

RELATIVE CLAUSES IN NEWSPAPER ARTICLES



By :

Dra. Fatmawaty
NIP. : 131410507



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of the Study

Language as a communication can be expressed into oral and written form. Although oral form communication is more widely used, written form communication is also of importance at present due to the presence of printing machine and printed media. Both of these communications are called direct and indirect form of communication. In direct form of communication, the speaker and the listener talk face to face with each other. On the other hand, newspapers, magazines, books, letters, and other printed materials can be used as indirect means of communication.

The newspaper, one of a media communication for spreading information, contains information that comes from all parts of the world written by its journalists. The journalists write the topics in newspaper dealing with various aspect such as social problems, sport, criminals, religions, and some other topics. In writing their reports, the sentences they use are not always simple sentences. The reports may often consist of compound sentence or complex sentence to make their report are clear

to be read by the readers. In complex sentences there must be a clause and one or two subordinate clause in the sentences.

1.2. The Problems of the Study

Based on the background mentioned above, I formulate the problems as follow :

1. What relative pronouns are used ?
2. How is the frequency the use of relative pronouns in relative clauses ?

1.3. The Objective of the Study

This research is intended to find out the answers to the problems above. The answers to the problems are :

1. To find out what relative pronouns are used in the data.
2. To find out the frequency the use of relative pronouns in relative clauses.

1.4. The Scope of the Study

I restrict the scope of the study to the relative clauses preceded by relative pronouns in sentences of the newspaper articles of "Jakarta Post" chosen every day from 1st to 31th of January, 1999. This restriction is intended to avoid to avoid the vast scope of the analysis.

1.5. The Method of the Study

1.5.1. The Way of Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, I read newspaper articles and I take out the data from articles of "The Jakarta Post" which are written by Indonesia writers.

1.5.2. The Source of The Data

As the source of the data, I take my data from the daily newspaper of "The Jakarta Post". Thus, I collect data concerning to the relative pronouns **who (whom, whose), which, where, when, why** and **that** in this newspaper from 1st to 31th of January, 1999.

1.5.3. The Number of the Data

After the data had been collected, I take seventy five data which represent the using of relative pronouns **who (whom, whose), which, where, when, why** and **that** in relative clauses.

1.5.4. The Way of Analysis

In analyzing the data, I use the way of analysis proposed by Quirk, *et al* (1985 : 1248) stating, in relative clauses, the most explicit forms of relative pronouns, i.e the wh-series, are used; and House (1950 : 59) stating, relative pronouns agree with their antecedents in person, number,

and gender; but it never indicate person, number or gender by a change of form, these modifications in meaning being determined wholly by their antecedents. First, I classify the data into relative pronouns who (whom, whose), whice, relative adverb where, when, why and relative pronoun that. After that, I Identify the relative clauses into restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses. Then, I will try to determine the frequency of relative pronouns in relative clauses.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Clause

The study of clause in terms of parts of speech is considered as one part of basic course in linguistics, especially in syntax. A clause may be defined in the same way as a sentence. Frank (1972 : 222) says, clause is a full predication that contains a subject and a predicate with a finite verb. While Wren and Martin (1990 : 201) state that clause contains a subject and a predicate of its own, and each part of is therefore a sentence which is part of the large sentence. Burton (1986 : 187) says, clause is a constituent that could be analyzed as having a well-formed sentence structure. For example : My father gives me the book which he bought.

In the above example, the subordinate clause is “which he bought” and it has its own structure in which “he” as subject, “bought” as predicate, and relative pronoun “which” as object of the relative clause. Although that subordinate clause has its own structure, it does not mean that the clause can stand alone as a sentence because the clause does not have sense. So, the clause “which he bought” should be attached into the main clause “My father gives me the book”.

Both of the main clause and subordinate clause can be found in complex sentences. House (1950 : 349) states, complex sentence is any sentence which contains one main clause and one or more relative clause. Leech (1989 : 79) says, there are three kinds of subordinate clauses which are classified according to their use; non clause, relative clause, and adverb clause. I will only study the relative clause.

2.2. Relative Clause

According to Stockwell in Cheong (1978 : 110), relative clause is a sentence embedded as modifier of a noun phrase, the embedded sentence having within it a wh-pronominal replacement for a noun phrase which is in some sense identical with the head noun phrase. Sometimes relative clause is also called as adjective clause. House (1950 : 349) states, adjective clause is any clause which performs the function of adjective. Relative clauses function as modifier. The relative clause may modify the noun phrase or prepositional phrase and adds extra information about one of the nouns in the main clause. For example : The man who is standing under the tree is my brother.

In this example, the relative clause is “who is standing under the tree” and the relative pronoun “who” gives the additional information to “the man”. The relative pronoun “who” specifies the noun which is mentioned in the main clause and the noun which is modified is called

the antecedent. Thus, we can say that relative clause is the embedded sentence which is used to specify one of the nouns which is being mentioned in the main clause. Another example : The book which you bought from Gramedia was stolen. The example shows that the relative pronoun "which" replaces the main noun phrase, that is "the story book".

Cheong (1978 : 110) says, the embedded modifying sentence can be found in two ways : as an adjective clause of place. In the first way, the relative clause transformation first converts the article of the second noun phrase into a wh-word or "that". Then, the relativized noun (relative pronoun) is brought to the front of the relative clause sentence if it is not already there and finally the relativized noun is deleted. For example : The boy came in first. We respected the boy. If we change the second noun phrase becomes a relative pronoun, that is "whom", the new sentence is The boy whom we respected came in first. The relative pronoun "whom" shows that it front of the relative clause, and then, the relativized noun (relative pronoun) is deleted. At last the sentence becomes : The boy we respected came in first.

This transformation process is called as relative pronoun deletion. We may delete relative pronouns from relative clauses only when they do not function as subject of the clauses. Whereas, when the relative pronoun functions as subject of the relative clause and is identical with

the subject of the main clause, the relative pronoun is not moved to the front because it's already heads of the clause.

