

## CHAPTER VII

### CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer concludes that complex clauses have one independent clause and two or more dependent ones. Sometimes, they have one independent clause and one dependent clause. The dependent clauses can be represented by subordinate clauses i.e noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverbial clauses. This can be described based on the result of analyses.

Based on the analyses, the writer finds out that there are three types of subordinate clauses: noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverbial clauses. Noun clauses introduced by *that* functions as object, noun clause introduced by *what* functions as object, noun clause introduced by *why* functions as complement, noun clause introduced by *how* functions as complement, and noun clause introduced by *that* function as object. On the other hand, the adjective clauses introduced by *that* functions to modify object, introduced by *who* functions to modify object, introduced by *which* functions to modify subject, introduced by *whose* functions to modify object, and introduced by *whom* functions to modify subject. In another hand, adverb clauses introduced by *even though* functions as disjunct, introduced by *while* functions as adjunct, introduced by *because* functions as disjunct, introduced by *when* functions as adjunct, and introduced by *when* functions as adjunct.

The evidence that the subordinate clauses i.e is have similar function as noun phrases, adjective phrases, and adverb phrases by using the techniques of

distributional method. These are the result of them: the noun clause introduced by *that* can be proven by paraphrase, substitution, and expansion technique. The noun clause introduced by *what* can be proven by substitution and expansion technique, the noun clause introduced by *why* can be proven by substitution technique. The noun clause introduced by *how* can be proven by substitution and expansion techniques. The noun clause introduced by *that* can be proven by paraphrase, substitution, and expansion technique. On the other hand the adjective clause introduced by *that* can be proven by paraphrase and expansion technique, the adjective clause introduced by *who* can be proven by paraphrase and expansion technique, the adjective clause introduced by *which* can be proven by paraphrase and expansion technique. In another hand, the adverb clause introduced by *even though* can be proven by permutation and deletion technique, the adverb clause introduced by *while* can be proven by paraphrase, permutation, and deletion technique, the adverb clause introduced by *because* can be proven by paraphrase, permutation, and deletion technique, the adverb clause introduced by *when* can be proven by permutation, substitution, and deletion technique, the adverb clause introduced by *when* can be proven by permutation, substitution, and deletion technique.

The functions of them in the syntactic constraint are; the noun clauses function as complement in the complex clauses, the adjective clauses function as subject and object complement in the complex clauses or can be called as adjunct, and adverb clauses function as adjuncts and disjuncts in the complex clauses.