

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

Words are some of the most important elements in sentence formation. If there are no words then it will not be in the form of a sentence. The words in the sentence itself are very important in the formation of sentences because we can determine what nouns, adjectives, adverbs and pronouns are contained in the sentence. In text, word is the smallest or most basic unit of language in a sentence. As the smallest unit of language, a word can stand alone without the need for additional words or other elements of language, such as subject, predicate or object. In addition, words can also act as a subject, predicate, or object in a sentence.

If a word is a basic unit and consists of only one word, then it is different from a phrase which is a combination of two or more basic words with several characteristics even though it consists of two or more words, a phrase does not have a predicate and cannot become a sentence. But the phrase itself can be a subject, a predicate, or another element in a sentence. There are four basic phrases in English, namely noun phrases, adjective phrases, verb phrases and adverb phrases.

In terms of medial and final positions, as well as the frequent relationships between the object of the independent clause and the subject of the independent clause, the basic structural relationship between the independent clause and the relative clause is explained. When the relative clause is linked to the

independent clause, it can be placed in the middle or at the end of the independent clause. When there is independent clause and a dependent clause in combination appearing in the middle of the relative clause and changing the subject of the independent clause it is called medial position. While the relative clause occurs in the final position, when the independent clause and the dependent clause are combined then the relative clause is placed at the end after the direct object of the independent clause and after the pronoun. Which is the object of the preposition in the independent clause it is called the final position.

According to “Leech (1983, p. 211), Clause is a syntactic unit that has characteristics such as sentences, but clauses are not sentences because clauses must be combined with other clauses in order to form complete sentences.” In the process of forming a clause, an understanding of the elements in its formation is needed, such as the clause pattern and the selection of the right words, one of which is adjective, a clause is a group of words that contains both a subject and a verb. There are usually always clauses and phrases in a sentence. A clause in the sentence may be further explained using the phrase, which is a complementary sentence. Thus, A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. Usually there are always clauses and phrases in a sentence. The clause in the sentence can be explained further by using a phrase which is a complementary sentence

In English, clauses have several types in grammatical structure, namely independent, dependent, noun, adjective, and adverb, which are five different types of clauses. Independent clauses can stand alone without further explanation or support from other sentences, as the name suggests. A dependent clause is a clause or sentence that requires explanation from another sentence or support from another sentence so that the function and purpose of the dependent clause can be understood.

A clause that serves as a noun is known as a noun clause. Noun clauses can serve as subjects of sentences, objects of prepositions, or verbs, just like nouns do. A noun clause is made up of a subject and a verb. An adjective clause is a group of words that serve as an adjective in a sentence and serve to clarify nouns and pronouns. The final type is an adverb clause, which can be thought of as a sentence's description or as a complement.

The types of clauses typically used as adjectives to describe nouns are known as relative clauses or adjective clauses. A noun or pronoun used in the sentence may also be defined in the adjective clause. Adjective clauses require other clauses or do not stand alone. As a result, an adjective clause needs a main clause to have meaning.

The adjective clause will describe the main clause. There must be a verb in the sentence. A clause typically has a subject and a verb phrase. A clause that cannot stand alone (depends on a sentence) is an adjective clause or relative clause. Nouns or pronouns can be modified with this clause.

When combining several sentences to identify or give more information about nouns and pronouns, relative clauses are frequently preceded by a relative pronoun that takes the place of a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun. Adjective clauses typically follow the word they alter to serve as the new subject of the sentence that comes next.

In addition there are two categories of adjective clauses, namely relative pronouns and relative adverbs. An adjective clause generally begins with a relative pronoun: Who, whom, that, which, and whose. Many people struggle the correct use of relative pronouns, particularly when to use that or that or which and who or whom. This research will provide an overview of what a relative clause is and how to use relative pronouns correctly in various types of relative clause. Adjective clause can also begin with relative adverb: where, when and why. The adverb connects the independent clause to the noun in the sentence. Relative adverbs modify the verbs in independent clause.

In general, there are several types of adjective clauses: medial and final position, restrictive and non-restrictive. Medial and final position is when the relative is associated with the independent clause. it can be placed in the middle or at the end of the independent cause there by combining the independent clause there by combining the independent clause with relative clause to form one sentence. Restrictive and non -restrictive: some call it defining and non-defining clause. Non-restrictive, it is nature is only an addition so that its exitance is not always needed in a sentence. Restrictive, it is provide important information about noun.



Sentences are units of several words arranged in grammar. Contain at least one main clause. A sentence must have a subject and a verb, but may or may not have an object. There are 4 kinds of sentences: declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, imperative sentences and exclamatory sentences. Declarative sentences are sentences that are used to make statements, either in affirmative positive or negative forms. An interrogative sentence is a sentence used to make a question, either in the affirmative or negative form. Exclamatory sentences are sentences that are used to express strong feelings. Imperative sentences are sentence, that function to give orders or prohibitions.

