

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a complex form of communication, and that people talk in order to share or request information (Kroeger, 2005: 1). Dostert (2009: 2) stated that language has a concept where it can be used to describe a wide range of things. It is either a method which is used by human to communicate, or form of words and speech used by the people in a certain country, area, or social group. There is also a study about language called linguistics.

Robins (1989) stated that the study of language is concerned with human language as a universal and recognizable part of the human behavior and human faculties. Perhaps one of the most essential parts of the human life and one of the far-reaching of human capabilities. There are so many branches in the world of linguistics. It is divided into two kinds; micro linguistics and macro linguistics. Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics are the branches of micro linguistics.

Syntax is a branch of linguistics which studies about how to form a sentence. Since syntax is a branch of linguistics that deals with sentence structure, it is important to comprehend deeply about it in order to understand how a sentence is formed. A sentence is defined as a group of words that utilizes to declare a statement, to ask a question, or to give an order or construct a request. A sentence should provide the person hearing it or reading it with enough information for them

to form a complete idea in their mind of the message that is being communicated to them (Andersen, 2014: 1). To form a sentence, it is important to understand the concept of part of speech. According to Richard (2002: 387) a traditional term, which is used to form sentences, such as noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection is called part of speech. There are some elements of a sentence according to their function which is the subject, the predicate, the object, the complement, and the adverbial. Each sentence must have at least one subject and a verb. However, occasionally, an object, a complement, or an adverb may also be used.

There are four different categories of sentences based on their structures namely, simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence (Andersen, 2014: 2). According to Miller (2002: 63) complex sentences consist of a main clause and one or more other clauses subordinate to it. That is, one clause, the main clause, is pre-eminent in a complex sentence and the other clauses, the subordinate clauses, are subject to certain limitations. He also stated that there are three major types of subordinate clause, such as complement clauses, relative clauses, and adverbial clauses. Complex sentence can be used in many forms of written text.

In this study, the researcher focuses on complex sentence, especially with types of subordinate clause. Complex sentence is more unique compared to compound sentence and simple sentence. The subordinate clause that is used in complex sentence add depth and detail to a sentence by providing additional information, context, or clarification. This allows writers to convey complex ideas and

relationships between ideas more effectively. It also offers writers the opportunity to experiment with different sentence structures, word order, and punctuation. This variety can make the writing more engaging and distinctive. In academic writing, complex sentences are often preferred because they demonstrate a higher level of sophistication and intellectual rigor. Complex sentences make novels more interesting and enjoyable in several ways. They help writers show characters' feelings and thoughts more deeply. With complex sentences, writers can describe how characters feel and why they act the way they do in more detail. They also allow writers to tell more complicated stories with different parts that fit together well. By using complex sentences, writers can include different storylines, flashbacks, or hints about what might happen next, keeping readers interested. Complex sentences also help writers explore big ideas or themes more thoroughly. They can show different sides of an idea or make readers think more deeply about what's happening in the story.

In this study, the novel entitled, "Reminders of Him", by Colleen Hoover, has been chosen as the data source. The reason why Colleen Hoover's novel "Reminders of Him" is used as the primary data source for this study is because of its abundant generous use of complex sentences. These sentences are characterized by the presence of subordinate clauses, offering various material for detailed analysis of sentence structure, which is practical to be used as a media to learn about sentence structure. Additionally, employing this novel as a medium for studying sentence structure serves to reduce the monotony associated in academic learning. By linking the examination of grammatical constructs with the enjoyment derived

from the captivating plotline, learners are provided with a more engaging and enriching educational experience. Thus, the use of "Reminders of Him" novel by Colleen Hoover as a tool for sentence structure analysis not only facilitates academic inquiry but also ensures continuous interest and comprehension among learners.

1.2 Problems of the Study

This research discusses about the syntactic analysis of the kinds of compound sentences found in *Reminders of Him*, a novel written by Colleen Hoover. Based on background of the study above, the problem can be concluded as follows:

1. What kinds of subordinate clauses in complex sentences are found in Colleen Hoover's novel *Reminders of Him*?
2. How are the constituent structures of the complex sentences found in *Reminders of Him*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem that has been stated, the researcher determines the objectives of this study as follows:

