

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In written mass media, there are so many information containing ideas, arguments, suggestions, criticisms, and opinions. There are several kinds of written mass media such as newspaper, booklets, press releases, and magazine. From all of the written mass media, magazine is read mostly by younger, such as the writer. The magazine represents the soul of the younger in terms of looks attractive but still does not leave the plus side where the readers get extensive information and helpful. The magazine also contains infotainment and specific information of particular sides. The magazine is designed with inspirational images and color. This is certainly better suited to younger. However, it still can be read by all ages.

The writer's interest is in *The New Yorker* magazine. This magazine does not only show infotainment but also contains interesting and useful information, such as politics, social issues, art, humor, and culture. This magazine conveys what you want to read in music, art, books, and education. It becomes an important point because the reader will know a lot about other things although it was not the main topic of authorship. With the description and explanation, *The New Yorker* magazine contains writings that is long enough by certain genre. It certainly contains many complex clauses. This one is a topic that will be analyzed in this thesis.

A complex clause consist of a main clause and one or more other clauses subordinate to it. The main clause is preeminent in a complex clause and the other clauses (the subordinate clauses) are subject to certain limitations. Tallerman (2011: 84) stated that a complex clause consist of more than one clause.

A subordinate clause cannot stand by itself without being accompanied by the main one. As Tallerman said (2011: 85) “a main clause and a subordinate clause which is embedded within the matrix clause”. The main clause is the independent one. It is a single clause that can stand alone without a subordinate clause because its construction consists of one subject and predicate. For example:

I wondered [whether/if Lee had gone]. (Tallerman 2011: 85)

The clause above is a complex clause. The clause consists of subordination. The main clause in the complex clause above is *I wondered*. In other hand, *whether/if Lee had gone* is subordinate to it.

Between an independent clause and the dependent one have a structural relationship of inequality. Lock (1996: 248-249) said that the structural relationship in complex clause is binding. In binding, the clauses are in a relationship of inequality. It means that there are independent and dependent elements inside the clauses. Among them are binded by subordinating conjunction. As Miller said “the subordinating conjunctions or named as complementisers are commonly used to connect among clauses in complex clauses” (2002: 66). For example:

Although the sun is shining, it's raining in my heart. (Lock, 1996: 248-249)

The complex clause above is a clause with inequality relationship. It consists of dependent clause and independent one. *Although the sun is shining* is the dependent clause and *it's raining in my heart* is the independent one. The clauses are binded by subordinating conjunction *although*.

Subordinate clauses have several types. Azar said (2004: 216-315), the types of subordinate clauses are noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverb clauses. They have their own function. Such as noun clauses function as subjects or objects toward the main clauses, adjective clauses function to modify the nouns and pronouns toward the main clauses, and adverb clauses function to modify verbs toward the main clauses. Therefore, the functions of them are similar with noun phrases, adjective phrases, and adverb phrases.

Subordinate clauses are introduced by special kind of words. For example an adjective clause is linked to an NP in the main clause by a relative pronoun such as *who, whom, which, whose, that, when, why* or *where*. The relative pronoun comes after the NP that the clause modifies. As well as other types of clauses, they are also introduced by certain words.

Complex clauses can be found in spoken and written. The data that are taken from *The New Yorker* magazine is library research. The writer takes data from written text source because the writer wants to detect the usage of complex clause in the written text, especially *The New Yorker Magazine*. The usage of subordinate clauses in *The New Yorker Magazine* is the writer's concern. Moreover, this thesis will

explain the subordinate clauses found in *The New Yorker Magazine* deeply as the unit of complex clauses.

1.2 Identification of Problem

The describing of this research are to find

1. What are the types of subordinate clauses and their syntactic functions in complex clauses found in *The New Yorker Magazine*?
2. What are the constraints of subordinate clause in complex clauses found in *The New Yorker Magazine*?

1.3 Objective of Study

This research present to the reader in order to know

1. To explain about subordinate clauses and their syntactic functions in complex clauses found in *The New Yorker Magazine*.
2. To set up the constraints of subordinate clauses inside complex clauses found in *The New Yorker Magazine*.

