diagram of the complex sentence can be described as follows



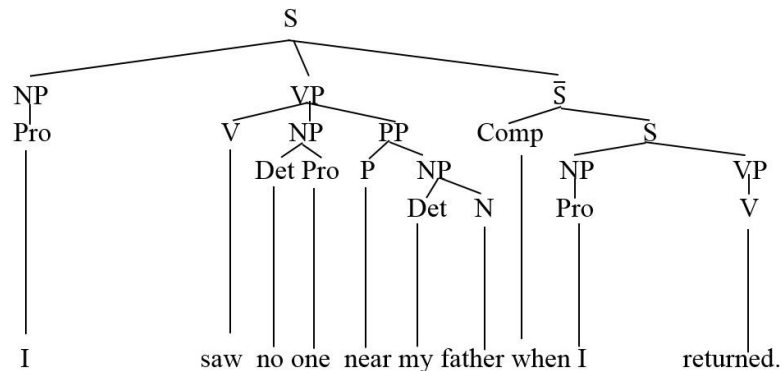
The tree diagram above can be shows, the mother node where marked by S to represent the sentence. It has three branches, they are subordinate clause that marked by NP, VP, and \bar{S} . The position of the main clause of tree diagram are *you* as NP, *will tell me* as VP and *if you have any news tomorrow* as subordinate clause that marked by \bar{S} begins with conjunction *if*. The subordinating conjunction *if* indicate the adverbial of condition and as a sister of S. It is also called adverbial of clause because \bar{S} has same equal with main clause (NP and VP) that means the \bar{S} or the clause modifies the whole clause of main clause.

Data 6 :

I saw no one near my father when I returned

(The Boscombe Valley Short Story, page 17:line 7)

The complex sentence above consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here is marked with subordinate conjunction *when* which is *when* to indicate the adverbial clause. The subordinate clause *I returned* modified the whole main clause *I saw no one near my father* order to add more information about the time of something happen. The tree diagram of the complex sentence can be seen as follows.



The tree diagram above can be shows, the mother node where marked by S to represent the sentence. It has three branches, they are NP, VP, and subordinate clause that marked by \bar{S} . The position of the main clause of tree diagram are *I* as NP and *saw no one near my father* as VP and subordinate clause that marked by \bar{S} begins with complementizer *when*. This subordinating conjunction *when* indicate the adverbial of time and as a sister of S. And also it is calls adverbial of clause because \bar{S} has equal with main clause (NP and VP) that means the \bar{S} or the clause modifies the whole clause of main clause.

Conclusion

This study analyzed the types of subordinate clause in complex sentence found in *The Boscombe Valley Short Story* and the constituent structure of the subordinate clause. There are 21 data of complex sentences found in *The Boscombe Valley Short Story*. The finding shows that there are three types of subordinate clause, which is the clause most frequently used is relative clause with 9 data or 43% of the total data it uses *who*, *whose*, *that*, and *which* as complementizer then followed by complement clause with 7 data or 33% of the total data which used *that* as complementizer and the least frequently clause is adverbial clause with 5 data or 24% of the total data it uses *if* and *when* as complementizer.

And then the analysis of the constituent structure the researcher found that complement clause is marked when the verb (V) in main clause equals with the subordinate clause, it means this clause modifies the verb of main clause. While in relative clause, the Noun (N) in noun phrase equals with subordinate clause that means the clause modifies the noun. And adverbial clause is when the subordinate clause modifies a whole clause or the whole sentence.

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