



## Adverb Clause Analysis in Dependent Clause of Complex Sentence Case Study: *Bali Travel News*

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### Abstract

This study aims to identify the types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence and the constituent structure of complex sentence. The data were taken from five editions in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper. Observation and note taking were used in collecting the data. This study used qualitative descriptive method for analyzing the types of adverb clause and the constituent structure of complex sentences. The data were analyzed based on theory proposed by Oshima and Hogue (2006) to identify the types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence and theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) to analyze the constituent structure of complex sentences. The result of this study shows that there are five types from eleven types of adverb clause that found, those are adverb time clause, adverb reason clause, adverb concession clause, adverb direct opposition clause, and adverb conditional clause. Adverb time clauses are the most commonly used in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper with number percentage was (33,3%), followed by adverb reason clauses are (27,8%), (16,7%) for adverb concession clauses and adverb conditional clauses, and (5,5%) for adverb contrast clauses.

**Keywords:** *adverb clause, complex sentence, constituent structure, newspaper*

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengenali jenis-jenis dari klausa kata keterangan di klausa dependen pada kalimat kompleks dan struktur penyusun kalimat kompleks. Data diambil dari lima edisi pada koran *Bali Travel News*. Pengamatan dan pencatatan digunakan untuk pengumpulan data. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk menganalisa jenis-jenis klausa kata keterangan dan struktur penyusun pada kalimat kompleks. Data dianalisis berdasarkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Oshima dan Hogue (2006) untuk mengenali jenis-jenis klausa kata keterangan di klausa dependen pada kalimat kompleks dan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Brown dan Miller (1991) untuk menganalisis struktur penyusun pada kalimat kompleks. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis dari sebelas jenis klausa kata keterangan yang ditemukan, yaitu klausa kata keterangan waktu, klausa kata keterangan alasan, klausa kata keterangan konsesi, klausa kata keterangan oposisi langsung, dan klausa kata keterangan bersyarat. Klausa kata keterangan waktu adalah yang paling sering digunakan pada koran *Bali Travel News* dengan nilai persentasi (33,3%), diikuti oleh klausa kata keterangan alasan adalah (27,8%), (16,7%) untuk klausa kata keterangan konsesi dan klausa kata keterangan bersyarat, dan (5,5%) untuk klausa kata keterangan oposisi langsung.

**Kata Kunci:** *klausa kata keterangan, kalimat kompleks, struktur penyusun, koran*

## **Introduction**

According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2013:1) language is the most important part of human being and it is used to differentiate between human and animal. Whatever human do in life uses language. Human life is never separated from language. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English Seventh Edition (2005:852) language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area. Language can be used in two ways, those are through spoken and written. Spoken language can be used in the speech and conversation, while the written language can be used in the novel, newspaper, poem, and etc. There are a group of sentences in producing language. Human must understand the rules about how to use and make a proper sentence in order to make the conversation easy to understand and avoid misunderstanding. We can find those kinds of rules in Syntax. According to Valin (2001:1) a central part of human language is called syntax. Syntax is how to make some words into phrases, some phrases into clauses or bigger phrases, some clauses into sentences (Miller, 2001). Syntax helps human to know how to make and use the grammatical and well-formed sentences.

According to Oshima and Hogue (2006:172) complex sentence is a sentence that consist of one independent clause and one or more dependent clause. Independent clause is a clause that has meaning and it can stand alone as a sentence. Meanwhile dependent clause is a clause that has no meaning and it cannot stand alone as a sentence even though this kind of clause consists of a subject and a verb. Dependent clause in complex sentence can be categorized into three types, those are complex sentence with adverb clause, complex sentence with adjective clause, and complex sentence with noun clause. In this study, the writer focused to identify the example of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence. Adverb clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence and the function is as an adverb to the main clause or independent clause This is one of the examples of complex sentence with adverb clause: "I will come with you if Sasha invites me". There are two clauses in this sentence, those are "I will come with you" which belongs to independent clause and it can stand alone as a sentence and "if Sasha invites me" which belongs to dependent clause and it cannot stand alone as a sentence. Two clauses in this complex sentence are not equal. This sentence is categorized into complex sentence with adverb clause because in dependent clause "if Sasha invites me" there is subordinator "if" which is one of the characteristics of an adverb clause.

