

**THE SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF RELATIVE CLAUSE WITH
REFERENCE TO JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL**

“THE FAULT IN OUR STARS”

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Abstrak

Makalah ini berjudul “The Syntactic Structure of Relative Clause With Reference to John Green’s Novel “The Fault in Our Stars”. Ada dua tujuan dari penulisan yaitu, pertama adalah unutup memaparkan jenis-jenis klausa relatif yang terdapat dalam novel. Yang kedua adalah bertujuan untuk menganalisis struktur sintaksis dari klausa relatif yang terdapat dalam kalimat-kalimat dari novel. Data diambil dari novel yang berjudul “The Fault in Our Stars”. Novel ini diterbitkan pada bulan Januari 2012 di New York. Teori-teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisis tulisan ini yaitu, pertama adalah teori yang diusulkan oleh Chomsky (1971) yang mengusulkan struktur sintaksis seperti deep structure dan surface structure. Teori kedua diusulkan oleh Quirk (1985) yang mengusulkan jenis-jenis klausa relatif yaitu klausa relatif restrictive dan klausa relative non-restrictive. Hasil penulisan ini menunjukkan bahwa struktur sintaksis yang diusulkan oleh Chomsky (1971) yang digunakan pada beberapa kalimat-kalimat dalam novel ini adalah surface structure. Selain itu hasil juga menunjukkan jenis-jenis klausa relative yang diusulkan oleh Quirk (1985) yang terdapat pada novel ini adalah klausa relatif restrictive dan klausa relatif non-restrictive. Mereka adalah struktur sintaksis dan jenis-jenis klausa relatif yang ditemukan dalam beberapa kalimat-kalimat pada novel ini.

Kata kunci: Sintaksis, Struktur Sintaksis, Klausa Relatif

1. Background

Syntax is the study of the arrangement of words into phrases and sentences. To consider the words of a language to be its signs, then its syntax is the rules which put signs together to make statements, ask questions, and produce other utterances. Syntax incorporates the grammar of phrases, clauses, and sentences. Producing and uttering sentences is an important part of how to make sense of our world.

A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (period), a question mark, or an exclamation mark. It has to meet the requirements for a sentence such as being able to stand by itself, and making sense. A simple sentence structure consists of one independent clause (a group of words that can stand by itself) that contains a subject and a verb. A complex sentence has an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. Sentences containing adjective clauses (or dependent clauses) are also complex because they contain an independent clause and a dependent clause.

Relative clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun phrase, mostly a noun. A relative clause will begin with a relative pronoun such as who, whom, whose, which, or that] or a relative adverb [when, where, or why]. This study analyzed the syntactic structure and the kinds of relative clause in this “The Fault in Our Stars” novel.

2. Problems of Study

The problems discussed in this study are as follows:

1. What kinds of relative clause are found in the novel entitled “The Fault in Our Stars” by John Green?
2. How are the syntactic structures of relative clause in the John Green’s novel “The Fault in Our Stars”?

3. Research Method

This section shows the method to solve the problems. There are three points of discussion, they are: Data source, Method and Technique of Collecting Data, Method and Technique of Analyzing Data.

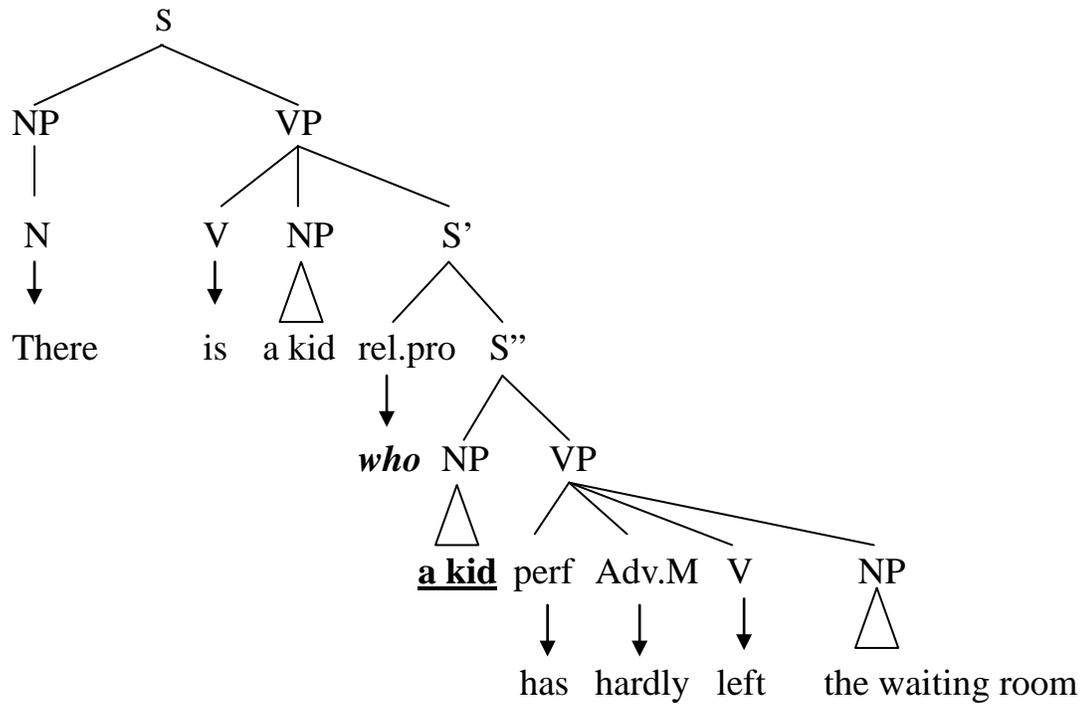
4. The analysis of Relative Clause

The analysis is focused on the syntactic structure of relative clause that can be found in the novel and the theory is proposed by Chomsky (1971) and also Quirk (1985) as a supporting theory to analyze the kinds of relative clause.

