CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In this modern era, people have known that there are so many ways to get knowledge about language, but it cannot be gotten without understanding linguistics. Linguistics is the scientific studies that explain about language study. In Linguistics, people are able to know the language form, how the language comes out from, how to produce the sound of them in Phonetic, how to find the structure of words in Morphology, how to understand the structure of sentences in Syntax, how to understand the meaning of the language in Semantic, and also the context of the language itself in Pragmatic.

Crystal in Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011, p.2) in the book *An Introduction to Language* said that Linguistics shares with other sciences a concern to be objective, systematic, consistent, and explicit in its account of language. It aims to collect data test hypothesis, devise models, and construct theories. However, its subject matter is unique such as at one extreme it overlaps with such "hard" sciences as physics and anatomy, at the other, it involves such traditional "arts" subjects as philosophy and literally criticism. The field of linguistics both science and humanities includes and offers a breadth of coverage that aspiring students of the subject, which becoming the primary source of its appeal.

Language has become something important and needed in this world, especially in the daily life. It is important to understand that language is not a thing. Language has the most important functions in our life, for example, language is one of our tools for communicating with other people. People produce, use and consume language naturally, and done it quietly well. Language also can make a work that comes out in the mind, and then devote it into a group of words and also in literally. With language, of course, people will be easy to get information they want to find and want to know, also can get information that is as an additional knowledge for them for learning a new thing.

Language also often used in a work's life, because it is needed the function of language itself. In this world, there are various types of languages, not infrequently people can communicate with using two or more languages. When someone can speak in two languages, a lot of benefits might be gotten, especially for their work's life. For example, getting colleagues from all around the world and will be easily to communicate with their colleagues.

Many languages are spoken in this world. It is possible that one country may have various languages, and it is natural and normal for us, like breathing and eating, which have done every day, same as when the language is used in daily life. English has become a dominant and international world language. There are more than hundreds of millions people who learned English from babies. With learning English, either in speaking or writing, people will get a lot benefits. In writing, people should know how to make a good sentence. A

good sentence was made by the right structure, and linguistics has the studies about the structure of sentences called syntax.

Burton in his book *Analysing Sentence: An Introduction to English Syntax* (2016, p.6) explain that Syntax, one of the study in Linguistic, the structure of English sentences. People are considering an area which studies the structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences in syntax. The central to the study of syntax is structure. Syntactic structure will be doing three things; first, analyzing linguistic expressions into their constituent; second identifying the categories of those constituents; and the third determining their function.

Syntax deals with how sentences are constructed. Subject (S) always comes before the Verb (V) in English. Sentences do not consist of words, but it consists of phrases. Syntax comes after morphology, a study about the structure or the formation of the words and explains how it may change their form. After getting the groups of words, the next step is combining them into a sentence in syntax.

In Linguistic, clause is the smallest grammatical unit. Clause is a group of words that consist of subject and predicate, it is also called Simple Sentence. For example, *it is raining*. *It* as a subject and *is raining* as the predicate. Subject is about what the sentence about or the topic of the sentence. Clause might be can and cannot express the thought of idea completely. The simplest type of complete clause must have two phrases, one functioning as the subject and the other as the predicate.

Many people might be confused to make distinction between phrases and clauses. Phrase and Clause are different, because there is progression in the size and status of syntactic units: words are smallest than phrases, words are smallest than clauses and phrases are smallest than clauses.

Commonly, there are two kinds of clauses; main and subordinate clauses. Main clause (independent clause), a clause that stands alone as a sentence, also known as simple sentence and subordinate clause (dependent clause), a clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence, but they add an additional information to the main clause. Main and subordinate clause can combine together that called as a complex sentence.

Subordinate clause (dependent clause) modifies the main clause (independent clause) of a sentence or serves as a component of it. The subordinate clause (dependent clause) is divided into three types: 1) Noun Clause, a clause that contains a finite verbs and functioning like a noun within a sentence. There are also three types of Noun Clause, they are: Noun Clause with That, Noun Clause with If/Whether, and Noun Clause with Wh-words; 2) Adjectival Clause (Relative Clause), a clause that modifies a noun. There are two basic types of it, they are: Restrictive and Non-Restrictive; and 3) Adverbial Clause, a clause functions like an adverb in giving information.