In this era, it is really easy to get the information. There are two types of information media, those are electronic and printed information media. Electronic information media can be conveyed via television, radio, mobile phone, internet and others. Meanwhile, printed information media can be conveyed via brochures, magazines, newspapers and others. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English Seventh Edition (2005:1026) newspaper is a set of large printed sheets of paper that published every day or every week and it is providing news, articles, advertisements, and etc. The writer chose *Bali Travel News* Newspaper as the data source because newspaper consists of many sentences and it made the writer easier in collecting the data. By reading newspaper, it gives a lot of update information to the reader.

This study focused on identifying the types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence based on theory proposed by Oshima and Hogue (2006) and

analyzing the constituent structure of complex sentence by using hierarchical tree diagram based on theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). This study was comparing with 5 previous study, those are: the first study written by Dewi (2021). In her study, she focused to investigate the types of imperative sentence based on theory proposed by Quirk et al. (1985) and to determine the constituent structure of imperative sentence based on theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991), while this study focused to identify the types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence and to analyze the constituent structure of complex sentence by using hierarchical tree diagram. The data source that she used is e-guidance, while this study used printed newspaper. The second study was done by Priambada (2020). In her study, she focused to find out the types of compound sentence based on theory proposed by Oshima and Hogue (2006) and to analyze the constituent structure of compound sentence based on theory proposed by Chomsky (1965), while this study focused to identify the types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence and to analyze the constituent structure of complex sentence by using hierarchical tree diagram. The data source that she used is magazine, while this study used printed newspaper. She used theory proposed by Chomsky (1965) to analyze the constituent structure of compound sentence, while this study used theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) to analyze the constituent structure of complex sentence. The study that written by Mulianingsih (2020) is as the third study as review. This study focused to find out the functions of subordinate clause in complex declarative sentence based on theory proposed by Aarts (2001) and to analyze the constituent structure based on theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991), while this study focused to identify the types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence and to analyze the constituent structure of complex sentence by using hierarchical tree diagram. She used daily book as the data source, while this study used newspaper. The fourth study was done by Sedhana (2018). In his study, he focused to find out the types of coordination and the semantic function of coordination based on theory proposed Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) and to analyze the syntactic structure of compound sentence based on theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991), while this study focused to identify the types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence and to analyze the constituent structure of complex sentence by using hierarchical tree diagram. The data source that he used is speeches, while this study used printed newspaper. The last study written by Kongsakorn and Kongkaew (2017). In their study, they focused to analyze complex sentence and to examine the types of complex sentence based on theory proposed by Jarvie (1993), while this study focused to identify the types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence and to analyze the constituent structure of complex sentence by using hierarchical tree diagram. The data source that they used is online newspaper, while this study used printed newspaper. They used theory proposed by Jarvie (1993) to examine the types of complex sentence, while this study used theory proposed by Oshima and Hogue (2006) to identify the types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence.

This study used theory proposed by Oshima and Hogue (2006) in identifying types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence. There are 11 types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence, those are adverb time clause, adverb place clause, adverb distance clause, adverb frequency clause, adverb manner clause, adverb reason clause, adverb purpose clause, adverb result clause, adverb

concession clause, adverb direct opposition clause, and adverb conditional clause. Adverb time clause is a clause used to tell about the time when the action described in the independent clause. Adverb place clause is a clause used to tell about where the action described by the main verb took place. Adverb distance clause is a clause that starts with *as + adverb + as* and the function is to tell about “how far?”. Adverb frequency clause is a clause that starts with *as + adverb + as* and the function is to tell about “how often?”. Adverb manner clause is a clause that starts with *as, as + adverb + as, as if, and as though* and the function is to tell about “how?”. Adverb reason clause is a clause used to tell about the reason in the independent clause. Adverb purpose clause is a clause used to tell about the purpose of the action in the independent clause. Adverb result clause is a clause used to show about the effect or consequence of the information in the independent clause. Adverb concession clause are also called unexpected result clause because it is used to show that the independent clause has unexpected result based on the information from adverb concession clause. Adverb direct opposition clause is a clause used to tell if the clauses between independent and adverb clause are in direct contrast. Adverb conditional clause is a clause used to describe a condition for a result to happen or not happen.

Theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) is used in analyzing the constituent structure of complex sentence that found in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper by using hierarchical tree diagram. According to Brown and Miller (1991:11) in linguistic, constituent is each of parts in a sentence and constituent structure analysis itself is a process that related to constituent. In general, the basic type of the tree diagram that used to build a sentence is  $S=NP+VP$  (Brown and Miller, 1991:35).

## **Method**

*Bali Travel News* Newspaper was chosen as the data source in this study. *Bali Travel News* is a printed newspaper that published by Bali Post Media Group and it gives update information and news about Bali. The data source of this study was taken from five edition in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper, those are: (1) Volume 21 No. 18 to September 27 until October 10 2019 with 17 articles, (2) Volume 22 No. 9 to May 8 until 21 2020 with 5 articles, (3) Volume 22 No. 13 to July 10 until 23 2020 with 8 articles, (4) Volume 22 No. 16 to August 28 until September 10 2020 with 9 articles, (5) Volume 22 No. 17 to September 11 until 24 2020 with 9 articles. The five editions give different news and topic, those are about update information and news that happened in Bali, Food & Beverage, the art activities, culture and the people of Bali linked to tourism, politics, economics, sports, and etc. *Bali Travel News* Newspaper is really interested to be analyzed because newspaper consists of many sentences so it is easier for the writer to collect and analyze the data. By reading *Bali Travel News* Newspaper, it will give the writer and the reader useful information and news about Bali. The data were collected by using observation and note taking method. There are several steps that used in collecting the data, those are:

- a. Reading intensively five editions in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper to find out the data.
- b. Underling and taking a note the complex sentence that found.
- c. Rewriting and making a list the data that found in the newspaper.

In analyzing the data, the writer used descriptive method to analyze the data by using paragraph and qualitative method to find out the answer that related to the problems of study. The writer used formal and informal method in presenting the result of the analysis. The formal method was used to serve the table and to present the constituent structure by using hierarchical tree diagram. In order to make the discussion easy to understand, the writer explained descriptively the discussion as the informal method.

## Result and Discussion

This part showed the explanation about the result of this study and discussion. There are 5 types of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence that found in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper, those are adverb time clause, adverb reason clause, adverb concession clause, adverb conditional clause and adverb direct opposition clause. The result of the counting can be seen in the table below.

**Table 1 The Types of Adverb Clause in Dependent Clause of Complex Sentence found in Bali Travel News Newspaper**

No	The Types of Adverb Clause in Dependent Clause	Frequency	Percentage
1	Adverb Time Clause	12	33,3%
2	Adverb Reason Clause	10	27,8%
3	Adverb Concession Clause	6	16,7%
4	Adverb Conditional Clause	6	16,7%
5	Adverb Direct Opposition Clause	2	5,5%
	Total	36	100%

Table 1 show that there are 36 data of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentence that found in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper. Based on the table, adverb time clause is the most commonly used in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper with 12 data or 33, 3% and followed by adverb reason clause with 10 data or 27, 8%. The writer found 6 data or 16, 7% for adverb concession clause and adverb conditional clause and followed by adverb direct opposition clause with 2 data or 5, 5%. However, the writer did not find the complex sentence that contains of adverb place clause, adverb distance clause, adverb frequency clause, adverb manner clause, adverb purpose clause, and adverb result clause. In this study, the writer found 36 data but only 5 data are explained in the discussion as the representative data.

