

NOMINAL CLAUSES USED IN THE ARTICLE OF “THE RED BULLETIN” MAGAZINE”

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tentang kategori dan fungsi dari klausa nominal yang ada pada media cetak berbahasa Inggris. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah artikel – artikel di majalah Red Bulletin. Data ini dikumpulkan dengan beberapa tahap dan dianalisa secara rinci menggunakan kajian dari Quirk (1985) dalam bukunya yang berjudul A Comprehensive Grammar Of English Language.

Analisa dalam skripsi ini mengungkapkan bahwa jenis – jenis klausa nominal yang ditemukan dalam sumber data analisa adalah: klausa dengan kata penghubung “that”, klausa pertanyaan dengan kata tanya diawali “wh-”, klausa to infinitive, klausa pertanyaan alternative “yes- no”, klausa seruan dan klausa nominal relative. Fungsi dari klausa yang ditemukan pada kategori klausa dengan kata penghubung “that” adalah objek langsung dan pelengkap subjek. Fungsi dari infinitive “to” adalah sebagai objek langsung. Dan Fungsi dari klausa pertanyaan dengan kata tanya yang diawali “wh” adalah sebagai subyek, objek langsung, pelengkap subjek, dan positif, pelengkap kata sifat dan pelengkap kata depan. Selain “yes- no” dan klausa pertanyaan alternative berfungsi sebagai subjek dan objek tak langsung. Sebagai tambahan fungsi klausa nominal yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam artikel majalah The Red Bulletin adalah sebagai objek langsung dalam kalimat.

Kata kunci: klausa nominal, fungsi dan kategori (jenis).

1. Background of the study

There are many media which help us get new information in our daily life. The information can be accessed through magazines, newspapers, books, and also from the internet. Magazine is a periodical publication containing articles and illustrations, typically covering a particular subject. In the study of syntax there are many discussion that can be found which deal with how words are combined into units. It is the study combination of words, phrases, and clauses forming a sentence.

This study was focused on nominal clauses. Nominal clauses are subordinate clauses which function as nouns. This study is chosen because there are nominal clauses used in the English printed mass media such as in literature and in the printed mass media. Nominal clauses are also commonly used in the spoken language of daily communication or oral usage. Besides, many people are still confused to understand the use of nominal clauses in learning English correctly. As we know that nominal clauses is grammatical point in learning English fluently. So this study tried to analyze the categories and the functions of nominal clauses in sentences used in English articles based on Quirk's theory (*Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* and the book entitled *A University Grammar of English*).

2. Problem of the study.

1. What categories of nominal clauses used in the sentence in the articles of The Red Bulletin Magazine?
2. What are the function of nominal clauses used in the sentence in the article of The Red Bulletin Magazine?

3. Aim of the study.

1. To identify nominal clauses used in the article of The Red Bulletin Magazine.
2. To describe the function of nominal clauses used in the article of The Red Bulletin Magazine.

4. Research Method

Research method is system or procedure is used in order to examine certain object. It includes data source, method and technique of collecting data and method and technique of analyzing data.

4.1 Data Source

The data in this study were taken from the articles of "The Red Bulletin Magazine" published on January 2011. The topics in this article were about sport, and life style. There were some articles in *The Red Bulletin Magazine* which contained nominal clauses, the title of

those articles are: *A STELLAR LINE- UP, More Body & Mind, Superfly Guy*. Totaled the articles in *The Red Bulletin Magazine* contain nominal clauses 18 articles.

4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The method of used to collect the data was the documentation method. The data were collected through steps. Firstly, the article was read to find out the nominal clauses and the sentences that contained nominal clauses were noted down followed by classifying the data according to their types (*that*-clauses, or subordinate declarative clauses, subordinate interrogative clauses, subordinate explanative clauses, nominal relative clauses, *to*-infinitive clauses, *-ing* clauses, bare infinitive clauses and verbless clauses) and their functions (subject, direct object, subject complement, object complement, adverbial, adjectival complementation, and prepositional complement).

4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data were analyzed using qualitative method. The technique of analyzing data is done according the scope of discussion based on Quirk's theory (*Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* and the book entitled *A University Grammar of English*).

5. The Analysis of Nominal Clauses Used In The Article Of The Red Bulletin Magazine.

5.1 *That*-clauses

The nominal *that*-clauses usually introduced by *that* may function as a subject, a direct object, a subject complement, appositive, and an adjectival complement. There were 11 *that*-clauses found in the data source, those are:

5.1.1 *That*-clauses as direct object

1. The World Health Organization said Tuesday *that antiviral drugs should be given to only patients most at risk*.

Sentence (1) is formed by subject, verb, adverbial and object. The subject is *The World Health Organization*, *said* as the verb, *Tuesday* as the adverbial and *that antiviral drugs should be given to only patients most at risk*. In this sentence is as direct object.