In this paper, the writer wants to find the differences between the types of Relative Clauses which are Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Relative clause by the form of those types of Relative Clause which one using a comma and not using the comma in their sentences, and what is the differences by the

meaning of those Relative Clauses. The writer finds samples in the *Paper Towns* Novel by John Green. The writer takes the novel because the writer found the existence of the Relative Clause whether it is Restrictive Clause or Non-Restrictive Clause there. For the samples below, (1a) is the Restrictive and (1b) is the Non-Restrictive.

(1a) "And I don't really have anyone upon whom I want to rain down my wrath," I said, because in truth I didn't. (P.59, L.1299-1301)

In (1a) the sentence has no comma, it means this sentence possesses Relative Clause necessarily, and the Relative Clause gives important information to main or coordinate clause (And I don't really have anyone upon). The important information cannot be omitted, if it was omitted, the sentence would not make sense. Reader will not know who is the anyone upon being mentioned in the sentence, because it also not a specific name or thing.

(1b) and then I asked another girl, and then another, and then Margo, who also said no, and then another, and then I started to cry. (P.61, L.1351-1353)

In (1b) the sentence has comma, it means the sentence has unnecessary information of its Relative Clause (who also said no). If the sentence has a comma, it means that everyone knows who she is, the one being mentioned. So, the information is not important or just for additional information, so this information can be omitted.

Through the above explanations and samples, the writer chooses the tittle of the paper: *"Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses: Finding the Differences in the Paper Towns Novel Syntactically."*

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

    1. Questions of the Research

        a. What types of the Relative Clause that exists in John Green's novel *"Paper Towns"*?

        b. What makes those Relative Clauses different from each other in John Green's novel *"Paper Towns"*?

        c. What types of the Relative Clause that mostly exists in the novel?

    2. Scopes of the Research

        The writer just focuses on the restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses which have difference structurally. Those data are written in John Green's novel *"Paper Towns"*. The writer takes the sample data by two parts of the novel. The theories which are used by the writer are by Burton-Roberts (2015) and Lobeck and Denham (2014). By classifying and analyzing those relative clause types, we can understand its writing, and meaning structurally.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

    1. Objectives of the Research

        a. This research is for identifying what types of the Relative Clause that exist in John Green's novel *"Paper Towns"*.

        b. This research is for knowing what makes those relative clauses different from each other in John Green's novel *"Paper Towns"*.

   c. This research is for finding out what types of those Relative Clauses that mostly exist in the novel.

2. Significances of the Research

Hopefully, this writing of paper can be useful only for the writer himself / herself but also for the reader mainly who learn at least who has relation with English in direct activities.

a. For the Writer

The writer hopes this paper can add the knowledge of students or English learners about Relative Clauses, especially the types of Relative Clause.

b. For the Reader

The writer hopes this paper can give inspiration for the readers who learn English language for special purpose as reference in study. This paper will enrich study on linguistic especially about the types of Relative Clause.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood some theories which exist in the title components from several books of restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses and syntax, the writer tries to explain the operational definitions as the theories which received from source books as follow:

1. Syntax

   Syntax is one of study of language which is focuses on how the structure of making a sentences, how the sentences constructed.

2. Clause

   Clause is a group of words that contain a subject and a verb, smaller than a sentence but bigger than a phrase that have two types, those are: Main Clause (independent or superordinate) and Subordinate Clause (dependent).

3. Subordinate Clause

   Subordinate Clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence, so they need a main clause to add additional information on it. Subordinate clause and main clause can be combined become a complex sentence. Subordinate Clause consist of Noun Clause, Relative Clause (or Adjective Clause) and Adverbial Clause.

4. Relative Clause

   Relative Clause is a clause that gives information about the noun, usually use a relative pronoun.

5. Restrictive Clause

   Restrictive Clause is a clause to help to identify or define someone or something specific.

6. Non-Restrictive Clause

   Non-Restrictive Clause is a clause that gives extra information to the noun. Comma is important in non-relative clause.

7. Sentence

Sentence is consist of subject and verb; groups of phrase or clause.

8. Novel

Novel is a fictitious prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well-edited composition; this paper is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is Introduction which explains about background of the research, questions and scopes of the research, objectives and significance of the research, operational definitions and systematizations of the research.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description which consists of definition of language, definition of syntax, definition of words, definition of phrases, definition of clauses, definition of sentences, definition of novel and the research of the relevance.

Chapter III is Research Methodology which consists of method of the research (1) Time and Place of the Research; 2) Kind of the Research), procedure of the research, techniques of the data collection, technique of the data analysis and source of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis which consists of data description, data analysis and interpretation of the research finding.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion which give conclusion (relates to hypothesis discussion), suggestion (relate to significance of the research).