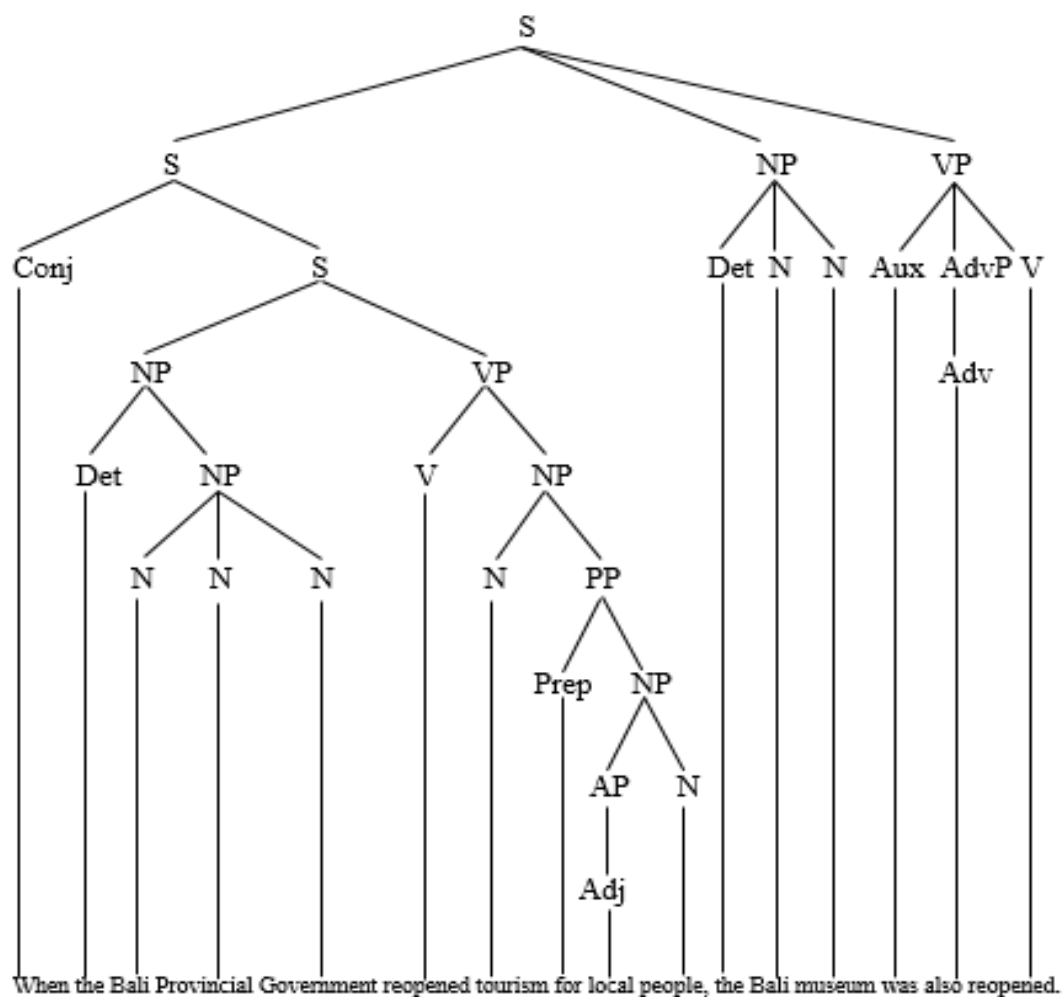
### 1. Adverb Time Clause

Adverb time clause is a clause that starts with subordinators *when, whenever, while, as soon as, after, since, as, before, until*. (Oshima and Hogue, 2006:212)

#### Data 1:

When the Bali Provincial Government reopened tourism for local people, the Bali museum was also reopened. (Bali Museum, Exciting for Pre-Wedding Photo Shooting page 4: line 12)

The complex sentence above belongs to complex sentence with adverb time clause because this sentence consists of one dependent clause *When the Bali Provincial Government reopened tourism for local people* and this clause cannot stand alone as a sentence and one independent clause *the Bali museum was also reopened* and this clause can stand alone as a sentence. *When the Bali Provincial Government reopened tourism for local people* belongs to adverb time clause because there is a subordinator *when* which is one of the characteristics of adverb time clause. There is a comma between independent clause and dependent clause, because adverb time clause comes before main clause. The function of adverb time clause in this sentence is to tell *when* or the time.



