

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. An Adjective

1. Definition of Adjective

Some definitions are given by linguist about writing. According to Marcella Frank in their book on the title “*Modern English a practical reference guide*”, “The adjective is a modifier that has the grammatical property of comparison. Is often identified by special derivational endings or by special adverbial modifiers that precede it. It’s most usual is before the noun it modifies, but it fills other position as well.”¹ This means that, the adjective is modifier noun or pronoun to make it more specific. because the position adjective before noun.

Mary Ansell said in her book “*Free English Grammar*” that ”Adjective is the words which are used to modify nouns or pronoun are usually referred to as adjective.”² The writer concludes that an adjective is when a word preceding a noun does not merely describe the object being referred to, but helps to define or identify the type of meant, the word preceding the noun can be called a defining adjective.

¹ Marcella Frank, *Modern English a practical reference guide*, (New York University: Prentice-Hall, 1972), p. 109

² Mary Ansell, *Free English Grammar*, (England: second edition: Seyfihoca, 2000), p. 294

For Examples:

- a) Large trees could be seen.
- b) They are happy.
- c) A fine young man
- d) An enjoyable birthday party

On the sentence s above (a) constructions, the adjective is modifier noun or pronoun a). ‘Large trees could be seen’ is large modifies the noun trees. And the sentence (b). ‘They are happy’ is happy modifies the pronoun they. The sentence above (c). ‘A fine young man’ and (d). ‘An enjoyable birthday party’ are young and birthday are fixed expressions which are commonly used to refer to certain type of thing.

While Haryana stated in his book on the tittle “*writing I*” that:

An adjective is modified a noun by describing, identifying, or quantifying words in the position of attributive and predicative. Attributive means the adjective usually comes before the noun that it describes while predicative means the adjective comes after linking verb of copula.³

2. Type of Adjective

Remember that adjectives can modify as well as describe other words, and we will find it much easier to identify different type of adjective when we see them.

³ Haryana, *Writing I*, (Serang. IAIN” SMH Banten: Hcpublishing, 2013), p.

1. Articles

There are only three articles, and all of them are adjectives: *a*, *an*, and *the*. Because they are used to discuss non-specific things and people, *a* and *an* are called indefinite article.

For example:

- a) Please give me *a* banana.
- b) I eat *an* apple.
- c) I want *the* red apple

On the sentences above (a) and (b) constructions, they are specific names. And the sentence (c) construction, the word *the* is called the definite article.

2. Demonstrative Adjective

Like the article *the*, Demonstrative adjectives are used to indicate or demonstrate specific *people, animals, or things*, *these, those, this, and that* are demonstrative adjectives.

For example:

- a) *This* movie is my favorite.
- b) Please put *those* cookies on the blue plate.

3. Possessive Adjective

As the name indicates, possessive adjective are used to indicate possession. They are: *My, Your, His, Her, Its, Our, their*. Possessive adjective also function as possessive pronouns.

4. Numbers Adjectives

When they are used in sentences, numbers are almost always adjective. We can tell that a number is an adjective when it answers the question.

- a. Cardinal, such as: four, twenty, one hundred, etc
- b. Ordinal, such as: fourth, twenty, one hundredth, etc.

5. Interrogative Adjectives

There are three interrogative adjectives: *which*, *what* and *whose*. Like all other types of adjective, interrogative adjectives modify nouns. As we probably know, all three of these words are used to ask questions.

For example:

- a. *Which* option sounds best to you?
- b. *What* time should we go?
- c. *Whose* socks are those?

6. Indefinite Adjectives

Like the articles *a* and *an*, indefinite adjectives are used to discuss non-specific things. The most common indefinite adjective are *any*, *many*, *no*, *several*, and *few*.⁴

A. Clauses

1. Definition of clauses

According to Jack C. Richards in his book on the title “*Functional English Grammar*” that “Clause is can be independent or dependent. Independent clauses can potentially

⁴ Frank, loc. Cit.

stand alone and are not structurally dependent on other clauses. If a sentence has only one clause, that clause is, of course, normally an independent clause. The following sentences consist of two independent clauses.”⁵

For example:

- a) you get off at the shop just before the beach
- b) while it was cooling

On the clauses above (a, b) constructions, they are clauses. (a) *you get off at the shop just before the beach* that clause is independent clause, the function is *you* as subject, *get off* as verb, *at the shop just before the beach* as complement. (b) *while it was cooling* that clause is dependent clause, the function is *while* as conjunction, *it* as subject, and *was cooling* as verb.