For example : The boy won a prize. The boy came in first. When we attach a relative pronoun "who" to the second NP, the new sentence is : The boy who came in first won a prize. The second way is the relative pronoun and the copula "be" may be deleted by relative clause reduction. For example : The boy who is thin came in first. If the relative pronoun and the copula are deleted, the sentence become "The thin boy came in first".

As we know, relative clause may contains a subject and a predicate, all of other characteristics that identify sentences. So, in a relative clause it may be found another embedded clause. For example : The man who stole the umbrella has false teeth. In this example, we can attach another relative clause to the word "umbrella" to get a longer sentence. If we add a new relative clause, for example "which was on the clothes tree", the new sentence will become. The man who stole the umbrella which was on the clothes tree has false teeth. This procedure can be applied indefinitely just as long as there is an NP in the last relative clause to which a new relative clause can be attached. this is called Recursion. Culicover (1982 : 211) states that recursion occurs when one rule produces a node to which a second rule apply, and the

second rule produces node to which the first rule can apply. Hence, they can be reapplied indefinitely to produce indefinitely long sentences.

Normally, the position of relative clause comes immediately after the antecedent to which it refers, but sometimes the relative clauses may be found at the end of the sentence. This occurs because an intervention of prepositional phrase or participial phrase or adverbial phrase. Baker (1989 : 244) says, although relative clauses are most commonly found next to the common noun phrase that they modify, they may optionally be moved to the end of a sentence. For example : A man who likes George's music has been found. If we moved the relative clause to the end of the sentence, the new sentence is : A man has been found, who likes George's music. Another example : He greeted all his old friends from Paris, who were delighted to see him again.

2.3. Kinds of Relative Clause

Relative clause when analyzed can be classified into two classes as restrictive relative clause and non-restrictive relative clause. As Quirk *et al* (1985 : 365-6) says the semantic relation between the clause and its antecedent may be either restrictive or nonrestrictive, and this is the basis of an important distinction between restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses. Annear in Cheong (1978 : 111) says, both restrictive and non restrictive relative clauses are derived from conjunctions,

making clear that the many differences between the two types demand different ways of embedding. For example : John, whom we met, knew the way. This example is nonrestrictive relative clause and the relative may be separated. Another example : We met the boy who knew the way. In this example, the construction are not separable; however the relative clause indicates a restrictive relative clause.

2.3.1. Restrictive

Restrictive relative clause is essential to the clear understanding of the noun it modifies because it serves to identify the noun. This, describes the preceding noun in such a way as to distinguish it from other nouns of the same class. Restrictive relative clause limits or identifies. Quirck *et al* (1985 : 366) states, restrictive relative clauses are closely connected to their antecedent or head prosodically, and denote a limitation on the reference of the antecedent. For example : This is not something that would disturb me anyway. The restrictive relative clause is important to the meaning of the sentence. As Allen (1955 : 217) says that a defining relative clause is an essential part of the idea being expressed in that it defines or limits its antecedent to one particular selected type.

Another example : We went the boy who knew the way. In this example, "The boy" refers to a particular person which is identified by relative clause "who knew the way". If we leave out the relative clause from the main clause "we met the boy" we will ask "which boy"; so, the identifying element must be added. The restrictive relative clause is not set off by comma in writing. In restrictive clauses, however, the constructions are not reversible or separable (Cheong, 1978 : 113).

The inseparability of this sentence is expected and this is the feature which distinguishes restrictive from non-restrictive. Burton (1986 : 196) says, the difference between restrictive and non-restrictive relative clause lies not in their internal structure (which is identical) but in the way these clauses relate to the head noun. For example :

(a) The history books which I have read are very good ----- restrictive

(b) The history books, which I have read, are very good ---- non restrictive

In the examples, relative clause in (a) tells us which history books are good and it is restricted to the history books that the speaker has read. While in relative clause (b) it implies that all the history books are good, including the books that the speaker has read. In restrictive relative clause, the relative pronouns may function as the qualifier of the antecedent noun phrase.

Baker (1989 : 234) states, when the modifiers are combined to their nouns, the set of persons denoted is more restricted than the set which the noun by itself denotes. For example : Gregory knows a pianist who lives in Boston. In the example above, when the noun "pianist" stands alone, it denotes the entire of pianists he know. But, when the noun "pianist" is modified with relative clause "who lives in Boston", the noun denoted by whole expression is more restricted, in which Gregory only describes the pianist he knows is living in Boston. The restrictive relative clause expression could not be easily be left out, because it can make us loose the idea of what one was talking about.

2.3.2. Non Restrictive

The other type of relative clause is non-restrictive relative clause. This nonrestrictive relative clause is occurs frequently in written language. Quirk *et al.*, (1985 : 366) says, non restrictive relative clauses are parenthetical comment which usually describe, but do not further define the antecedent. For example : They know the boy, who notoriously have no sense of humor at all.

According to Quirk *et al* (1985 : 1257), in nonrestrictive relative clauses, the most explicit forms of relative pronouns, i.e. the wh-series, are typically used. The relative pronouns may function as subject, object, complement, or adverbial.

For examples :

- a. as Subject : I spoke to Dr. Spolsky, who was unwilling to give further details.
- b. as Object : I spoke to Dr. Spolky, whom I met after the inquest.
- c. as Comp. : She wants low calorie-food, which this vegetables curry certainly is.
- d. as Adverb: This is the new type of word processor, about which there has been so much publictiy.

Cheong (1978 : 114) on the other hand says that the correct assignment of punctuation makks to nonrestrictive clauses can not always be depended upon as an indication of nonrestrictive. In contrary, House (1950 : 364) says that the nonrestrictive relative clauses area always set off by commas.

2.4. The Use of Relative Pronouns in Relative Clauses

Relative pronouns are employed in introducing the restrictive relative clauses and non restrictive clauses. We use relative pronouns in order to avoid the repetition of nouns in sentences. Relative pronoun differs from other types or pronouns in which the relative pronoun is always placed at the beginning of the clause, whether it is subject, object, complement, adverbial, or prepositional complement of the relative clause.