In the hierarchical tree diagram above, It shows that (S) is represent the sentence and the mother of the second (S) *When the Bali Provincial Government reopened tourism for local people*, (NP) *the Bali museum*, and (VP) *was also reopened*. The second (S) is the adverb time clause because it starts by subordinator *when*. (S) has the same level with (NP) and (VP) so it shows that the function of (S) or adverb time clause in this sentence is to modify or give more information about (NP) and (VP) or independent clause.

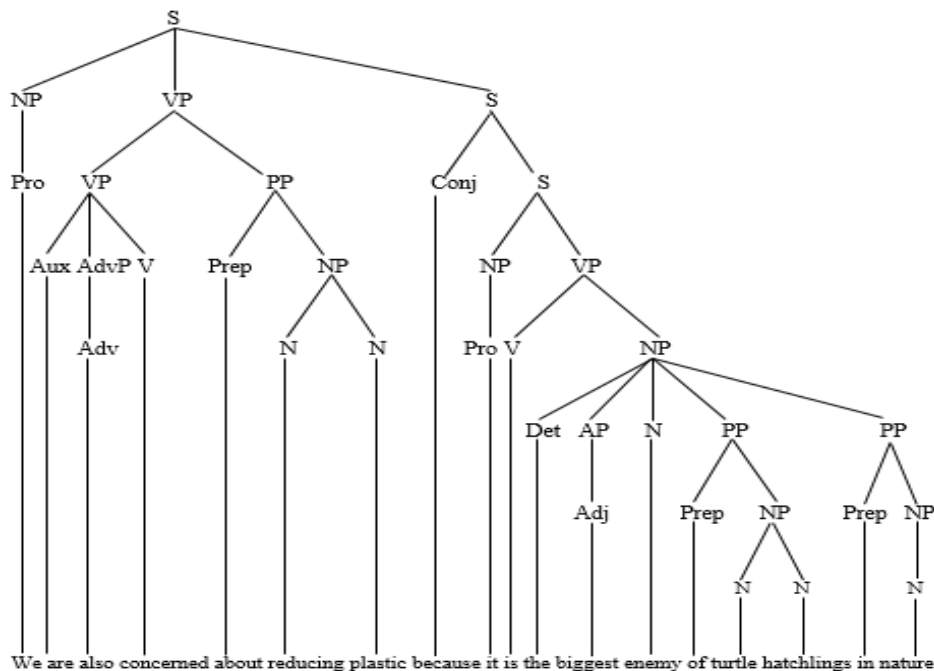
2. Adverb Reason Clause

Adverb reason clause is a clause that starts with *because*, *since* and *as*. (Oshima and Hogue, 2006:216)

Data 2:

We are also concerned about reducing plastic because it is the biggest enemy of turtle hatchlings in nature. (Fontana Hotel Bali Releases Turtle Hatchlings page 15: line 27)

The writer identified this sentence into complex sentence with adverb reason clause because this sentence consists of one independent clause *We are also concerned about reducing plastic* and this clause can stand alone as a sentence and one dependent clause *because it is the biggest enemy of turtle hatchlings in nature* and this clause cannot stand alone as a sentence. *Because it is the biggest enemy of turtle hatchlings in nature* belongs to adverb reason clause because there is a subordinator *because* which is one of the characteristics of adverb time clause. There is a comma that separating independent clause and dependent clause, because the position of adverb reason clause comes before independent clause.



The sentence structure above can be seen that the sentence or the mother that marked by (S) has three daughter, those are (NP) *we*, (VP) *are also concerned about reducing plastic*, and the second (S) *because it is the biggest enemy of turtle hatchlings in nature*. The second (S) belongs to the adverb reason clause because it starts by subordinator *because*. (S) has the same level with (NP) and (VP) so it shows that the function of (S) or adverb clause in this sentence is to modify or give more information about (NP) and (VP) or independent clause.