According to Frank, Clause is defined in the same way as a sentence. It is a full predication that contains a subject and a predicate with a finite verb.⁶ That means that, Clause is a full predication that consist one subject and one predicate. According to Patricia Byrd and Bevely Bens in their book on the title “*Applied English Grammar*” that “ clause is a group of words with a subject-verb combination.”⁷ This means that, clause is the category words by subject-verb combination.

⁵ Jack C. Richards, *Functional English Grammar*. (City University of Hong Kong.), p. 247

⁶ Frank, Op. Cit. 222

⁷ Patria Byrd and Bevely Bens. *Applied English Grammar*(United States:Heinle, 2011), p. 248

According to Wren And H. Martin in their book on the title "*Edition High School English Grammar And Composition*" that "Clause is such group of words which form part of a sentence, and contains a subject and predicate is called a clause."⁸ This means that, clause is part of sentence which consist one subject and verb. According to Haryana in his book on the title "*Writing*" that "A clause is a group of words containing a subject and averb. It can be independent and dependent clauses."⁹ Based on the statement of expert above the writer concludes that: the clause is a group words which contain subject and verb, and followed by dependent clause and independent clause.

2. Kinds of Clause

According to Haryana in his book on title "Writing 1" that:

Independent clause is can stand alone as a sentence because it has a complete meaning. A dependent clause is cannot stand alone as sentence; it begins with subordinators such as: *after, although, as, as if, as soon as, because, before, even though, how, if, since, that, though, thus, unless, until, what, when, whenever, where, wherever, whether, which, while, who, whose, etc.* A dependent clause must be connected to the independent clauses to make it complete."¹⁰

⁸ Wren And H. Martin. *Edition High School; English Grammar And Composition*, New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Ltd. 2000. Page.196

⁹ Haryana, Op. Cit. 22

¹⁰ Haryana, op, it. 22

For example:

- a) the operator repairs a computer in his room
- b) they are very expensive
- c) since she went to America
- d) before my father became a president

On the clauses above (a, b, c, d) construction, (a, b) they are independent clauses or we call that complete sentence. The function from (a, b) are subject is underlined once, and the verb is underlined twice. The clause (c, d) they are dependent clause and it begins with subordinator. The function from (c, d) are subject is underlined once, and the verb is underlined twice.

Based on the statement of expert above the writer concludes that: Independent clause can stand alone as a sentence without subordinate or others, because independent clause has complete meaning. Difference from dependent clause, it begins with subordinator because dependent clause must be connected to the independent clause to make complete meaning.

Based on statement of Fuad Mas'ud that "Main Clause is Independent Clause can stand alone as a sentences and the subordinate clause is the sentence that also called dependent clause is series of the word that contain subject and predicate but do not have the understanding that perfect".¹¹

¹¹ Fuad Mas'ud, *Essentials of English Grammar*, (Yogyakarta:BPFE, 2005), third edition, p.151

For example:

- a) I will go *if you go*
- b) she won't come *unless you invite her*
- c) I enjoy my job *although i work long hours*

On the clauses above (a, b, c, d) construction, two of clauses they are Independent clause and dependent clause. (a) "I will go" as Independent clause whereas "*if you go*" is italic types as dependent clause. (b) she won't come as independent clause and "*unless you invite her*" in italic types as dependent clause. (c) "as dependent clause" as Independent clause while "*although i work long hours*" is italic types as dependent clause.

According to Patricia Byrd and Beverly in their book on title "Applied English Grammar" that "Independent or main clause is complete by itself, that is divided into two types there are: simple sentence and compound sentence. And Dependent or Subordinate is a subordinate or dependent clause must be attached to an independent clause. Each subordinate clause has one subject-verb combination. There are three types of subordinate clause.

1. Adverbial clauses is adverbial clause give manner, place, reason, time, and other adverbial meanings.
2. Relative (adjective) clauses is relative clauses influence the meanings of noun.
3. Noun clauses is noun clauses take the place of noun.