4.1 The analysis of syntactic structure by Chomsky (1971)

Deep Structure : means the meaning of the clause itself.

Example : There is a kid who has hardly left the waiting room



The structure of the sentence above could be:

S → NP – VP

NP → N

VP1 → V – NP – S'

S' → rel.pro – S''

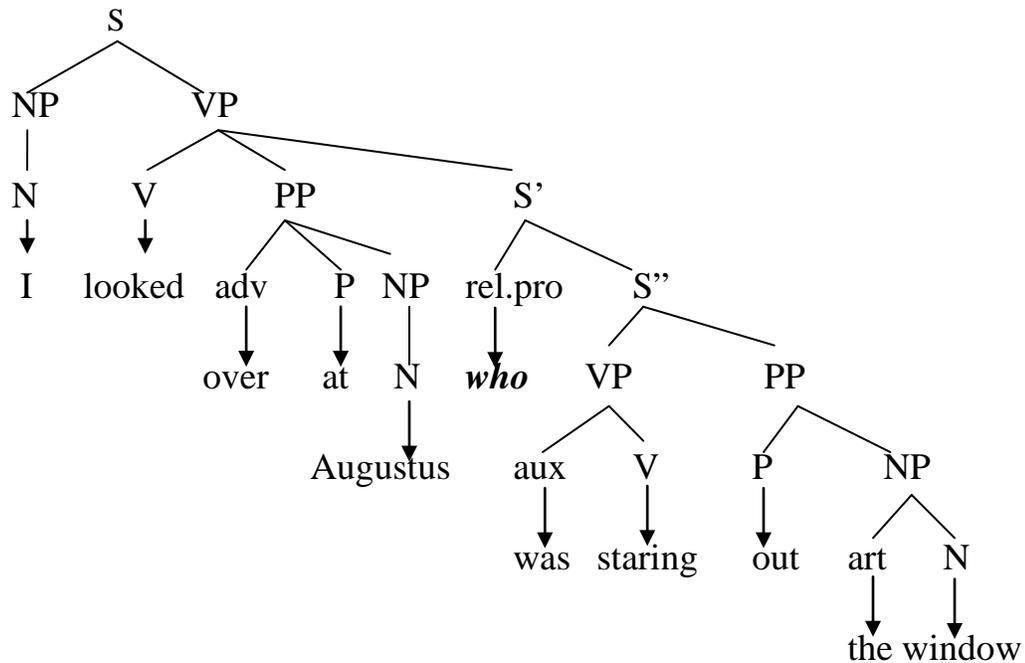
S'' → NP – VP2

VP2 → perf – Adv.M – V – NP

From the example above, the structure of the sentence was deep structure in tree diagram. The noun phrase *a kid* was written twice to show the relative pronoun *who* explained noun phrase *a kid*.

Surface Structure : means the form of phrase or clause itself.

I looked over at Augustus, [who was staring out] the window. (Green, 2012 : 155)



The structure of the sentence above could be:

S → NP – VP

NP → N

VP1 → V – PP – S'

S' → rel.pro – S''

S'' → VP2 – PP

VP2 → aux – V

PP → P – NP

In the sentence above, the structure of the sentence was surface structure in which the antecedent disappeared.

4.2 The analysis of kinds of relative clause by Quirk (1985)

Restrictive relative clause : describes the preceding noun in such a way to distinguish it from other nouns of the same class and provides information of the antecedent in order to make it define.

- Who : My third best friend was an author *who did not know I existed*
- Whom : We remember in our hearts those *whom we knew and loved*
- Whose : I'm going over to see a boy *whose connection to the sense of sight itself is tenuous*
- Which : I refuse to pity you in the manner to *which you are well accustomed*

Non-restrictive relative clause : provides extra information that could be left out without affecting the meaning or structure of the sentence.

- My Regular Doctor Jim, *who agreed that I was veritably swimming in a paralyzing.*
- There are books like an imperial affliction, *which you can't tell people about.*
- I looked over at Augustus, *who was staring out the window.*

5. Conclusion

The topic of this study discussed the syntactic structure and the kinds of relative clause in the novel of *The Fault in Our Stars*. The syntactic structure proposed by Chomsky (1971) was found in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel were : *Deep Structure* and *Surface Structure*. The kinds of relative clause proposed by Quirk (1985) was found in *The Fault in Our Stars* were : *Restrictive Relative Clause* and *Non-restrictive Relative Clause*.

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