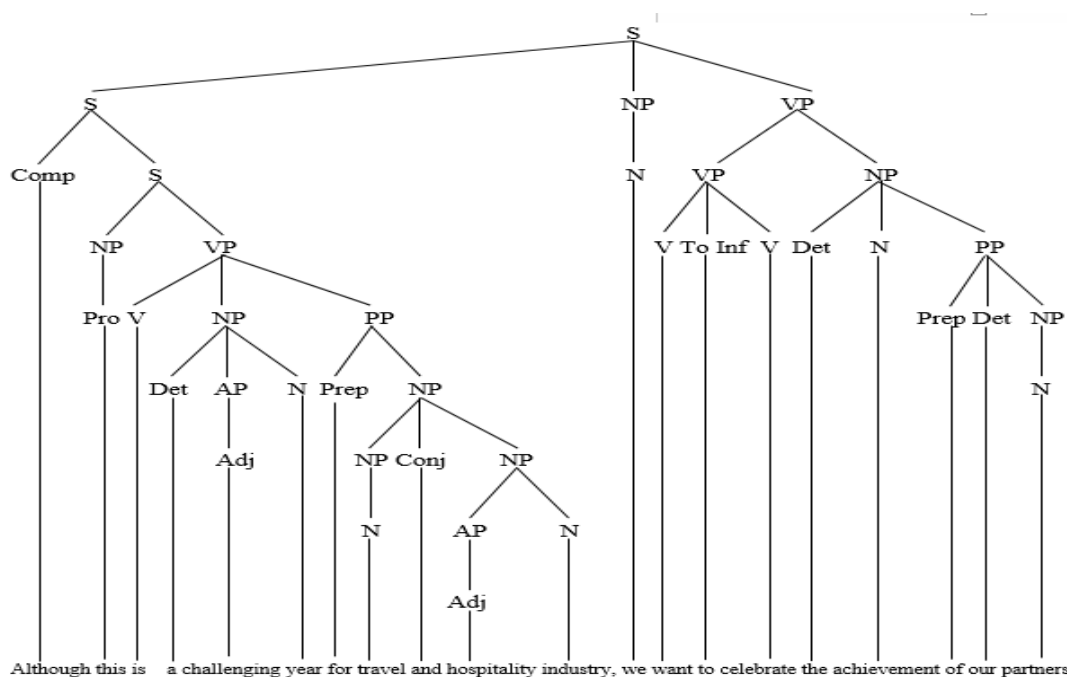
3. Adverb Concession Clause (Unexpected Result)

Adverb concession clause is a clause that starts with *although*, *even though* and *though*. (Oshima and Hogue, 2006:223)

Data 3:

Although this is a challenging year for travel and hospitality industry, we want to celebrate the achievement of our partners. (FRii Bali Echo Beach Hotel Wins Travelers' Choice Award 2020 page 1: line 47)

The sentence above belongs to complex sentence with adverb concession clause because there is one dependent clause *although this is a challenging year for travel and hospitality industry* and this clause can stand alone as a sentence and one independent clause *we want to celebrate the achievement of our partners* and this clause cannot stand alone as a sentence. *Although this is a challenging year for travel and hospitality industry* belongs to adverb concession clause because there is a subordinator *although* which is one of the characteristics of adverb time clause. This sentence has a comma between independent clause and dependent clause, because the position of adverb concession clause comes before independent clause.



The analysis above can be seen that (S) is represent the sentence and it consists of three branches, those are the second (S) *although this is a challenging year for travel and hospitality industry*, (NP) *we*, and (VP) *want to celebrate the achievement of our partners*. The second (S) is the adverb concession clause because it starts by subordinator *although*. (S) has the same level with (NP) and (VP) so it shows that the function of (S) or adverb concession clause in this sentence is to modify or give more information about (NP) and (VP) or independent clause.



