Contrastive Analysis Of Subordinate Clause As Adjective In English Novel And Indonesian Novel

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Abstract

This research dealt with contrastive analysis that is Adjective Clause in Complex Sentence in English Novel and Indonesian Novel that is Harry Potter and the Goblet of the Fire and its Indonesian Version. The objective were to find out the similarities and differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia subordinate clause as adjective in English novel and Indonesian novel. The researcher focused on the complex sentence (68 sentences) which have adjective marks (that, who, which, who, whom, whose) and analyzed the kinds of the complex sentence and the sentence structure to find the contrast of the two languages. The theory used was Quirk and Greenbaum about basic sentence structure in English and Noortyani about basic sentence structure in Bahasa Indonesia. According to Quirk and Greenbaum there were seven kinds of basic sentence structures: SubjectVerb-Adverb, Subject-Verb-Complement, Subject-Verb-Object, Subject-VerbObject-Adverb, Subject-Verb-Object-Complement, Subject-Verb-Object-Object, Subject-Verb. But according to Noortyani (2017) there was only one basic sentence structure Subjek-Predikat-Objek-Keterangan in Bahasa Indonesia. Contrastive analysis was used to analyzed the data from the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire, both English and Indonesian version which was published in 2005. The data showed that from 37 chapters, the research was found that only 44 clauses had subordinate adjective clauses. 27 of them were similar in English and in Bahasa Indonesia, and the rest 17 of them were different in English and Bahasa Indonesia. It was found that English and Bahasa Indonesia had similar basic sentence structure but there were some conditions that make them contrast.

Keyword*: Contrastive Analysis, Subordinate Clause as Adjective, English and Indonesian Novel*

1. INTRODUCTION

Every language has its own different characteristics, such as the audio system or the grammatical pattern. Chomsky (2014) states that grammar of a language intend to be an illustration ofbasic ability of a good communications. One part of languages is sentence. According to Davidson (2002), sentece is a group of words that cause a statement, a question, and a command. Sentence is created by words, then words form into phrase, phrase form into clause. According to Sauter (2000) there are four types of sentences; simple sentence, complex sentence, compound sentence, and compound – complex sentence. Simple sentence is a sentence that consist only a predicate and an object. Compound sentence is constructed by two or more than two main clauses linked by coordinate conjunctions. Complex sentence is a sentence that has a main clause and one or more than one subordinate clauses linked by subordinators (which, who, although, where, when, etc.). Compound-complex sentence is two main clauses that connected by coordinate conjunction "and".

For example:

1. The girl (Subject) is singing (Predicate) a sad song. (Simple sentence)

2. She likes banana (First main clause) but (Coordinate conjunction) he likes apple (Second main clause). (Compound sentence)

3. They want to go to the zoo (Main clause) which Subordinator located in another city (First subordinate clause) if Subordinator the pandemic has got better. (Second main clause). (Complex sentence)

4. They don't mind to play at that snowy garden (First main clause) and (Coordinate conjunction) they sure they will not catch a cold. (Second main clause)

In sentence structure, sentence may be linked by words such and, or, but, etc but still in the form of a sentence and smaller. Smaller sentences that link together as a larger sentence called clause. Clause can be divided into two; main clause and subordinate clause. Main clause is a clause that can stand alone as a sentence, and subordinate clause is a clause that need a main clause to stand. According to Wren and Martin (2000) there are three types of clauses: noun clause, adverb clause, and adjective clause. According to Davidson (2002) noun clause is a clause that have a function as noun or pronoun in a sentence and adverb clause is a clause that has an adverb in it. In Haryanti and Setyandari (2018) states that adjective clause is a subordinate clause that has function as adjective, which means to explain noun. In english, adjective clause usually signed with who, whom, which, whose and that.

For example:

1. I don't know her house. (Noun clause)

2. They leave the house when the fire spread wider. (Adverb clause)

3. He reach his glasses which laid on the table. (Adjective clause)

According to Noortyani (2017) kalimat disimpulkan sebagai hubungan antara dua kata atau lebih dan kelompok kata yang lain seperti frasa dan klausa. So, sentence in Bahasa Indonesia can be divided into smaller parts such as clauses, phrases, and words. According to Moeliono (2017) berdasarkan jumlah klausanya, kalimat dalam Bahasa Indonesia digolongkan kepada 4 jenis, yaitu kalimat simpleks, kalimat kompleks, kalimat majemuk dan kalimat majemukkompleks. Alwi (1993) in Supriyadi (2014) menyatakan bahwa kalimat simpleks hanya terdiri dari satu klausa utama yang memiliki subjek dan predikat. Moeliono et al. (2017) mengemukakan bahwa kalimat kompleks terdiri dari dua

klausa yang satunya tidak bisa berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat. It could be said that complex sentence constructed with two clauses and one of those clauses is a part of another clause, and it is called subordinate clause. Subordinate clause can not stand alone as a sentence. It is linked to another clause called main clause. After kalimat kompleks, there is kalimat majemuk which contained with two or more clauses and have an equal relation which usually signed with conjunction and, or, but. And after that, there is kalimat majemuk kompleks. This kind of sentence is a kalimat majemuk with a complex part or vice versa.

