

# THE STUDY OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN CHINA DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## Abstract

*Learning about subordinate clause it gives the understanding of the fuller description of the main clause. This study aimed to find out the types of subordinate clause in complex sentences found in China Daily Newspaper. The data was collected through library research. This study used qualitative analysis method to describe and analysis the data found. The theory proposed by Miller (2002) is used to analyze the types of subordinate clause in complex sentences. The data analysis was presented through formal and informal method. Based on the result, there were three types of subordinate clause found in China daily Newspaper, namely relative clause, adverbial clause, and complement clause. This research found 61 subordinate clauses of complex sentences. Among the three types of subordinate clause, Relative clause is the most frequently found as modifier which 32 data or 52% and followed by Adverbial clause which 20 data or 33%. While the least frequently found is Complement clause which 9 data or 15%.*

**Keywords:** *China Daily Newspaper, subordinate clause, types*

## INTRODUCTION

Syntax is one of the branches in linguistics that focused on the study of sentence structure. According to Radford (2004) Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words. To make the statement grammatically, it requires the combination of phrases, clauses and sentences. In learning syntax, it is not far away from sentence. According to Greenbaum & Nelson (2002) sentence is the largest unit that is described in grammar and expresses a complete thought. According to Stern (2003) there are three subclasses of sentences, namely simple sentence, multiple sentence, and elliptical sentence. Complex sentence is a type of multiple sentences. According to Diessel

(2004) complex sentences are grammatical constructions consisting of multiple clauses. Complex sentence is a sentence that consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clause. Main clause is a clause that can stand alone by itself but subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone by itself. Subordinate clause is a clause that needs to join to the main clause and supporting by subordinate conjunction. According to Kroeger (2005) a subordinate clause is one which functions as a dependent, rather than a co-head. In learning subordinate clause, it can give us the understanding and give the fuller description and detail of a main clause. It also appears and is used in spoken language of daily communication and written language such as newspaper. The aim of this

study is to find out the types of subordinate clause in complex sentence.

There are several studies that related to the topic of this study. First, Mahardika (2018) in his thesis entitled "*Syntactical Analysis of Complex Sentence Found in Raven's Gate Novel by Anthony Horowitz*" which is discussed about the types of subordinate clause, grammatical function, and syntactic structure of the complex sentence found in Raven's Gate Novel by Anthony Horowitz. Second, Dwiardiana (2016) in his thesis entitled "*An Analysis of Complex Sentence Found in Online Newspaper 'The Jakarta Post'*". His thesis discussed about the types of subordinate clause, grammatical function of each subordinate clause, and tree diagram of subordinate clause found in complex sentences used in online newspaper "The Jakarta Post". Third, Darmayanti (2016) entitled "*Syntactical Analysis of Complex Sentence Found in The Bali Time Newspaper*" discussed about the type of subordinate clause, grammatical function, and syntactic structure of complex sentence found in The Bali Time Newspaper.

The discussion in this research is focused on the types of subordinate clause in complex sentence found in China Daily Newspaper. This research used one theory in order to answer the problem of the study. The theory is proposed by Miller (2002) to answer the problem which is about the types of subordinate clause in complex sentence. According to Miller (2002) there are three major types of subordinate clause, namely

Complement Clause, Relative Clause, and Adverbial Clause. Complement Clause is a clause that can modifies either verb or noun, become as a subject or an object. Relative clause is a clause that can modifies a noun and has a function like adjective. Adverbial clause is a clause that can modifies a whole clause. This research uses China Daily Newspaper as an object of this research. China Daily newspaper is English language newspaper in China that contains international forum and activities in China. China Daily Global Weekly is one of the editions. The reason for choosing China Daily Newspaper is because it is one of the foreign newspapers sold in Indonesia and many people read newspaper to get an updated and accurate information or news.

## **METHODS**

China Daily Newspaper is used as data source in this research. The writer uses China Daily Newspaper Global Weekly, January 3-9, 2020. Life articles are chosen in this research because it contains many complex sentences and also provide the information about travels, arts, the developments and new projects. The method of collecting the data is used library research. In collecting the data, the newspaper is read intensively. Second, the writer takes a note and rewrites the complex sentence find in newspaper. Then, the data is classified based on their types of subordinate clause. In analyzing the data, descriptive qualitative method is used. The data found are presented in formal method and informal method.