5.2 *Wh*-interrogative clauses

The nominal *wh*-interrogative clause may functions as subject, direct object, subject complement, appositive, adjectival complementation, and prepositional complement. The analyzed data below are the example of *wh*-interrogative clauses found in the data source:

5.2.1 *Wh*-interrogative clauses as subject

1. *What scholars show* is that liberal democracies almost never go to war with each other.

Sentence (1) is formed by *what scholars show* as the subject, *is* as the verb, and *that liberal democracies almost never go to war with each other* is the object. The nominal *wh*-interrogative clauses *what scholar show* which is occurs in the beginning functions as the subject of sentence.

5.3 *Yes-no* Alternative Interrogative Clauses

There are two types of alternative questions. The first resembles a *yes-no* question, and the second a *wh*-question. The subordinate *yes-no* interrogative are introduced by the subordinators *whether* or *if*.

5.3.1 *Yes-no* and alternative interrogative clause as subject

1. *If the process is considered slow*, then please provide us with insight.

Sentences above are identified by *yes-no* and alternative interrogative clauses as the subject. In sentence (1), *if the process is considered slow* is the alternative interrogative clause as subject. The subject of this sentence is *if the process is considered slow, then please* as the adverbial, *provide* as the verb, *us* as the object and *with insight* as the complement.

5.4 *To*-infinitive nominal clauses

The presence of a subject in a *to*- infinitive clause normally requires the presence of a preposition *for*. When clause is a direct object (as object and apparently more directly involved in being acted on in the situation or sentence); However, *for* is generally absent before the subject.

5.4.1 *To*-infinitive nominal clause as direct object

1. The US military continues *to dispute the toll and a military spokesman said some of the names could be fake.*

Sentence (1), it begins with subject *The US military*, then the verb is marked by *continues*, the object is *to dispute the toll and a military spokesman said some of the names could be fake.* The nominal *to*-infinitive clause has functioned as the direct object of sentence.

5.5 Exclamative Clauses

Subordinate exclamative clauses generally have the same form as subordinate interrogative clauses introduced by *what* or *how*. These clauses generally have function as extraposed subject, direct object, or prepositional complement. The analysis data below are the examples of some statements above:

5.5.1 Exclamative Clause as direct object

1. A woman in Yamaguchi Prefecture wrote, “I was astonished by *how small a 996 kilo calorie meal looked.*”

All the sentences above are identified by subordinate interrogative clause *what* and *how*. There are main clause and subordinate clause in sentence (1). The main clause is *a woman in Yamaguchi Prefecture wrote* which has subject *a woman*, adverbial *in Yamaguchi Prefecture* and verb *wrote*. While the subordinate clause *I was astonished by how small a 996 kilo calorie meal looked* has subject *I*, verb *was*, adjectival *astonished by*, and the object *how small a 996-kilo calorie meal looked* as the exclamative clause.

5.6 Nominal Relative Clause

Nominal relative clauses are introduced by a *wh*-element. They may function as subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, appositive, and prepositional complement. These clauses are more like noun phrases and refer to objects (including person) and have some properties of a noun phrase consisting of head and post modifying relative clause to form a single *wh*-interrogative clause. There is an example of some the statement above found in the data source:

5.6.1 Nominal Relative Clause as Subject

1. *Whoever wins the election and becomes the island's next governor is likely to face dozens of lawsuits and in the end will barely be able to run the administration well," he said.*

The sentence above is introduced by subordinate clause *whoever*. Sentence (1) consists of main clause and subordinate clause. The subordinate clause consists of *whoever wins the election and becomes the island's next governor* as the subject, *is* as the verb, and *likely to face dozens of lawsuits and in the end will barely be able to run the administration well* as the complement.

6. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter about the categories and functions of nominal clause, it can be concluded that many nominal clauses could be found in English printed mass media. Some of six nominal clause categories and the functions were found in The Red of Bulletin Magazine. Those categories were *that* -clause, *wh*- interrogative clause, *yes- no* and alternative interrogative clause, nominal clause and exclamative clause. The functions at nominal clauses which were found in *that* -clause category are as subject, direct object, subject complement: the function of *wh*- interrogative clause were as subject, direct object, subject complement, appositive, adjectival complement, prepositional complement.

Beside, *yes- no* and alternative interrogative clause functions were as the subject and direct object. The function of to infinitive were as a direct object. The function of nominal clause was as subject; and the function of exclamative clause as direct object. The most function of nominal clause was as direct object.

7. Bibliography

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