

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN ADULTERY NOVEL

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out types and functions of subordinate clause found in a Novel. The novel entitled “Adultery” is used as the data source. In collecting the data, reading the novel repeatedly in order to find out subordinate clauses that appear in the sentences is conducted. Then, to analyze types and functions of subordinate clause the descriptive qualitative strategy is used. The data analyzed based on the theory proposed by Miller (2002) and supported by Eastwood (1994) in term of the types of subordinate clause. In order to analyze the function, the theory proposed by Aarts (2001) is used. The result of the research shows that three kinds of subordinate clauses are found, there are Complement Clauses, Relative Clauses and Adverbial Clauses. Meanwhile, the functions of subordinate clauses such as Clause Functioning as Direct Object, Clause Functioning as Complements within Phrases, Clause Functioning as Adjuncts are found. However, Clause Functioning as Subject is not found in this analysis.

Key words: Subordinate, Clause, Function

I. BACKGROUND

Clauses are groups of word which has subject verb combination and it has a complete meaning by its self. One or more clauses can be appeared in other or give a clear information and form a grammatical sentence. If the sentence has 2 or more clauses, it is called Multiple Sentence where one of its part consider as a complex sentence. A complex sentence may consist of an independence clause and one or more subordinate clauses (dependent clauses) which is combined together in the sentence. A subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. It explains and gives more information to the main clause. Analyzing subordinate clauses in the sentence is not quite easy thing to do because they can appear sometimes at the front or at the end of the sentence and even together with the phrases. Therefore, being able to recognize or identify subordinate are consider as the aims of this research.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The novel entitled *Adultery* is used as the data source. This novel has 272 pages and was published on April 10, 2014. The reason for choosing this novel as the data source of this study because practically, this novel is one of the best novel in 2014 and it contains many relevant data to the problem discussed in this research. It tells about woman in her thirties begins to question the routine and predictability of her days. In everybody’s eyes, she has a perfect life. She has two children and loving by a rich man who is her husband. She has a job as a journalist. However, she can no longer bear the necessary effort to fake happiness when all she feels in life is an enormous apathy, boredom and depression.

The method of collecting the data used qualitative approach. In collecting the data, the novel *Adultery* is read repeatedly to find out subordinate clauses that appear in the sentences. Then, to analyze types and functions of subordinate clause the descriptive qualitative strategy is used.

This research used several theories in other to answer the problems which are to find out and analyze the type and function of subordinate clause in *Adultery* Novel. The theories are proposed by Miller (2002), Aarts (2001) and supported by the theories proposed by Eastwood (1994) and Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). 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. A Compliment Clause modifies verbs, A Relative Clause modifies noun and it functions like an adjective and gives more information about noun that substitutes for noun, noun phrase or pronoun, meanwhile an Adverbial Clause modify other clause. Based on its function, Subordinate clause can be divided into Clauses Functioning as Subject, Direct Object, Clauses Functioning as Adjunct and Clauses Functioning as Complements within Phrases (Aarts, 2001:134).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part consists of the discussion of the formulated problems; the types and function of subordinate clauses in *Adultery* novel. The theories used to answer the first problem are proposed by Miller (2002) and supported Eastwood (1994). These theories explained about types of subordinate clause in complex sentence, such as Complement Clause, Relative Clause and Adverbial Clause. Furthermore, in other to answer the second problem, the theory proposed by Aarts (2001) is used. This theory is used to analyze the function of subordinate clause in complex sentence. Aarts (2001) divides subordinate clause such as Clause Functioning as Subject, Clause Functioning as Direct Object, Clause Functioning as Complements within Phrases, Clause Functioning as Adjuncts. The analysis of subordinate clauses in complex sentence based on its type and function can be explained as follow.

3.1 Subordinate Clauses as Complement Clauses

A subordinate clause may function as a Complement Clause. They normally appear at the final position of the sentence, but sometimes at the front as the subject. A Complement Clause refers to a clause which acts as the complement of a word such as a verb, an adjective or a noun. Complement clause can be that-clauses, WH-clauses, ing-clauses or infinitive clauses (Leech, 2006:23). Below are some data which contain of Subordinate Clauses as Complement Clause.

1. I think **that passion is strictly for the young**.
2. I would have to say **that I'm really tired**.
3. Let them believe **that all we produce is cheese, chocolate, cows and cuckoo clocks**.
4. Our sources tell us **that you've already arranged another meeting**.

Subordinate clauses in those four data above are indicated by the bolded words which can be classified as Complement Clauses. They all act as the complement of the word such as a verb, an adjective or a noun and occur in slots in the main clause and reflect the relationship between the clauses and the verb of the main clause as well. In other word, they act as the complement of as a verb and gives the clear information to make the sentence complete. Those subordinate clauses also fill out the meaning of the word think, say, believe and tell.