1. To analyze kinds of subordinate clauses in complex sentences found in Colleen Hoover's novel titled *Reminders of Him*.
2. To portray the constituent structure of complex sentences found in Colleen Hoover's novel titled *Reminders of Him*.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The researcher limited the scope of this study to avoid confusion and to make it more effective for the readers and researchers in the future. The limitation is done in order to lead the result of this study to be more relevant and meaningful. This study focuses on analyzing the kinds of subordinate clauses and the constituent structures of complex sentences found in Colleen Hoover's novel, *Reminders of Him*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this research will be helpful for the readers. The significance of the research can be seen as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is conducted in order to find the kinds of subordinate clauses and constituent structures of the complex sentences found in the novel. The researcher hopes that this research can support other existing materials, for the future research related to this study.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The findings of this study are expected to be a convenient material to

lecturers, students, and future researchers. For the lecturers, this research might become a substantial contribution in teaching syntax. For the university students, this research hopefully can be sufficient to understand the concept of complex sentence and its constituent structure. For the future researcher, the result of this study is expected to be a convenient research for those who are interested in doing similar research of this field.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This chapter is the highlight of former literatures which related to this study. The first previous related study is a thesis which was conducted by Wiryastuti (2023) entitled “An Analysis of Subordinate Clause in Complex Sentence Found in “BBC News” Instagram Caption”. The focus of this study is to analyze the role of subordinate clause in complex sentence, and the constituent structure of the complex sentence found in “BBC News” Instagram captions. The data for this study was sourced from "BBC News" Instagram captions spanning from February 1st to March 31st, 2022. A qualitative method was applied to ensure a thorough analysis of the identified issues. Aarts (2001) theory was utilized to review the functions of subordinate clauses within complex sentences, while Brown and Miller (1991) theory was adopted to analyze the constituent structure of these complex sentences. Additionally, Quirk et al. (1985) theory provided complementary insights into sentence types. The study's findings are presented through both formal and informal approaches. It was discovered that subordinate clauses within complex sentences in "BBC News" Instagram captions serve four primary functions. Out of 120 complex sentences identified, the most common function observed was the subordinate clause acting as a direct object, constituting 57 instances (47.5% of the total). This was followed by subordinate clauses functioning as adjuncts, accounting for 44

instances (36.7%). Subordinate clauses serving as complements within phrases were found in 18 instances (15%), while those functioning as subjects were the least frequent, occurring only once (0.8%). The placement of these subordinate clauses within the sentence varied, occurring at the beginning, middle, or end of the complex sentence. This study has a contribution in helping the researcher to understand complex sentence better, and in portraying the tree diagram of the constituent structure. Although it has the same topic as this study, the previous study has a quite different objective. In the previous study one of the aims is to analyze the function of subordinate clause in complex sentence and also the types of complex sentence, meanwhile in this study the researcher focuses on the type of complex sentence only. The source taken are also different in both studies.

Budiarta (2022) entitled “A Syntactic Analysis of Compound Declarative Sentence Found in CBS News”. The focus of this study is to discuss about kinds of coordinate clause and constituent structure of compound declarative sentence found in CBS News. The theory that was used to find the kinds of coordinate clause was proposed by Davidson (2002) from his book with the title Phrases, Clauses, and Sentences and the theory that was used to analyze the constituent structures was taken from Brown and Miller (1991) with their book entitled Syntax: A Linguistics Introduction to Sentence Structure. The data were collected through observation and documentation with formal and informal presentation. In finding, there were 38 data found from the data source. Accordingly, only 12 data were analyzed as the representative data. This study has contributed in helping researchers to design the structure of the research results in this study. Even though it raises quite a different

topic, the assistance that has been provided should be appreciated, considering that this study is also concerned with types of sentences, and also analyzes tree diagrams of sentence structures used as data.

An article entitled "Subordinate Clauses in the Boscombe Valley Short Story" is the fourth related prior study. Indriyani et al. (2021) were the one who carried out this study. The Boscombe Valley Short Story's complex sentence types and the subordinate clause's fundamental structure were the focus of this study. The researchers on this study used descriptive qualitative method in order to analyze the kinds of subordinate clause using the theory proposed by Miller (2002) and supported by the tree diagram theory by Kroeger (2005). The researcher found that there are 9 data, or 43% of the total, where the relative clause is used the most, followed by the complement clause, which has 7 data, or 33% of the total, and the adverbial clause, which has 5 data, or 24% of the total. This previous related study has done a big favor for this study, as the researcher applied the same theories in approaching the objectives of the study. Both the theory by Miller (2002) and Kroeger (2005) are applied in achieving the purpose of the study itself. However, the studies analyzed two different sources. Additionally, the style of each researcher in projecting the analysis of the data are also different.