For example : The book which you ordered last month has arrived. In this sentence, the relative pronoun "which" introduces the relative clause "which you ordered last month". Relative pronoun is like personal pronouns in which they have coreference to the antecedent. Such as the example above, the antecedent of relative pronoun "which" is "the book". A relative pronouns have the double role referring to the antecedent which determines gender selection, for example : who (which) and the functioning as part of the relative clause which determines the case form for those items that have case distinction, eq : who (whom) as subject, object, complement, or adverb. While House (1950 : 56) says, a relative pronoun performs dual function in the sentence of which is part : it takes the place of a noun in the clause it introduces and at the same time joins and relates that clause to the rest of the sentence. For example : This is the man who sells flowers. In this example, "who" is the relative pronoun that functions as subject of the relative clause "who sells flowers". At the same time, the relative pronoun "who" joins the two sentences.

There are three cases of relative pronoun : subjective, objective (object preposition and object of verb), and possessive case. The choice of relative pronoun is dependent on three factors, as Quirk *et al.* (1985 : 1274) says, the use of relative *restrictive or not*; *The gender type of the*

antecedent whether it is personal or not, and the function of the relative pronoun as subject, object, complement, or adverbial (including its role as prepositional complement) or as a constituent of an element in the relative clause as determiner (i.e. whose).⁴ For example, The relative pronoun “who” has three distinctive cases : “who” for subjective, “whom” for objective, and “whose” for possessive. Further he says that in nonrestrictive relative clauses the most explicit forms of relative pronoun, i.e. the wh-series are typically used. While in the restrictive relative clauses frequent use is made of wh-pronouns and also “that” or “zero relative”.

When “who” used as a relative, it may function as subject which modifies preceding noun or pronoun. Example : He gave the money to the man who had drive the bus away. While the relative pronoun “which” refers to thing and animals, on the pattern of subject, “that” is more common for things and animals than the relative pronoun “which”. Both relative pronouns “who” is preferred. In general, “which” refers to non human nouns, specifically those that correspond to the pronoun it (Lamberts, 1972 : 329). For example : Mr. Thamrin asked you to return the book which you borrowed from him.

In objective case, the relative pronouns may be omitted entirely. For example : Mr. Thamrin asked you to return the book which you

borrowed from him. In this example, the sentence derives from two sentences that is : Mr. Thamrin asked you to return the book. Another sentence is : You borrowed the book from him. After the attaching of relative pronoun "which" the two sentences become one new sentence and the relativized noun of the second noun phrase is brought to the front of the relative clause. Since the function of the relative pronoun "which" is object, the relative pronoun can be deleted. This transformation process is called as relative pronoun deletion. This process happens if only the function of the relative pronoun is object of the clause. So, if we omitted relative pronoun "which" the sentence becomes : Mr. Thamrin asked you to return the book you borrowed from him.

In discussing the choice of relative pronoun to be placed into a relative clause, Quirk (1985 : 1248) says that we will first make a division into restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses, and then consider other factors, such as medial or final position of the relative clause in relation to the super-ordinate clause (main clause), and length of the relative clause. He further says, in the nonrestrictive relative clause, that the most explicit forms of relative pronoun, i.e The wh-series ("who"[whom, whose], "which") are typically used. In restrictive relative clauses, frequent use is made of the wh-pronouns and also "that" or "zero relative".

2.4.1. Relative Pronoun *Who (whom, whose)*

The relative pronoun “who” is the only relative pronoun which has nominative, possessive, and objective case (House, 1950 : 59). Relative pronoun “who” does not change in nominative (subjective case) but it has different forms in possessive objective; “whom” is the objective case and “whose” is the possessive case. The relative pronoun “who” is used for persons. It may refer to singular or plural noun. House (1950 : 62) says that “who” is sometimes used to refer to an inanimate objects personified and to animal when they are given human characteristics. For example : My dog, Fido, who can dance to music, is not a throughbred. In nominative case “who” is used as the subject of the relative clause. For example : John knows the man who receive the money (relative clause). The relative pronoun “who” as written in the sentence function as a nominative case because “who” is the subject of the verb “receive” and the clause modifies its antecedent “the man”. AS Thomson and Martinet (1969 : 31) says, “who” or “that” is normally used in nominative.

While in possessive case “who” becomes “whose” as the example : This is the man whose car has stolen. The objective case of “who” is “whom” as in the example : He paid the man whom he had hired. “Whom” usually function for a pronoun object of verb or object of preposition. “Whom” is the relative pronoun which is restricted to human noun while “whose” can be used both in human and non human

nouns. The relative pronoun “who” and “whose” can be used in restrictive relative clause and non restrictive relative clause, while “whose” can be used in restrictive relative clause and non restrictive relative clause, while “whom” the only one of relative pronoun belongs exclusively to non restrictive clause and functions as object of the relative clause. Gower (1985 : 122) says, “who” is more usual in restrictive relative clause where the antecedent is personal and the relative is the subject of the clause.

Usually if “who” is used to introduce a restrictive relative clause, the relative pronoun “that” can be substituted for “who”. For example : I saw the man who bought your house. The relative pronoun “who” can be changed by the relative pronoun “that” in the relative clause. So, the sentence above will become : I saw the man that bought your house. The relative pronoun “who” in the clause can be replaced by relative pronoun “that”.

2.4.2. Relative Pronoun *Which*

As stated above, relative pronoun “which” is also precedes the relative clause. The relative “which” is applied to animals or things. “Which” is permissible either in restrictive relative clause or non restrictive relative clause. “Which” has the same form in nominative and objective case. “Which” does not have possessive case. Lamberts (1972

: 320) states, in general we employ "which" refer to human nouns, specifically those that correspond to pronoun it. While Cheong (1978 : 116) says, the relative pronoun "which" can be used for "that" in cases where the antecedent noun phrase is non human.