The subordinate clauses above areas direct object in the sentences because the constituents that refer to entities that undergo the activity or process denoted by the verb and can be as a subject in passive sentence (Aarts, 2001:134). The clauses *that passion is strictly for the young*, *that I'm really tired*, *that all we produce is cheese, chocolate, cows and cuckoo clocks* and *that you've already arranged another meeting* can be as

the subject through passive and the process denoted by their verb. Therefore, those can be said as Clauses Functioning as Direct Object.

3.2 Subordinate Clauses as Relative Clauses

A Subordinate Clause can form as Relative Clause. However, in this form it may function as adjective which modify noun or pronoun. According to Eastwood (1994:356) Relative Clause is an adjective or prepositional phrase can modify a noun. The data below contain Subordinate Clause as Relative Clauses.

1. I have two children **who are my reason for living**.
2. Jacob, **whom I may have once loved**, is now a family man, married to a professor
3. I am a family woman, married to a man **who though he inherited his wealth**, is extremely hard working.

All subordinate clauses in the data above indicated by the bolded words which are categorized as Relative Clause. They all contain of relative pronoun who (1, 3) and whom (2) that can also support the analysis as well. Those relative clauses modify the noun which is followed them.

The relative clauses *who are my reason for living*, *whom I may have once loved* and *who though he inherited his wealth* can be classified as Clause Functioning as Complements within Phrases because those give more information about the content of its associated head and becomes a clausal element of noun *children* (1), *Jacob* (2), and man (3). In other word, the relative clause above is as the complement of noun phrase (NP).

3.3 Subordinate Clause as Adverbial Clauses

Adverbial clauses are the clause that modifies verbs, but they modify whole clauses (Miller, 2002:65). They are a part of main clause in the same way as other adverbials are, such as an adverb or prepositional phrase (Eastwood, 1994:327). Sometimes the clause usually goes in front position or end position. A comma is more usual when the adverbial clause comes first. The other key of adverbial clause is they are adjuncts, since they are typically optional constituents in sentences. Furthermore, Miller (2002:65) states that Adverbial Clauses consist of Adverbial Clauses of reason, time, concession and manner or condition. The explanation can be seen as below.

1. Adverbial Clause of Reason

Adverbial clause of reason is clause introduced conjunction because, since and as. They can answer why-question. Sometime they may use to give a reason for saying the main clause Adverbial Clause of Time.

Adverbial clause of time is the clause with a conjunction *when*, *before*, *after*, *while* *as*, and *by the time*. It provides additional information about how something has done.

2. Adverbial Clause of Concession

Adverbial clause of concession uses to introduce two statements, one of which contrast with the other or make it seem surprising. It is introduced by the subordinate conjunctions such as *although*, *though*, *even though*, *despite*, *in spite of*, *whereas*, *while*, *even if* and *however*.

3. Adverbial Clause of Manner

Adverbial clause of manner is talk about someone's behavior or the way something is done. It describes to answer the question *how*.

4. Adverbial Clause of Condition

The adverbial clause of condition is talk about a possible or counterfactual situation and its consequences. The adverbial clause of condition modifies the main clause.

Below are several data which can be classified as Subordinate Clauses as Adverbials.

1. I never take a false step, **because I know how easy it is to ruin everything.**
2. **When I leave the house to walk the kids to school**, I take a good look at my neighbor.
3. I miss all of this **when I travel.**
4. It would be a dream if it weren't a nightmare, **because I have to reciprocate.**

The above sentences are complex sentences which each sentence consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. Those bolded clauses above *because I know how easy it is to ruin everything*, *when I leave the house to walk the kids to school*, *when I travel*, *because I have to reciprocate* can be classified as Adverbial Clause because modifying verb or whole clauses. The subordinate conjunction because reflects to the Adverbial Clause of Reason. Meanwhile, *when* reflects to the Adverbial Clause of Time.

Those four Subordinate Clauses in the data above consider as adverbials. They fill out the clause by adding extra circumstantial information of various kinds, ranging from time and location to the speakers attitude and they are closely integrated clause structure, especially for sentence adverbial. Therefore, it can be said as Clause Functioning as Adjunct.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that three kinds of subordinate clauses are found to serve as modifiers in complex sentences in novel *Adultery*. There are Complement Clauses which is function as the modifier in the complex sentence to describe the verb phrase, Relative Clauses which modify noun phrases indicated by relative pronouns *who*, *which* or *where* and Adverbial Clauses which can be classified as Adverbial Clauses of Time (*when*), Adverbial Clauses of Reason (*because*) and Adverbial Clause of Condition (if). Most functions of subordinate clauses are found in this research such as Clause Functioning as Direct Object, Clause Functioning as Complements within Phrases, Clause Functioning as Adjuncts. However, Clause Functioning as Subject was not found in this analysis.

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