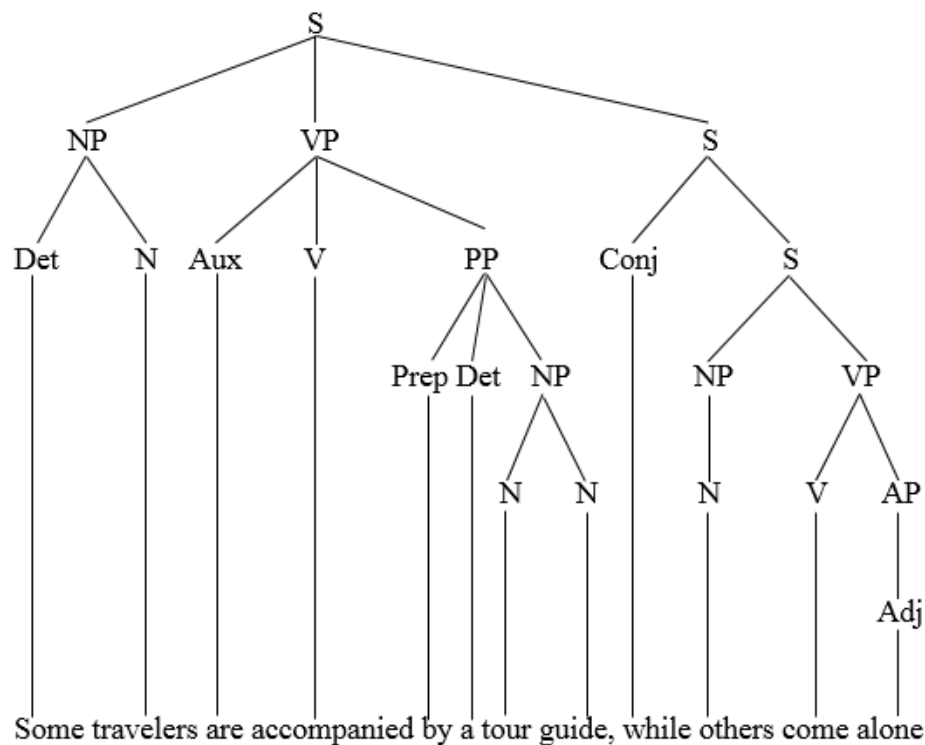
4. Adverb Direct Opposition Clause

Adverb contrast clause is a clause that starts with *while* and *whereas*. (Oshima and Hogue, 2006:222)

Data 4:

Some travelers are accompanied by a tour guide, while others come alone. (Good Historic Site for Meditation page 4: line 49)

The sentence above is categorized into complex sentence with adverb direct opposition clause because this sentence consists of one independent clause *some travelers are accompanied by a tour guide* and this clause can stand alone as a sentence and one dependent clause *while others come alone* and this clause cannot stand alone as a sentence. *While others come alone* belongs to adverb direct opposition clause because there is a subordinator *while* which is one of the characteristics of adverb direct opposition clause. There is a comma that separating independent clause and dependent clause, because the position of adverb direct opposition clause comes before independent clause.



In the hierarchical tree diagram above, It shows that (S) is represent the sentence and the mother of (NP) *some travelers*, and (VP) *are accompanied by a tour guide* and the second (S) *while others come alone*. The second (S) is the adverb contrast clause because it starts by subordinator *while*. (S) has the same level with (NP) and (VP) so it shows that the function of (S) or adverb clause in this sentence is to modify or give more information about (NP) and (VP) or independent clause.