In non restrictive relative clause the relative pronoun "which" always be used as subjective or objective. Like Thomson and Martinet (1969 : 35) state, "which" must always be used as there is no alternative pronoun for accusative "which" as object. Burton (1986 : 198) states relative pronoun "which" may refers back to entire statement instead of to one particular antecedent in nonrestrictive relative clause.

For example : Hedda got over the wall with the aid of a trampoline, which seems to me to most sensible way of doing. Sometimes the nonrestrictive relative clauses are introduced by the relative determiner "which". Expressions with which tend to be uncommon except informal writing. Quirk (1985 : 1259) says, the prepositions usually precedes "which" and explicitness often extends to completion of the prepositional phrase by a general noun, locative or temporal.

For example : In 1960 he came to London, in which city he has lived ever since.

He came in 1960, in which year there was civil war.

From both of the example above the preposition + which are more commonly changed with relative adverb "where" and "when". "Where"

is joined to a sentence with either a missing locative phrase or motion phrase, whereas “when” is joined to a sentence with a missing time phrase. So, the sentences above may become :

In 1960 he came to London, where he has lived ever since.

He came in 1960, when there was civil war.

As Quirck (1985 : 1256) says, there is a tendency to favor “when” or “where” if the antecedent is already the complement of a prepositional phrase. Another example He died on the day on which his son arrived. To avoid the preposition “on” used tow times, we can change “on which” with relative pronoun “when”. So, the new sentence is : He died on the day when his son arrived. He also says that sometimes relative determiner “which” can be used in restrictive relative clause function as adverbial in a prepositional phrase or complement.

For example : I make cakes the way in which my mother made them.

Frank (1972 : 277) says, which non restrictive relative clause refer to thing, the choice between “that” and “which” is nearly one of style, “that” is chosen if a lighter structure word is desired and “which” if the heavier one is prefer.

2.4.3. Relative Pronoun *that*

Just like the relative pronoun “which”, the relative pronoun “that” has the same form in nominative and objective case, but “that” is less

usual than “who” in nominative. Gowers (1986 : 121) says, the relative pronoun “that” cannot be used in commenting relative clause; the relative must be “which”. Relative pronoun “that” is used chiefly in restrictive clause. “That” is more usual in restrictive relative clause even when the antecedent is not personal. Relative pronoun “that” refers to either human or non human (person, animals, things). In pattern of subject “that” is more common for things and animal than relative pronoun “which”.

That as a relative pronoun may be marked in a clause as either subject or object complement, but it is never as prepositional complement. Often there is a little choice between who and that or which and that. House (1950 : 62) says, the relative that being older, is likely to have a more familiar and traditional, and who or which replacing that often sounds more formal. The relative pronoun that introducing a relative clause has a function in the structure of the clause that follows it, that is, to exhibit a gap corresponding to relative pronoun that.

For example : they eat the finest food (that) money can buy. Here, the relative pronoun that introduces the relative clause but it can be omitted. In that relative clause, the adjective is post-position. So, the new sentence becomes “they eat the finest food available”. Quirk *et al.* (1985 : 1251) says, the avoidance of “whom” not be the only factor influencing “that” as object with personal antecedent. In general, we can see the use

of the relative pronouns in relative clauses in this below tables (Quirk *et al.*, 1985 : 366).

Relative Clause

Rel. Pronoun	Restrictive		Nonrestrictive	
	Personal	non Personal	personal	non personal
Nominative	who that	which that	who	
Objective	whom that zero	which that zero	whom	which
Possessive	whose (of which, of whom)			

Relative Clause (determiner)			
Restrictive/Nonrestrictive			
Relative Adverb	Place	Time	Reason
Adverbial	Where	When	Why

2.5. Relative Pronoun Omission

Relative pronouns which are used in preceding relative clauses sometimes can be omitted. There are some rules that that we should know in the omission of the relative pronouns. The omission of the relative pronouns are allowed only under certain circumstances. House (1950 : 61) states, in restrictive relative clauses, the relative pronoun is frequently omitted when the relative pronouns function as object and the second, the relative pronouns can be omitted when function as subject of

restrictive relative clauses, if the subject of the main clause is understood and the main clause control the omitted relative pronoun.

For example : The man whom you saw is my brother.

In the example above, if we omitted the relative pronoun "whom", the sentence is still understood. Since the relative pronoun "whom" functions as object of the restrictive clause above, the relative pronoun "whom" can be omitted entirely. So, after the omission of the relative pronoun, the sentence above becomes : the man you saw is my brother.

Another example : It is the medicine that makes me ill. In this example, the relative pronoun "that" functions as subject of the clause. But, since the subject of the main clause "it" is understood to restrict the medicine, the relative pronoun "that" can be omitted without radically influence the whole sentence. The subject of the main clause above control the subject of the relative clause. Not all non-restrictive relative clauses area written between commas and not all relative pronouns in nonrestrictive relative clauses can omitted from the main clause. The relative pronoun "which" and "that" can be omitted entirely they function as object of complement. Frank (1972 : 278) says, relative pronouns functioning as object of verbs or object of prepositions my be omitted from restrictive clause. Like the relative pronoun "which", relative pronoun "who" can also be omitted when it functions as objective case. In nonrestrictive

relative clauses, the relative pronoun “who” and “which” can not be omitted when it functions as subject of the relative clause.

For example : Mary, who lives in New York, is my sister. In this example, Although the relative clause is nonrestrictive relative clause, the relative pronoun “who” cannot be omitted since it functions as subject of the relative clause.

CHAPTER III

THE ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIVE CLAUSES

Based on the problems that being stated (see 1.2), the following description becomes (3.1.) relative pronoun “who” and its cases; (3.2) relative pronoun “which”; and (3.3.) relative pronoun “that”. In every analysis of the relative pronouns above, I will find out whether the relative clauses are nonrestrictive or restrictive relative clauses and the relative pronouns are frequently omitted or not. At last, I will determine the frequently of the relative pronouns in relative clauses.