**Table 1. Types of Subordinate Clause Found in China Daily Newspaper**

Types of Subordinate Clause	Quantity	Percentage
Complement Clause	9	15%
Relative Clause	32	52%
Adverbial Clause	20	33%
Total	61	100%

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part the discussion focused on the types of subordinate clause by using the theory proposed by Miller (2002). The theory explained there are three types of subordinate clause in complex sentence, namely Complement clause, Relative clause, and Adverbial clause. Based on the data that were found, all types of subordinate clause were found. The data are described as the table 1 above.

Table 1 shows that there are 61 subordinate clauses of complex sentences found in China Daily Newspaper. The most frequently found as modifier is relative clause which 32 data or 52% from the total data and followed by adverbial clause which 20 data or 33% from the total data. While the least frequently found is complement clause which 9 data or 15% from total data. Furthermore, the analysis of subordinate clause in complex sentences found in China Daily Newspaper was explained as follow.

### Complement Clause

According to Miller (2002:63) complement clauses were traditionally called 'noun clauses'. Complement clauses can modify either verbs or nouns, can be as a

subject or an object in a clause. There are the data can be categorized into Complement clause. The analysis can be explained as follow:

He told China Daily during his first visit to China *that he is enthusiastic about the project for many reason.*

The data above is called complex sentence. It consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause that marked by italic words belongs to complement clause. The main clause *He told China Daily during his first visit to China* is incomplete sentence that needs a modifier either noun phrase or clause to make the sentence grammatical. Therefore, the subordinate clause *that he is enthusiastic about the project for many reason* was added to modify the verb (told) of the main clause. The main clause embedded by subordinate clause that begins with complementizer *that*.

During the China Science Fiction Convention in November, critics and researchers agreed *that Chinese science-fiction works are gaining more international attention than ever before.*

The data above is called complex sentence. It consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause that marked by italic words belongs to complement clause. The main clause *During the China Science Fiction Convention in November, critics and researchers agreed* is incomplete sentence that needs a modifier either noun phrase or clause to make the sentence grammatical. Therefore, the subordinate clause *that Chinese science-fiction works are gaining more international attention than ever before* was added to modify the verb (agreed) of the main clause. The main clause embedded by subordinate clause that begins with complementizer *that*.

He added *that a large number of bronze Buddha statues were produced in an affiliated workshop at the Tashi Lhunpo Monastery*.

The data above is called complex sentence. It consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause that marked by italic words belongs to complement clause. The main clause *He added* is incomplete sentence that needs a modifier either noun phrase or clause to make the sentence grammatical. Therefore, the subordinate clause *that a large number of bronze Buddha statues were produced in an affiliated workshop at the Tashi Lhunpo Monastery* was added to modify the verb (added) of the main clause. The main clause embedded by subordinate clause that begins

with complementizer *that*.

He explained *that the gold plates and gold seal were chosen for the exhibition for their extraordinary historical significance*.

The data above is called complex sentence. It consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause that marked by italic words belongs to complement clause. The main clause *He explained* is incomplete sentence that needs a modifier either noun phrase or clause to make the sentence grammatical. Therefore, the subordinate clause *that the gold plates and gold seal were chosen for the exhibition for their extraordinary historical significance* was added to modify the verb (explained) of the main clause. The main clause embedded by subordinate clause that begins with complementizer *that*.

### Relative Clause

According to Miller (2002:64) in older descriptions, relative clauses are called adjective clause, reflecting the fact that adjectives also modify nouns. Here are several data that can be classified into Relative clause:

The **exhibition**, *which runs through feb 9*, includes a selection of work curated from three donations by the artist's family to the National Museum in 2012, 2014 and 2017.

The data above consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause which is containing relative pronoun *which*. The subordinate clause modifies the noun (exhibition) and completes the slot of subject of the main clause. Therefore, it belongs to relative clause.

At the same time, he focuses on the farmers, soldiers, vendors and other common **people** *who were seldom portrayed in the classic paintings*, to create an emotional attachment with his audience.

The data above consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. Relative pronoun *who* is used to connect the noun phrase to the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to relative clause because it modifies the noun (people) of the main clause.

Photographer Chen Yuefei spent about a month on the Greek island of Corfu trying to trace the steps of his favorite British author and naturalist, the late **Gerald Durrell**, *whose books famously recount his childhood adventure there*.

The data above consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause which is connected by relative pronoun *whose*. The subordinate clause modifies the noun (Gerald Durrell) and completes the slot of object of the

main clause. Hence, it is called relative clause.