Subordinate (dependent) clause cannot stand alone as sentences. They must be connected to independent (main) clauses. If a subordinate clause is written alone, it is called a

fragment. A fragment is an incomplete sentence and should be avoided in formal written English. The writer only explains about the types of dependent clause or subordinate. There are:

- a) Adverbial clause is a subordinate clause is introduced by a subordinate word, a word that relates the meaning of the subordinate clause to the meaning of the independent clause. Writer can choose among several subordinating words to find the best word to express the relationship between adverbial clauses and independent clauses. In addition, the word *after*, *although*, *because*, *if*, *since*, *and* *when* are called subordinating words or subordinating conjunctions. The clauses created with these subordinating words are called adverbial clause. Adverbial clauses are types of subordinate or dependent clauses.

For example:

- a. *after* the test was over, we went to cafeteria for lunch
- b. we went to cafeteria for lunch *after* the test was over

The purpose of adverbial clause provide information like that provided by single-verb adverbs. Adverbial clauses and simple adverbs answer questions such as *when?* *where?* *why?* *how?*

- a. *when* class was over, we went to the computer lab
- b. we went to the lab *immediately*

When an adverbial clause precedes an independent clause, a comma is used after the adverbial clause. And no comma is needed when an adverbial clause follows an independent clause.

Pattern # 1		
Subordinating word	Subordinate clause	Independent clause
<i>after</i> <i>although</i> <i>because</i> <i>before</i> <i>if</i> <i>since</i> <i>when</i>	Subject + verb	Subject + verb
Subordinate adverbial clause independent clause when we finished the project, we had a party to celebrate		

Pattern # 2		
Independent clause	Subordinating word	Subordinating word
Subject + verb	<i>after</i> <i>although</i> <i>because</i> <i>before</i> <i>if</i> <i>since</i> <i>when</i>	Subject + verb
Independent clause Subordinate adverbial clause we had a party to celebrate when we finished the project		

- b) Adjective clauses modify nouns and usually begin with a relative pronoun and sometimes with a subordinating conjunction. Here are examples of dependent clauses that are adjective clauses:

For examples:

- a. *that* I sold him
 - b. *who* is intelligent
- c) Noun clause is name a person, place, thing or idea. Since it acts as a noun, it can be a subject, object, a subject complement, an object complement or an appositive. Here are examples of dependent clause that are noun clauses:

- a. *why* she said that
- b. *how* they would get there

According to Graham Lock in his book “*Functional English An Introduction for Second Language Teacher*” that “Dependent clause is can called subordinate clause. It has a subject and predicate but, unlike an independent clause, cannot stand by itself. A corollary of that is, of course, that every sentence must have at least one independent clauses.”¹² This means that, the dependent clause begins by subordinate because the dependent clause can’t stand alone.

¹² Graham Lock, *Functional English An Introduction for Second Language Teacher*. Cambridge : University Press. 1996. P.249

B. Definition of Complex Sentence

While Pratiwi Andika stated in his book on the title “*How to Write in English Correctly*” that “Complex Sentence is a sentences that contains one independent clause and one dependent clause.”¹³ That means, the complex sentence is combines by independent clause and dependent clause. In other hand, the complex sentence is one containing a principal clause and one or more subordinate clause. According to Marcella Frank that “The complex sentence is a sentence contains one or more dependent (subordinate) clause. A dependent clause contains a full subject and predicate beginning with a word that attaches the clause to an independent clause (called the main clause).”¹⁴ In addition, the complex sentence is a sentence that combines one independent clause with at least one dependent.

For Examples:

- a) *Although Denise had some doubts, she found the courses very useful.*
- b) *Computers have come a long way since they first came on the market.*
- c) *The woman who stands in front of my house is my friend.*

On the sentences above (a) constructions, the complex sentence it has a dependent clause. (a) *Although Denise had some doubts, she found the courses very useful* is ‘although as

¹³ PratiwiAndika, *How to Write in English Correctly* (Bekasi: LaskarAngkasa 2007) 122

¹⁴ Marcella Frank, *Modern English Part II Sentence and Complex Structure*,(New york University: Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, new jersey, 1972). 1

subordinate, *Denise* as subject and *had* as verb and followed by an independent clause such as *she* as subject, *found* as verb, so that form a complete thought .