3.1. Relative Pronoun *who* (*whom*, *whose*)

House (1950 : 59) says that relative pronoun “who” is the only relative pronoun which has nominative, possessive, and objective case. The relative pronoun “who” does not change in nominative case, but it has different forms in possessive and objective case. Relative pronoun “whom” is used as an objective case, and “whose” is used as possessive case.

For examples :

- (1) Yet there are many among us, including those preaching about the benefits of the fasting month, who overlook this fact. (Jan. 3, 1999).

- (2) The noblest of you in God's sight is he who is most righteous (Jan. 3, 1999).
- (3) And while we have not paid for them all yet, we should be grateful for the financing, technology transfer and the encouragement and general support from the trading partners and citizens of friendly countries, whose tax dollars have contributed generously to our general welfare. (Jan. 21, 1999).
- (4) Some of these bore the sickening weight of inflated budgets designed to steam shovel money into the pockets of the crony mandate interest holders, whom we must conclude have reaped a sufficient harvest to last them through their lifetimes and several generations of heirs. (Jan 21, 1999).

From the data above, one of the underlined clauses is restrictive relative clauses as found in datum (2). In datum (1), the underlined clause is nonrestrictive relative clause because the clause does not define the antecedent "us". Its relative pronoun "who" is not omitted since it functions as subject of the relative clause. Furthermore, position of the nonrestrictive relative clause is at the end of the sentence because of the intervention of participial phrase "including those preaching about the benefits of the fasting month" to the relative clause "who overlook this fact". We may move the relative clause in (1) immediately after the antecedent. So the new sentence is : "There are many among us, who

overlook this fact, including those preaching about the benefits of fasting month.

In datum (2), the underlined clause is restrictive relative clause and the relative pronoun “who” functions as the subject of the relative clause; so, it cannot be omitted. The restrictive relative clause in (2) comes immediately after the antecedent “he”. While in datum (3), the underlined relative clause is nonrestrictive relative clause. The relative pronoun “whose” is used because the relative clause is shown as possessive of the antecedent “friendly country”. The relative pronoun “whose” functions as subject of the relative clause. Since the relative pronoun “whose” functions as subject, it cannot be omitted. In datum (4) the underlined clause is also nonrestrictive relative clause. The relative pronoun “whom” functions as object of the clause, so, it can be omitted. Thus, the sentence (4) becomes “some of these bore the sickening weight of inflated budgets designed to steam shovel money into pockets of the crony mandate interest holders, we must conclude have reaped a sufficient harvest to last them through their lifetimes and several generations of heirs”. In data (1), (3) and (4) the underlined nonrestrictive relative clauses are preceded by a comma.

There are another examples of restrictive relative clauses as found in this below :

- (5) There are event a lot of fasting people who do not realize the importance of togetherness in their fasting. (Jan. 3, 1999).
- (6) Unfortunately, often there are people who are better-off than others. (Jan 3, 1999).
- (7) Students who succed in plasing themselves at the higher ranks of the scalse are praised and hailed. (Jan. 4, 1999).
- (8) Theacehers are one of the elements who have received both mcuh criticism and much credit. (Jan. 9, 1999).

In data (5), (6), (7), and (8), the underlined clauses are restrictive relative clauses. All relative pronouns “who” in (5), (6), (7) and (8) function as subject of the relative clauses and of course they can not be omitted. All the relative pronouns identify the antecedents which indicate human nouns. In introducing proper nouns, we may find the use of the nonrestrictive relative clauses as shown below. For examples :

- (9) But Sohearto, who proved himself a successful economic manager and political strategist in the first two decades of his rule, was tragically trapped by the fence he built around his economic dominion. (Jan. 15, 1999).
- (10) Soekarno, who proclaimed national independence, attained power but his political adventurism-his innovative spirit whence his contravention of the then existing legal system-in its turn shook his presidential seat and at last toppled him. (Jam. 16, 1999).

(11) Soeharto, who became the second president, had the habit of calling on his fellow citizens to be law abiding or constitutional according to the New Order terminology, in the later years of his rule proved himself very whimsical, rendering all the judiciary system paralyzed. (Jan. 16, 1999).

All the underlined clauses in data (9), (10) and (11) are nonrestrictive relative clauses because the clauses only give additional information to the proper noun as the antecedents. In datum (9), the relative clause "who proved himself a successful economic manager and political strategist in the first two decades of his rule" only serves additional information to the antecedent "Soeharto". The relative pronoun "who" is not omitted because it functions as the subject of the clause. The same discussion can be seen in data (10) and (11). In datum (10) the relative clause "who proclaimed national independence" is the additional information to the antecedent "Soekarno". The relative pronoun "who" functions as subject of the clause. And in datum (11) the relative clause "who became the second president" only adds the information to its antecedent "Soeharto". The relative pronoun "who" functions as subject of the clause. Just like the relative pronoun in datum (9), the relative pronoun "who" in data (10) and (11) are not omitted.

In the restrictive relative clauses, the relative pronoun "who or whose" which function as subject are not omitted. Furthermore, in

nonrestrictive relative clauses, the relative pronouns "who" cannot also be omitted if the relative pronouns function as subject.

For example :

(12) To answer these critical questions, one must return to the original spirit of the nation's founding fathers, who were imbued with the spirit of freedom and liberation. (Jan. 12, 1999).

(13) Millenarianism, a popular belief of a just king to free an oppressed nation, seems prevalent among Indonesians nowadays who look forward to the coming of a just leader.

From data (12) and (13), the relative pronoun "who" do not define its antecedents. The underlined relative clauses do not further define the antecedent and it means that both of the underlined relative clauses are nonrestrictive relative clauses. The relative pronoun "who" in datum (12) and (13) function as subject of the clauses. Although the relative pronoun "who" do not identify the antecedents, the relative pronouns "who" cannot be omitted from the relative clause because they function as subject.