Different types of sentences can be identified based on their usage or structure. Simple sentences, compound sentences, compound sentences, and compound-complex sentences can all be classified according to their structure. Complex sentences are sentences that contain one independent clause and one dependent clause to become a complete sentence. So, join independent clauses and hanging clauses by using the subordinate conjunction to connect them so that they become complex sentences.

In linguistics, the rules in sentence structure are explained in the science of syntax, the main roles of the study of syntax as a branch of linguistics that studies the intricacies of sentence formation. "syntax" refers to the rules that govern how words are combined to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntactic categories in certain forms that fill syntactic functions to describe the different classes of words used in forming a sentence, such as: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. And in English,

syntactic patterns are acceptable word order in sentences and clauses that have several syntactical functions including: subject, predicate, object, and adverb.

The novel was chosen for this study, entitled *The Bridges of Madison County*. It is a novel written in the 90s by Robert James Waller, photographer, author, and professor of management at the University of Northern Iowa. This novel is best sold in the United States. Several years after the novel was firstly published, the film was made with the same title, *The Bridges of Madison County*.

The same as the novel, the movie also won a lot of movie awards. It is not merely because this novel is best sold and the movie that is derived from it won a lot of awards that the writer chooses this novel as the subject, but it is more because of some uniqueness of this novel. The novel is presented as a novelization of a true story, but it is entirely fictional. The novel is one of the bestselling books of the 20th century, with 60 million copies sold worldwide. The writer analyses the novel named *The Bridges of Madison County* by Robert James Waller.

From the research background mentioned above, this research can provide an overview of the thoughts and problems that will be solved by researchers in this study. To analyze complex sentences: *Medial and Final Positions in The Novel The Bridges of Madison County* by Robert James Waller.

## **B. Question and Scopes of the Research**

### **1. Question of the Research**

Based on the previous background, the following problems arise:

1. How to identify relative position in complex sentences found in the novel?
2. What is the function of the relative clause in a complex sentence?

### **2. Scopes of the Research**

There are many aspects to constructing sentences in grammar. From this study focused on the analysis relative position in the complex sentences found in the novel. The writer also focuses on analyzing the dominant position in the relative clause sentences found in the novel. This study took data from one of the literary works of a writer named Robert James Waller a novel entitled *The Bridges of Madison County*. This study using the theory of the book *Explaining English Grammar* by George Yule to solve the problems that will be examined in this study.

## **C. Objective and Significance of the Research**

Based on the previous statement, the research objectives are as follows:

### **1. Objective of the Research**

The objective of this research is to answer or solve the research questions that have been described for this research

- a. To identify relative positions in complex sentences found in the novel.
- b. To analyze the function of the relative clause in a complex sentence.

## **2. Significance of the Research**

The significance of this study is that the writer hopes it can provide more benefits for readers and students. Theoretically, this scientific research is expected to contribute ideas to the development of insight into grammar and the use of medial and final positions in relative clauses used in writing the novel *The Bridges of Madison County* to describe the situation in it.

Practically, writing this study is able to add knowledge, especially for the public, students, and readers can learn and understand the use of relative clauses and identify the medial and final positions in the novel. This study is deliberately made for the field of language and social sciences to share knowledge in the field of language and literature for readers.

### **D. Operational Defination**

The writer will explain one by one the terms that will be used in this study, through the following:

#### **1. Word**

Word is the smallest part in a sentence or can also be called a word is one of the structural parts in a sentence



## 2. Phrase

A phrase is a combination of two or more words to form a single unit that does not have a predicate and meaning that can change according to the context

## 3. Medial and final position

Medial and end position is where the placement of connecting words in a sentence to underline a subject/object in a sentence how interconnected everything.

## 4. Relative clause

Relative clauses are one type of dependent clause. Relative clause is a sentence by combining other sentences that are still related to using pronouns/conjunctions in the sentence

## 5. Clause

Clause is a unit of language that has a subject and predicate to form a simple sentence

## 6. Complex sentence

Complex Sentence is a combination of independent clause and dependent clause sentences by adding conjunctions in the sentence.

## 7. Novel

The novel is an interesting fiction essay with all the dramas, conflicts, plot and backgrounds that are raised in a book form to entertain the reader.

## **E. Systematization of the Research**

Systematization of the Research means to present the paper in well composition. The research is divided into three chapters as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction explains about Background of the Research and Reason why the writer chooses the research, Questions and Scopes of the Research, Objectives and Significances of the Research, Operational Definitions, and Systematization of the research which consist the resume of the content of the research as a whole

Chapter II is Theoretical description consists of description of sentence, grammar, adjective clause (relative clause), novel and relevance of the research.

Chapter III is Methodology of the Research consists of Method of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis, and Data Sources.

Chapter IV is Data analysis presents the Data Description, Data Analysis, and Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion give the summary of the conclusion which relate to discussion and Suggestion relates to the advice for the development.