The sentence (b) constructions, the complex sentence its begins with a independent clause. (b) *Computers have come a long way since they first came on the market* is *computer* as subject, *have come* as verb. that forms a complete thought, followed by a dependent clause such as *they* as subject and *came* as verb.

The sentence (c) constructions, that is the adjective clause. (a) *the woman is my friend* is *the woman* as subject and *is* as verb. While in clause '*who stands in front of my house*' is *who* as subject and *stands* as verb.

According to Alice in her book "*Introduction to Academic Writing*", "The complex sentence is a combination of one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s)." ¹⁵ Meanwhile, A Complex sentence has one independent clause and one (more) dependent clauses(s). each dependent clause begin with subordinator: *after, although, as, as if, as soon as, because, before, even though, how, if, since, so that, that, though, unless, until, what, whenever, where, wherever, whatever, whether, while, who, whom, and whose*. The dependent clause cannot stand alone as a complete sentence although it has a subject and a verb. Put the comma after the dependent clause" ¹⁶.

¹⁵ Alice Oshima, *Introduction to Academic Writing*, (New York:2007), 27

¹⁶ Haryana, op. cit., 56.

Example:

- d) *Since* she was child, she liked to learn writing.
- e) She liked to learn writing *since* she was child.
- f) *You* may know where she lives.
- g) *Where* she live is not my business.

On the sentences above (d, e, f, g) construction, it can be seem that complex sentence is a series of clauses that consist of two or more clause on the production of a more complete understanding.

According to Patricia Byrd and Beverly Bens in their book on the tittle “Applied English Grammar”that:

A complex sentence is adds a subordinate clause to simple sentence. The subordinate clause is called a dependent clause while the simple sentence is called the independent clause. A subordinate or dependent clause cannot be used alone. It cannot be used as a separate sentence. An independent clause is the same thing as a sentence. When you are writing or editing your written English, you might use appendix B, “Similar joining words, “to remind yourself of your choices for making complex sentences.¹⁷

In addition, The a complex sentence is made up of a simple sentence plus one (or more) subordinate clause(s). subordinate means that a sentence become a part of another sentence. Those means that, the complex sentence is change a simple sentence to become complex sentence by add one or more subordinate clause.

For example:

¹⁷ Byrd and Bens, op,cit. 45.46

- h) *Although* I speak two other languages, I am studying English because I want to study engineering in the U.S.

On the sentence above (h) construction, it is complex sentence because in the complex sentence there are subordinate to connected to the independent clause.

C. Definition of Adjective Clause

According to Haryana that “Adjective clause that is also called relative clause, means a member of a compound or complex sentence containing as adjective that modifies a noun or pronoun. The clause begins with relative pronoun; *who, which, whom, that*, and relative adverbs: *when, where, why and possessive: whose*. An Adjective clause means clause that functions as adjective modifying a noun or pronoun.

According to Thomson and Martinet, There are three of relative clause: Defining, non-defining and connective”¹⁸ That means, defining relative clause is to give essential information about someone or something. Information that we need in order to understand what or who is being referred to. And different between non- defining relative clause we can use non-defining relative to give extra information about the person or thing. It is not necessary information. We don’t need it to understand who or what is being referred to.

Adjective clause and adverbial clauses: it is considered important to clarify the features of adjective clauses, in order

¹⁸ A. J, Thomson and A. V, Martinet, A Practical English Grammar, (Hong Kong: Oxford University Press Printed, 1995), p. 81.

that the readers can differentiated adjective clause from other clauses.

As a clause, an adjective clause has its own subject and verb. Robert states that “Relative clauses always have the Subject – Verb (or Subject Auxiliary) and order”¹⁹

For instance:

- a) The man who lives in the house is a surgeon.
- b) The river which flows through town is polluted.

On the sentence above (a) constructions, The adjective clause called relative adjective that modifies noun or pronoun.

(a). ‘The man is a surgeon’ is independent clause and the function from that is ‘*The man* as subject, *is* as verb and *surgeon* as complement. And ‘who lives in the house’ is dependent clause and the function from that is *who* as subject, *lives* as verb and *in the house* as complement. This dependent clause is adjective clause that modifies *the man*.