Exception :

In the data I have found, there are two relative pronouns "who" are used simultaneously both in the nonrestrictive relative clause and restrictive relative clause. Examples :

(14) A recent example is Lia Aminuddin, who claimed recently to be the Mahdi installed by angel Gabriel, and who had born Prophet Isa. (Jan. 15, 1999).

(15) Indonesia's first tow president had a strong tendency to include as clients those who were faithful to them under their patronage and exclude those who were rebellious (Jan. 15, 1999).

In datum (14), the two relative pronouns "who" refer to proper noun Lia Aminuddin, and those relative clauses are written between the commans and these underlined clauses are nonrestrictive relative clauses. Both of these relative clauses are combined by conjunction "and". The relative pronouns "who" function as subject of the clauses, so, they can not be omitted. Actually the datum (14) has three sentences :

(14a) A recent example is Lia Aminuddin ----- main clause

(14b) She claimed recently to be the Mahdi installed by angel Gabriel – rel. clause.

(14c) She had born Prophet Isa ----- rel. clause

The sentences (14b) and (14c) are the additional information of the antecedent "Lia Aminddin". While in datum (15), both of the relative pronouns "who" are restrict the antecedent and that is why the underlined clauses are included to the restrictive relative clauses. Both of relative pronouns "who" function as subject of the relative clauses, and the relative clauses are combined by conjunction "and". Since the relative

pronoun “who” function as subject, the relative pronoun cannot be omitted.

3.2. Relative Pronoun *which*

The relative pronoun “which” is applied to animals or things. Relative pronoun “which” is permissible either in restrictive relative clause or nonrestrictive relative clause. Relative pronoun “which” has the same form in nominative and in objective case. The relative pronoun “which” does not have possessive case. In general, we employ “which” refers to non-human nouns, specifically those that correspond to pronoun “it”. The relative pronoun “which” can be used for relative pronoun “that” in cases where the antecedent noun phrase is non-human. For examples :

(16) This fact is important to clarify Stefanus Haryanto’s article in the Dec. 21, 1998 edition of The Jakarta Post which claims that my statements, broadcast by Anteve on Dec. 11, needed clarification. (Jan. 2, 1999).

(17) To say that Soeharto committed corruption, his alleged abuse of power must fall under the definition of Law No. 3/1971 on the Eradication of Corruption, which states that to be defined as corruption an action must have the objective to benefit oneself.

another party or a corporation, and is directly or indirectly detrimental to the state's finances or economy. (Jan. 2, 1999).

(18) The government virtually uprooted and eradicated the values of fairness, justice, legality and impartiality, which are known to all religious teachings. (Jan. 5, 1999).

(19) But in the next, and more mature stage of our political development- which will come sooner than later-the question will become the following : can any government afford to ingoner this creative and restorative impulse within our society ? (Jan. 4, 1999).

(20) The social unrest, conflict with religious overtones and political uncertainties which are blighting the country indicate that Indonesians are still immature in running their nation. (Jan. 5, 1999).

(21) A reductionims, which has rather given priority to the need to control than to understanding educational considerations. (Jan. 9, 1999).

(22) That does not mean, for instance, that one has to abandon testing which in schooling struktures determines social class. (Jan. 9, 1999).

(23) It maybe wealth, power, skill or other factors which cause some people to forget to appreciate diversity and thus to fail to appreciate others. (Jan. 3, 1999).

- (24) Not only did Mediatama manage to book exhibiton space in High Point which is normally very difficult-but it also managed to obtain goverment subsidies from the Ministry of Industri and Trade to pay half of the rental fees. (Jan. 26, 1999).

From all the data above, there are four underlined clauses are written as nonrestrictive relative clauses, they are data (17), (18), (19) and (24). In datum (17) the underlined nonrestrictive clause is written with a comma; and in datum (18) the underlined nonrestrictive relative clauses is written between parenthesis. In data (17) and (18), the nonrestrictive relative clauses using a comma because their positions are at the end of the sentences. The relative pronouns in data (17), (19), and (24) cannot be omitted entirely because those relatives pronouns function as subject of the relative clause although they are part of the nonrestrictive relative clauses. While in datum (18) the relative pronoun "which" function as object of the relative clause, so it can be omitted. So, the sentence in datum (19) becomes "The government vitually uprooted and eradicated the values of fairness, juctice, legality and impartiality known to all religious teachings".

We may find temporal name showing nonrestrictive relative clause and the relative pronoun "which" is used. For example :

- (25) One of the outstanding example is Supersemar, which is historically means a letter of command issued by Soekarno on March 11, 1966.

conferring all rights to Soeharto to take security measures for the country. (Jan. 15, 1999).

In datum (25), the underline relative clause is nonrestrictive relative clause and the relative pronoun “which” is subject of the clause. So, the relative pronoun “which” cannot be omitted. The relative clause “which historically means a letter of command issued by Soekarno on March 11, 1966” is the additional information to the antecedent “Supersemar” because the antecedent itself is already definite.

Another example of nonrestrictive relative clause, which is written between the commas and the relative pronoun “which” functions as subject can be seen from the sentence below :

(26) Milenarianism, which seems prevalent among Indonesian nowadays as they look forward to the coming of a just leader, is distinguished by the involvement of the concepts of inclusion and exclusion. (Jan. 16, 1999).

In the datum (26), the underlined relative clause is nonrestrictive relative clause and the relative pronoun “which” functions as subject of the clause, and it cannot be omitted. While in data (16), (20), (21), (22) and (23) show that the underlined relative clauses are restrictive relative clauses because they have tight relation to the antecedents. In datum (16), the relative pronouns “which” cannot be omitted from the restrictive relative clauses because it functions as subject of the relative clauses.

The same cases can also be found in underlined relative clauses in (20), (21), (22), and (23). All the relative pronouns “which” in these data cannot be omitted because they function as subject of the clause.

Exception :

In the data I have found, there are two relative pronouns “which” are used simultaneously.