The next previous literature is an article conducted by Mayuni et al. (2020) entitled "Subordinate Conjunctions Expressing Time and Concession Used in *The Winner's Curse*". This study aims to discuss and analyze the kinds and functions of conjunction expressing time and concession. The data source was taken from the English novel entitled *The Winner's Curse* by Marie Rutkoski. The data collection

of this study used library method. In a (Mayuni & Zakiya, 2020) analyzing the conjunction expressing time and concession, researcher applied the theory of Murthy (2003) and Quirk (1985) as the main theory. A descriptive method used in analyzing data. There are two types of methods to present the result of analysis, they are formal method and informal method. The analysis leads us to some result, that there are five kinds of conjunction expressing time (when, before, after, until and since) and there are three kinds of conjunction expressing concession (although, though and even though). Each of these conjunctions has their own meaning. The conjunction has a function to connect independent clause and dependent clause. The position of these conjunctions can appear in first of the sentence. This study has helped the researcher to understand subordinate conjunction of time and concession, which is related to this study in analyzing types of adverbial subordinate clause. Even though both of the studies have a correlation on its topics, the aims of both of the studies are different.

The last previous related literature is a thesis written by Pamungkas (2020) entitled “Syntactic Analysis on Sentence Patterns in “*Bahasa Inggris*” Textbook for Senior High School”. The purposes of this study are to classify the sentence pattern used in the textbook of *Bahasa Inggris* for tenth grade students written text and also to analyze the dominant sentence pattern in the textbook of *Bahasa Inggris* for tenth grade students written text. In this research, the researcher collected the data through observation and documentation. The researcher analyzed the data syntactically and found that there were 42 complex sentences out of 215 sentences from 12 written text from 9 chapters of textbook ‘*Bahasa Inggris*’. In dividing the

types of sentences, the researcher used the theory from Joshi (2014), to analyze the syntactic structure of the findings, the researcher used the theory from Aarts (2001). Considering that this research relies on the construction of the structure of a sentence, in analyzing sentence constituencies, this study has helped researchers in describing sentence patterns from complex sentences that have been encountered. However, compared to this study, there are no similarities in data processing, namely the depiction of tree diagrams to describe sentence constituencies from the data presented.

2.2 Concepts

Brown & Miller (2013: 95) stated that concept is a mental representation constructed from information about the surrounding world received and processed by human beings. In the research, a concept is an idea, a notion or a plan that has been developed through experience and observation. It represents the basic building block of an argument or theory (Hassan, 2022). This chapter presents the concepts of this study such, complex sentence, constituent structure, and novel.

2.2.1. Complex Sentence

According to Miller (2002: 63) complex sentence is a kind of sentence that consists of a main clause and one or more clauses subordinated to it. The main clause is the head in a complex sentence and the subordinate clauses are subject to certain limitations. In other words, subordinate clauses cannot stand alone as a complete idea; it needs a main clause to make sense. He also stated that there are

three major types of subordinate clause. They are complement clause, relative clause, and adverbial clause.

2.2.2. Constituent Structure

In the sentence, words are not arranged in a straightforward list. Instead, words are combined to form groups of varying sizes, which is called constituent. Without referring to constituents, it is impossible to adequately describe the word-order patterns of human languages. A group of words that work together as a whole, particularly in terms of word order, is referred as a constituent (Kroeger, 2005: 26). Each constituent of a larger unit may be made up of several smaller constituents; this is known as a hierarchical constituent structure. Each element must be examined to its linear order and sub-constituents, all the way down to the word level. The tree diagram is the most typical visual representation to portray the constituency and linear order of a data.

2.2.3. Novel

Novel derives from the Italian word *novella*, the Spanish word *novela*, and the French word *nouvelle*. It means new, news, or a short story about something new. Abrams (1957: 190) said the matter of literary, *novella* means a small brand of new thing. Then, the word is interpreted as an extended narrative of fiction written in prose. Novels are written in a variety of genres, but they all follow the same standard rules.

2.3 Theories

This chapter is the highlight of the theories that are used by the researcher to analyze the data. The theory from Miller (2002) is applied in identifying the kinds of subordinate clauses. Meanwhile, the theory proposed by Kroeger (2005) applied to analyze the constituent structure of complex sentences found in the novel entitled *Reminders of Him*, by Colleen Hoover.

2.3.1 Types of Complex Sentence

According to Miller (2002: 63) complex sentences consist of a main clause and one or more other clauses subordinate to it. That is, one clause, the main clause, is pre-eminent in a complex sentence and the other clauses, the subordinate clauses, are subject to certain limitations. In other words, subordinate clauses cannot stand alone as a complete notion; it needs a main clause to make sense. He also stated that there are three major types of subordinate clause, such as complement clauses, relative clauses, and adverbial clauses.