1.4 Scope of Study

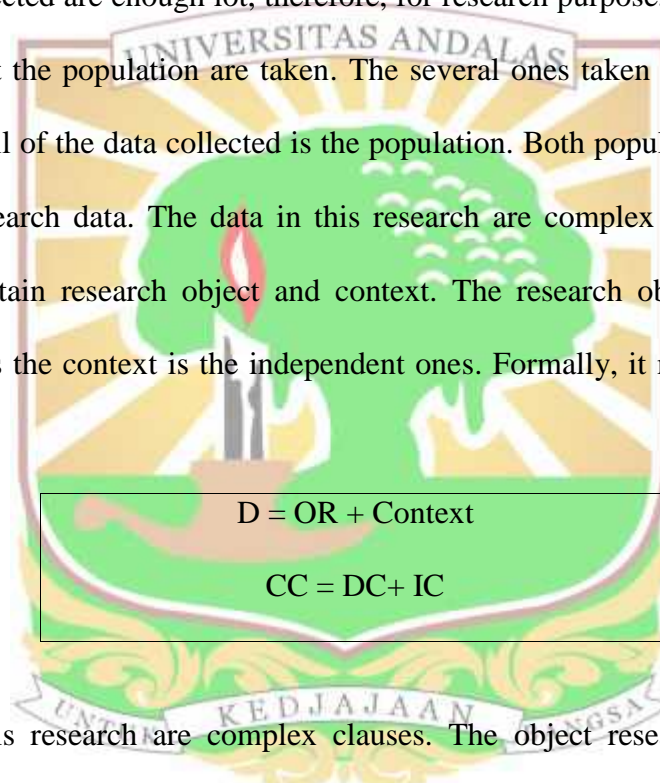
In this study, the writer limits the study only on independent clauses and dependent ones. Although the clause complex is divided into compound clauses and complex clauses, the writer only uses the complex clause as the data of this study because the complex clauses consist of subordinate clauses, which are the object of analyses. To explain the analyses, the writer applies Azar's theory to know the types of subordinate clauses and supported by Tallerman's theory about complex clauses

and subordination, then Quirk and Greenbaum's theory about SPOCA function in matrix clauses and supported by Kaplan's and Miller's theories.

1.5 Method of Study

1.5.1 Population and Sample

As Sudaryanto said (1993:36) that population is similar with universum. All of the data collected are enough lot, therefore, for research purpose, only several ones which represent the population are taken. The several ones taken are the sample. In another hand, all of the data collected is the population. Both population and samples contain the research data. The data in this research are complex clauses. The data themselves contain research object and context. The research object is dependent clauses whereas the context is the independent ones. Formally, it may be diagrammed as follows



The data in this research are complex clauses. The object research is dependent clauses and the context is independent clauses.

1.5.2 Source of Data

The source of data for this research is from *The New Yorker Magazine*. The magazine was published on February 2015. The writer takes data from this magazine randomly. This is because this research will represent many data that complete

enough and specific for analyzing. The data of this research are complex clauses where they have quite many in of this magazine. The research object (subordinate clauses), which basically functions as additional information, is suitable with this magazine which purpose to inform the reader.

1.5.3 Procedure of Study

Some procedures of this research are applied in this study; (1) collecting the data, (2) analyzing the data, and (3) presenting the result of analyses. In collecting the data, the writer applies observational method and note taking technique because the data are taken from the magazine.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses Distributional Methods and its techniques such as deletion, substitution, expansion, permutation, and paraphrasing technique by Sudaryanto (1993). The analyses are conducted with some steps; first the writer identifies the type of subordinate clauses that are found and the constraint of complex clauses, second the writer evidences the function of subordinate clauses are similar with noun, adjective and adverb phrase by using distributional method techniques.

In presenting the result of analyses, the writer applies Informal and Formal Methods by Sudaryanto (1993: 145). Informal method is the way of presenting the result of analysis by using explanatory clause. On the other hand, Informal method presents the result of analysis by using symbols and tables.