For example, their app will promote **content** *that may appeal to specific users based on those algorithms*.

The data above consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. Complementizer *that* is used to connect the noun phrase to the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to relative clause because it modifies the noun (content) and completes the slot of object of the main clause.

The **two places**, while separated by a vast distance, jointly tell the countries-old stories of the close connections between the Chinese central government and Tibet.

The data above consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause which is connected by complementizer *while*. The subordinate clause modifies the noun (two places) and completes the slot of subject of the main clause. Therefore, it belongs to relative clause.

As a prelude to the Singles Day shopping festival in November, Qyer and online travel agency Fliggy held a three-hour **livestream** *which garnered over six million views*.

The data above consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. Relative pronoun *which* is used to connect the noun phrase to the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to relative clause because it modifies the noun (livestream) and completes the slot of object of the main clause.

In 2019 alone, Qyer cooperated with more than **500 influencers**, *who traveled to over 50 cities in 30 countries, with support from over a hundred brands, across various fields, such as hotels and airlines.*

The data above consists of a main clause and one subordinate clause which is connected by relative pronoun *who*. The subordinate clause modifies the noun (500 influencers) of the main clause. Therefore, it belongs to relative clause.

At the age of 7, Delcourt's parents accidentally took him to watch a **Frankenstein film** *which opened a new door for Delcourt.*

The data above consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. Relative pronoun *which* is used to connect the noun phrase to the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to relative clause because it modifies the noun (Frankenstein film) of the main clause.

### **Adverbial Clause**

According to Miller (2002:65) the adverbial clauses modify verbs, but they modify whole clauses. Adverbial clause classified according to their meaning, such as adverbial clauses of reason, time, concession, manner or condition. Here are the data that can be categorized into Adverbial clause:

Qinghai's oldest Buddhist temple is dedicated to Wencheng's month-long stay in Yushu *as she traveled from today's Xi'an, Shaanxi province, to Lhasa in the seventh century.*

The data above can be classified into complex sentence because it consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to adverbial clause that modifies the whole clause. It begins with complementizer *as* in which it referred to the adverbial clause of time. Subordinate clause *as she traveled from today's Xi'an, Shaanxi province, to Lhasa in the seventh century* indicates the time that another event happened.

He set up a publishing company specializing in comics as a "means to an end", *because he always wanted to edit comic books.*

The data above can be classified into complex sentence because it consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to adverbial clause that modifies the whole clause of the

main clause. It begins with complementizer *because* in which *because* referred to the adverbial clause of reason. Subordinate clause *because he always wanted to edit comic books* gives the reason behind the statement in the main clause.

The exhibition held in the Meridian Gate Galleries of the Palace Museum showcase 280 cultural relics, 77 of which come from the monastery *while the rest are curated from the permanent collection of the museum*.

The data above can be classified into complex sentence because it consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to adverbial clause that modifies the whole clause of the main clause. It begins with complementizer *while* in which *while* referred to the adverbial clause of concession. Subordinate clause *while the rest are curated from the permanent collection of the museum* conveys a contrast statement with the main clause.

Exchange between the two locations were frequents, *as Luo pointed out*.

The data above can be classified into complex sentence because it consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here

belongs to adverbial clause that modifies the whole clause of the main clause. It begins with complementizer *as* in which *as* referred to the adverbial clause of manner. Subordinate clause *as Luo pointed out* represents the way or manner between the two locations were frequents.

The monastery is also an important locus for art and culture *as its collection contains a great number of works of ancient art from across the Himalayas*.

The data above can be classified into complex sentence because it consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause here belongs to adverbial clause that modifies the whole clause of the main clause. It begins with complementizer *as* in which *as* referred to the adverbial clause of reason. Subordinate clause *as its collection contains a great number of works of ancient art from across the Himalayas* gives the reason behind the statement in the main clause.

## CONCLUSION

Three types of subordinate clause were found, namely complement clause, relative clause and adverbial clause. Based on the data found, all types of subordinate clause were found. It serves as modifier of complex sentence in life articles in China Daily Newspaper. There are 61 subordinate clause

of complex sentences found in China Daily Newspaper. Among the three types of subordinate clause, relative clause is the most frequently found as modifier which 32 data or 52% from the total data and followed by adverbial clause which 20 data or 33%. While the least frequently found is complement clause which 9 data or 15% from total data.

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