2.3.1.1 Complement Clause

According to Miller (2002: 63) these clauses were traditionally called ‘noun clauses’, because they occur in slots in the main clause that can be occupied by ordinary noun phrases, or phrases that has nouns or pronouns as its head. Complement clause is a subordinate clause that serves as the subject, direct object, or prepositional object of a verb. It is used to elaborate the subject’s action furtherly. For Example:

- a. *Elizabeth regretted that she had met Wickham.* (Miller, 2002: 63)
- b. *There was a plan that we would visit Glasgow today but the weather is terrible.*
(Miller, 2002: 64)

2.3.1.2 Relative Clause

Miller (2002: 64) stated that relative clause is used to modifies nouns. A related clause is a dependent clause that provides details regarding the noun or noun phrase it refers to. As adjectives can also alter nouns, relative clauses are sometimes referred to as adjective clauses in older accounts. They do not appear in the same position in English as adjectives, as they normally come before the noun in a noun phrase and come after it.

For example:

- a. *The cottage which Mrs Dashwood accepted was rather small.* (Miller, 2002: 64)
- b. *The gentleman who saved Marianne was Willoughby.* (Miller, 2002: 64)
- c. *The book which Marianne was reading contained poems by Cowper.* (Miller, 2002: 64)

2.3.1.3 Adverbial Clause

Miller (2002: 65) stated that although adverbial clauses are known by the label "adverbial," they actually change complete clauses, like the examples below. Its second important characteristic is that they are adjuncts because they are usually optional elements that make up sentences. Adverbial phrases of reason, time,

concession, manner, or condition, for example, are conventionally categorized according to their meaning, as shown below:

a. Reason

Because Marianne loved Willoughby, she refused to believe that he had deserted her. (Miller, 2002: 65)

b. Time

When Fanny returned, she found Tom Bertram very ill. (Miller, 2002: 65)

c. Concession

Although Mr D’Arcy disliked Mrs Bennet he married Elizabeth. (Miller, 2002: 65)

d. Manner

Henry changed his plans as the mood took him. (Miller, 2002: 65)

e. Condition

If Emma had left Hartfield, Mr Woodhouse would have been unhappy. (Miller, 2002: 65)

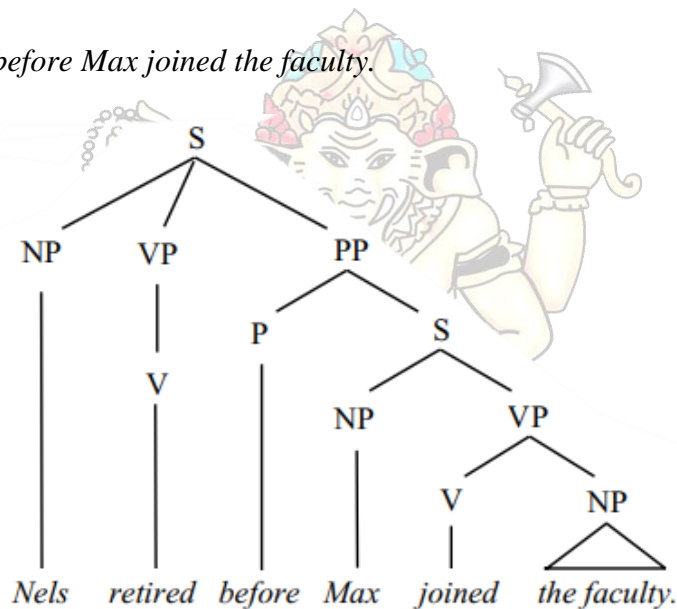
2.3.2 Tree Diagram

The grouping of words and the linear order of words in a phrase can both be represented using tree diagrams, according to Kroeger (2005: 39). It serves to illustrate how a grammatical unit is structured. When linguistic structure is represented by tree diagrams, the node labels give information about each unit's syntactic category (such as "noun," "verb," etc.) and its "size," or position in the grammatical hierarchy (such as "word," "phrase," "clause," etc.).

Prior to examining the sentence structure, it is necessary to identify the sentence's components using linguistic standards. For each distinct language, the number of categories and the distinctive characteristics of each category must be specified independently. Based on general semantic standards, labels are allocated to each category. Once the elements have been determined, a proper tree diagram can be created to depict them.

For example:

Nels retired before Max joined the faculty.



(Kroeger, 2005: 228)