The sentence above (b) constructions, the adjective clause called relative adjective that modifies noun or pronoun. (b). ‘the river is polluted’ is independent clause and the function from that is ‘*the river* as subject, *is* as verb and *polluted* as complement. And ‘which flows through town’ is dependent clause and the function from that is ‘*which* as subject, *flows* as verb and *through town* as complement. This dependent clause is adjective clause that modifies *the river*.

¹⁹ Robert Krohn, *English Sentence Structure*, (USA: University of Michigan Press, 1986), p.180.

The second feature of adjective clause is to modify a noun or pronoun. Relating to this, Betty Schrampher Azar said, “An adjective clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun or pronoun.”²⁰

Example:

c) I thanked the woman who helped me.

On the sentences above © constructions, the adjective clause modifies noun or pronoun. © ‘I thanked the woman’ is independent clause and it have the function such as “*I* “ as subject, *thanked* as verb and *the woman* as object. And ‘who helped me’ is dependent clause that have the function is “*who* as subject, *helped* as verb and *me* as object. This dependent clause is adjective clause that modifies *the woman*.

An adjective clause is a dependent clause or subordinate clause. A dependent clause is a clause that can’t stand by itself because it does not express complete thoughts. As Betty said that “A dependent clause must be connected to an independent clause is a dependent clause”.²¹

For examples:

d) who is kind to animal?

e) whom I met

f) when the Olympic games are held

²⁰ Betty Schrampher Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*, (New Jersey: Prentice Hall Regents, 1989), Second Edition, p. 238.

²¹ Betty SchrampherAzar, *Fundamental of English Grammar*, (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1985), Second Edition, p. 309.

On the clauses above (d, e, f) constructions, that is dependent clause or subordinate. Those can't stand alone because does not have complete meaning.

Since an adjective clause that belongs to a dependent clause cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause. In connecting with the adjective clause as dependent clause to independent clause, some certain introductory words are used. Actually, those introductory words are provided into categories namely relative pronoun and relative adverbs.

Relative pronoun consist of *that, which, who, whom, and whose*. Relative adverbs consist of *when, where, why, after, since and before*. The further explanation of these introductory words usage will be presented in point C in this chapter.

Moreover, relating to the above explanation. George E. Wishon and Julia M. Burks stated in their book "*Lets Write English*" that:

An adjective clause is dependent clause used as an adjective: it modifies a noun or pronoun. Theses clause are introduced by two different kinds of words which always occur just after the noun that the modifies. Adjective clause are usually introduced by the relative pronouns who, whom, whose, which, and that. These pronoun functions in noun position in the clause they introduce.²² That means, adjective clause is same as dependent clause and the function to modifies noun and pronoun.

²² George E. Wishon and Julis M. Burks, *Lets Write English*, (New York: Litton Educational Publishing, Inc, 1980), p. 165

For example:

- a) He paid money to the man who had done the work.
- b) He paid the man whom he had hired.
- c) Here is a book which (or that) describes animals.
- d) This is the years when the PON games are held.
- e) Give me one good reason why you did that.

The sentences above (a, b, c, d, e, f, g) constructions, that (a) is relative pronoun *who* precedes the adjective clause, that “*He paid money to the man*” as independent clause, “*who*” as relative pronoun and “*had done the work.*” as adjective clause. (b) is relative pronoun *whom* precedes the adjective clause. That “*He paid the man*” as independent clause, “*whom*” as relative pronoun and “*he had hired*” as adjective clause. (c) is relative pronoun *which or that* precedes the adjective clause, that “*Here is a book*” as independent clause, “*which (or that)*” as relative pronoun and “*describes animals*” as adjective clause. (d), relative pronoun *when* precedes the adjective clause, that “*This is the years*” as independent clause, *when* as relative pronoun and *the PON games are held* as adjective clause. (e) is relative adverb *why* precedes the adjective clause, that “*Give me one good reason*” as independent, “*why*” as relative pronoun and “*you did that*” as adjective clause.

Based on the statement of expert above the writer concludes that: Adjective clause is relative clause it modify noun and pronoun and it begins relative pronoun such as: *who*,

which, whom, that, and relative adverbs: *when, where, why* and *possessive: whose*. And adjective clause is one independent and more dependent clause.