For example :

(27) And consequently it will become much easier to decide in a systematic way which next development path each student should preferably pursue, and which paths each of them should avoid.

In datum (27), the two relative pronouns “which” refer to the antecedent “a systematic way”. The underlined relative clauses are combined by conjunction “and”. The two relative clauses are not written between the commas. These underlined relative clauses are included to restrictive relative clauses. Since the relative pronoun “which” function as the subject of the relative clauses, they cannot be omitted.

There is another case in which two different relative pronouns are used in preceding the relative clauses simultaneously. For example :

(28) A borrower, with outstanding loans (unsecured) of Rp. 20 billion (arround US \$ 220,000), who has not made an interest payment for more than six months and has most recent financial statements dated

1996, which indicated that at the time the loan was made their debt to equity ratio was more than ten times. (Jan. 27, 1999).

In datum (28), both the underlined relative clauses belong to nonrestrictive relative clauses. The relative pronouns are “who” and “which”. Relative pronouns “who” in the first underlined relative clause refers to antecedent “a borrower” and functions as subject, while in the second underlined relative clause, the relative pronoun “which” refers to antecedent “financial statements” and its relative pronoun also functions as subject. Both of the relative clauses combined by conjunction “and”. Since both of the relative pronouns “who” and “which” function as subject, they cannot be omitted from the relative clauses.

3.3. Relative Pronoun *that*

The relative pronoun “that” has the same forms in nominative and objective just like relative pronoun “which”, but in nominative case, the relative pronoun “that” is less used than the relative pronoun “who”. The relative pronoun “that” refers to either human and non human (for things and animals). Either as subject or object the relative pronoun “that” is more common for non personal. The relative pronoun “that” is seldom used in nonrestrictive relative clause and the relative pronoun “that” is replaced by “which”. The relative pronoun “that” is used

chiefly in restrictive relative clauses even when the antecedent is not personal.

For examples :

(29) It is an administrative measure that can only be corrected by an administrative procedure. (Jan. 2, 1999)

(30) They are the average students with no special achievements that make them remembered by both their teachers and their peers. (Jan. 2, 1999).

(31) Interethnic competitions should be perceived as an internal triggering mechanism that will propel the nation forward without necessarily leading to interethnic conflicts. (Jan. 5, 1999).

(32) Even blue chip U.S. companies that are supposedly regulated by the strict of the foreign corrupt Practices Act can not over power the force of the jelly. (Jan. 26, 1999).

(33) Inverstors in today's market are interseted in parties that offer a discount form their current replacement cost. (Jan. 6, 1999).

All data (29), (30), (31), (32) and (33) are restrictive relative clauses which are shown in the underlined relative clauses. In the underlined restrictive relative clause datum (29), the relative pronouns "that" cannot be omitted since it functions as subject of the restrictive relative clause. The same cases can be found in data (3), (31), (32) and (33). In these data, all the relative pronouns "that" function as subject of

the restrictive relative clauses. In datum (30), the relative pronoun "that" refers to the antecedent "special achievement". While in datum (31) the relative pronoun "that" refers to "an internal triggering mechanism". In the data (30) and (31), the relative pronouns "that" are not omitted from the underlined relative clause.

The same cases could be found in the data (32) dan (33). In datum (32), the relative pronoun "that" is referred to the antecedent "bule chip U.S. companies". While in datum (33) "that refers to "arties". Both the relative pronouns in (32) and (33) function as subject and they can not be omitted from the underlined relative clauses. All the antecedent in the above examples are not human, so, the relative pronoun "that" are preferred. However, we may found the use of relative pronoun "that" when the antecedent is a person.

(34) The uniting of Indonesia's many different cultures will be a drawn out process, ont that will involve all the country's religious institutions. (Jan. 12, 1999)

In this datum, the relative pronoun "that" functions as subject and this sentence is included to restrictive relative clause. The relative pronouns "that" identifies "one" which is considered as a person. Since the antecedent is a person, the relative pronoun "that" could be replaced by "who". So, the sentence (34) will be : the uniting of Indonesia's many

different cultures will be drawn out process, one who will involve all the country's religious institutions.

In such sentences, we may found two relative pronouns "that" come simultaneously in a sentence.

For examples :

(35) The business environment in Indonesia can be described as a giant jelly that traps wealthy business people but sucks out any business ethnic, integrity, honesty, and morality that they posses. (Jan. 26, 1999).

(36) Turning our attention to the present situation we can see that the seemingly religious conflicts that have been taking place sporadically are probably engineered for certain political interests. (Jan. 16, 1999).

In datum (35) the relative pronoun "that" comes simultaneously in sentence as shown in the underlined relative clauses. The first relative pronoun "that" refers to the antecedent "a giant jelly" and the second one reers to "business ethnic, integrity, honesty, and morality". Here, those two underlined relative clauses are include to restrictive relative clauses. The first relative pronoun "that" is not omitted because it identifies and limits the object of the sentence and functions as subject of the clause, while the second relative pronoun "that" can be omitted because it functions as the object of the relative clause.

In datum (36), the underlined relative clause is restrictive clause. In here, we found the use of relative pronouns "that" twice. The first "that" is not a relative pronoun but it is a conjunction which combines the next clause. While the second "that" is a relative pronoun. The underlined relative clause in (36) is included to the restrictive relative clause since the relative pronouns "that" identifies the antecedent of the clause "the seemingly religious conflicts". The relative pronoun "that" in this datum functions as subject of the clause and it is not omitted. Another example of the use of relative pronoun "that" in relative clauses are :

- (37) According to paragaraph one of article 184 of Law No. 8/1981 Criminal Acts, there are five factors that can be used as legal proof-testimony by the witness, testimony by an expert, correspondence, indications and a statement by the defendant. (Jan. 2, 1999).
- (38) Millinearism, know as Mahdism among Muslims, especially the Shiites, and Messianism in Judaism and Christianity, is a religious movement that expectimminent, total and ultimate worldly and collective salvation. (Jan. 15, 1999).
- (40) The calamity that antedated the ascent of President B. J. Habibie was multifaceted and comprised all aspect of life, especially political and economic. (Jan. 15, 1999).