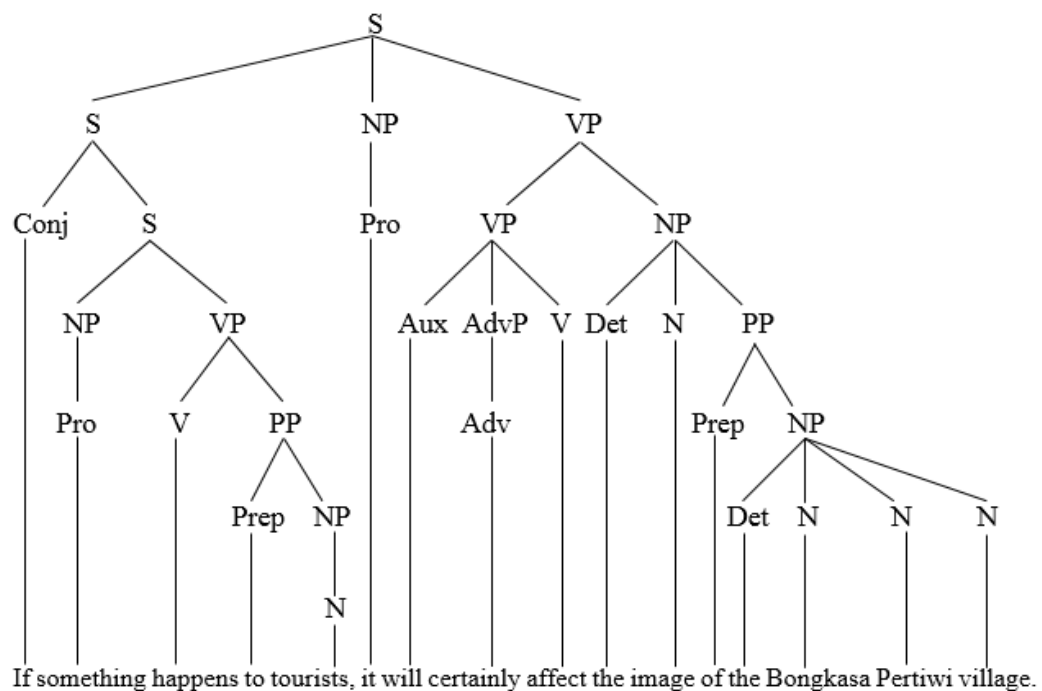
5. Adverb Conditional Clause

Adverb conditional clause is a clause that starts with *if* and *unless*. (Oshima and Hogue, 2006:226)

Data 5:

If something happens to tourists, it will certainly affect the image of the Bongkasa Pertiwi village. (Bongkasa Pertiwi Offers One-Stop Attractions page 3: line 80)

The sentence above belongs to complex sentence with adverb conditional clause because there is a one independent clause *it will certainly affect the image of the Bongkasa Pertiwi village* that can stand alone as a sentence and one dependent clause *if something happens to tourists*. *If something happens to tourists* is an adverb conditional clause because it starts with subordinator *if*. This sentence has a comma between independent clause and dependent clause because the adverb conditional clause comes before independent clause and that is also one of the characteristics of complex sentence with adverb conditional clause. Adverb conditional clause acts like an adverb and it is to give more information about independent clause.



The analysis above can be seen that (S) is the mother and it consists of three branches, those are the second (S) *If something happens to tourists*, (NP) *it* and (VP) *will certainly affect the image of the Bongkasa Pertiwi village*. The second (S), (NP) and (VP) are the daughter of the first (S). The second (S) is adverb conditional clause in this sentence and it has the same level with (NP) and (VP) and it shows that the function of the second (S) is to modify the independent clause *will certainly affect the image of the Bongkasa Pertiwi village*.

## Conclusion

Based on discussion in the previous chapter, there are 36 data of adverb clause in dependent clause of complex sentences that found in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper and the writer found that adverb time clause is the most dominant types that used in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper with total data 12 or 33, 3%. There are four other types that found in *Bali Travel News* Newspaper, those are adverb reason clause with total data 10 or 27, 8%, adverb concession clause and adverb conditional clause with equal total data 6 or 16, 7%, and the last type is adverb direct opposition clause with total data 2 or 5,5%.

In analyzing the constituent structure, the writer found that complex sentence with adverb clause minimally consists of three branches, those are noun phrase (NP) and (VP) verb phrase which represent the independent clause and the second (S) which represent the adverb clause. In the second (S), the writer found a conjunction (Conj) that is used to connect adverb clause with independent clause. The writer also found that the position of adverb clause can come before or after independent clause. In complex sentence with adverb clause, we need to put comma between independent clause and adverb clause if adverb clause comes before independent clause and we do not need to put comma if adverb clause comes after independent clause. This rule applies to all types of adverb clause except adverb direct opposition clause. We have to put comma between adverb clause and independent clause even though the adverb clause comes before the independent clause.

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