From the data above, the underline relative clauses in (37) and (39) are restrictive relative clauses, just like the underlined clause in (38). The relative pronoun "that" in all those data function as subject of the clauses. So, the relative pronouns "that" in (37), (38) and (39) cannot be omitted. In datum (37), the relative pronoun "that" modifies the antecedent "five factors". While datum (39), the relative pronouns "that" refers to the antecedent "the calamity". Furthermore, the relative pronoun "that" in datum (38) refers to antecedent "Millenarianism". The relative pronoun "that" in (38) precedes the restrictive relative clause "that expect imminent, total and ultimate worldly and collective salvation". In the data I have found, often relative adverb "where" are replaced by preposition + relative pronoun, that is, relative pronoun "in which". This is the choice for relative pronoun functions as adverbial.

For examples :

- (40) These problems center on both insider in a sense all elements of schools and colleges as formal institutions in which the real teaching-learning process takes place, and outsiders such as the social environment, criticism leveled against them, the political situation and government policies, to mention just few aspects (Jan. 9, 1999).
- (41) All this stems from the ignorance of former president Soeharto's regime of the exigency of democratic and political education in a



multicultural setting in which an individual or group has more than one set of beliefs, values and attitudes. (Jan. 5, 1999).

- (42) Against this background, it is really very encouraging that within our present systems, there are schools in which both parents and teachers are asking this critical question. (Jan. 4, 1999)

From the data above, all the relative clauses use “in which” to replace relative adverb “where” and they function as adverb complements. In datum (40) relative pronouns as adverbial “in which” refers to the noun phrase “formal institutions”.

The underlined relative clause is nonrestrictive relative clause. In datum (41) the relative adverb “in which” refers to the noun phrase “multicultural setting” and the underlined relative clause is also nonrestrictive relative clause. Furthermore, the datum (42) is not different from datum (40). Both of relative adverbs “in which” in relative clauses (40) and (42) belong to replace. Relative adverb “in which” in (40) refers to “formal institution” and the relative adverb “in which” in (42) refers to “school”. While the relative adverb “in which” in (41) is not directly refers to a place, but to “a multicultural setting” and its implied the place.

Beside using “in which” we many find the use of relative adverb “where” itself, such in the following examples :

- (43) This movement can also take place in a politically develop country where a losing group in a political competition is deprived of many rights and privileges. (Jan. 16, 1999).
- (44) In a place where even world bank is supposedly corrupt, how can you expect anyone else to be honest. (Jan. 26, 1999).
- (45) They looked for building in the center of town, where all the exhibitions taking place. (Jan. 26, 1999).

From all the data above, all the relative adverbs “where” refer to place. In datum (43) “where” refers to “developed country” and it precedes the nonrestrictive relative clause. In datum (44) the relative adverb “where” refers to “a place” and it precedes restrictive relative clause. While in datum (45), the relative adverb “where” refers to “building in the center of town” and the relative adverb “where” precedes restrictive relative clauses. All the relative adverb “where” function as adverb in the relative clause. Actually, there is another relative adverb, that is, relative adverb “when” which sometimes is changed by “on which”.

This relative adverb function to show times. For example :

- (46) As I see it, the time will come when our school will cease being the rear end of the bureaucracy. (Jan. 4, 1999).
- (47) A time when Muslim power and piety were declining, a belief in the advent of the golden age of Islam and lingering for its restitution began to evolve. (Jan. 15, 1999).

Both of the data (46) and (47) containing relative adverb “where” which function as adverb of time. In datum (46) “when” refers to the time will come” and the relative clauses is restrictive relative clause. While in datum (47), the relative clause is nonrestrictive relative clause.

From all the data being analyzed above, I can find the frequency of the relative pronouns into either functions as subject or object of the relative clauses. In accounting the frequency of the relative pronouns I make the formulas as below :

i.
$$\frac{\text{The relative pronouns function as subject}}{\text{The number of the data}} \times 100\%$$

So, the frequency of the relative pronouns function as subject of the relative clause is :

$$\frac{58}{75} \times 100 \% = 77,34 \%$$

ii.
$$\frac{\text{The relative pronouns function as object}}{\text{The number of the data}} \times 100\%$$

So, the frequency of the relative pronouns function as object in relative clause is :

$$\frac{7}{75} \times 100 \% = 9,33 \%$$

iii.
$$\frac{\text{The relative pronoun as adverbial}}{\text{The number of the data}} \times 100\%$$

So, the frequency of the relative pronouns function as object in relative clause is :

$$\frac{10}{75} \times 100 \% = 13,33 \%$$

We can make a table to show the frequency above as shown below :

Relative Clauses	
Relative Pronoun	Frequency
Subject	77,34 %
Object	9,33 %
Adverbial	13,33 %
Total	100,00 %

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

The first conclusion is that the position of relative pronouns either as subject or object in relative clauses, are not determine whether the clause are restrictive or not. In the restrictive relative clauses, the relative pronouns which function as subject are not omitted in the data; however, the relative pronouns which function as object may be omitted whether in restrictive or nonrestrictive relative clauses.

The second conclusion is that in the whole data, I found that most of the relative pronouns are used in subjective case. It is shown in by 58 data (77,34 %), while the relative pronouns function as objective case are seldom used, as shown by only 7 data (9,33 %). Relative pronouns function as subject both in restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses are not omitted.

The third conclusion is, when the relative clauses are not found immediately after the antecedents, the relative clause are often intervened by prepositional phrase or participial phrase or adverbial phrase. The relative pronouns function as adverbial can be changed by preposition + relative pronoun (in which) for "where".

The fourth conclusion is that the frequency of relative pronouns as subject of the relative clauses is bigger than the relative pronoun as object or adverbial of the relative clauses.

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