For example:

1. Gadis (Subject) itu sedang memasak (Predicate) di rumah ibunya. (Kalimat simpleks)

2. Hari ini akan jadi hari yang cerah (First main clause) karena mungkin tidak akan hujan (Second main clause). (Kalimat kompleks)

3. Dia tidak tahu arah pulang (First main clause) tetapi (Conjunction) dia tetap memaksa pergi (Second main clause). (Kalimat majemuk)

4. Dia tidak tahu arah pulang tetapi dia tetap memaksa pergi (Kalimat majemuk) karena dia tidak punya pilihan lain (Complex part after kalimat majemuk). (Kalimat majemuk-kompleks)

In Bahasa Indonesia, according to Noortyani (2017) kalimat adalah satuan bahasa terkecil dalam wujud lisan atau tulisan yang mengungkapkan satu pikiran yang utuh. According to that, sentence in Bahasa Indonesia is phrase in a group of words which created new meaning, and clause is a group of phrases but wider than a phrase and a part of a sentence which is smaller than a sentence. Haryanti & Setyandari (2018) divided clauses into three, they are: 1). Noun clause, which defined as a noun in a phrase form, 2). Adverb clause, which defined as adverb in a form of a clause, and 3). Adjective clause, which function to modify a noun, and 3).

In this research, the researcher was focused on complex sentence with adjective clause in it. Azar (1993: 267) in Lahu (2014)explain that adjective clause is a clause which modify a noun or pronoun. This clause is draw, identify, or even giving further information about a noun or pronoun which connect to main clause and subordiate clause. Adjective clause in Bahasa Indonesia usually signed with word yang.

For example:

1. Rumah tidak berpenghuni dan seram miliknya (Main clause) yang katanya paling berhantu di kota ini.(Subordinate clause)

2. Yang mereka masih kurang paham (Subordinate clause), membersihkan rumah besar memerlukan tenaga yang banyak. (Main clause)

The sentence above is a complex sentence with an adjective clause. The clause "Rumah tidak berpenghuni dan seram miliknya" is the main clause of the sentence and the clause "yang katanya paling berhantu di kota ini" is the subordinate clause of the sentence. It can be seen that the subordinate clause giving more information about the main clause. Shortly it can be concluded that the sentence referred to "rumah" and "yang paling berhantu".

Mastering sentence structure may be difficult to understand by people who want to master English. Because there are so many differences between English as foreign language and Bahasa Indonesia as the national language. For example, it can be seen that in the example of complex sentence in English, main clause always followed by subordinate clause, or subordinate clause placed after its main clause. But in Bahasa Indonesia, the subordinate clause

can be placed before the main clause or the main clause followed the subordinate clause. It also may be difficult to distinguish every kind of sentence and clause especially for students or people who just started to learn English. Supported by this relevance study: Amelia, Afriyanti, and Riza (2015). Students' Ability on Using Adjective Clause (A Study at Second Year Students of English Department STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat in 2015/2016 Academic Year). Sumatera Barat: STKIP PGRI.

1. This research was discussed about the students' difficulty in using adjective clause especially in who and whom. This research used qualitatuve method by using random sampling. The sample was 24 students from second year in English Department in STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat. The result showed that most of the students had difficulty on differentiate between adjective clause and noun clause. Students could not identify the function of relative pronoun. According to this study, adjective clause is important because most of written text like English magazines, newspaper, textbooks, and others frequently use adjective clause. And also, adjective clause is one part of English grammar that learned by students in English Department STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat.

Because of that, the researcher chose to study about sentences, especially complex sentence that could help to master English and Indonesian adjective clause in complex sentence to get the differences and similarities about them, contrastive analysis was used. Hornby (1974: 186) in Lulu, Hamim, and Mario (2019) stated that contrastive analysis is used to compare two things to make it clear.

2. METHOD OF RESEARCH

Descriptive design was used as this research design and the data were analyzed by using qualitative approach method. The research purpose was to compare the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian adjective clause in two novels by observing through their sentences. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research concentrates on the writing and information in the written form and the data which found mostly in the form of pictures. So, in doing this research, the researcher was used more data like pictures and text rather than numbers which was belong to quantitative research.

The data was taken by using sentences which had adjective clauses. The researcher took two novels to gain the data, they were Rowling (2000) "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire" and its Bahasa Indonesia version. Both of them were English and Indonesian novels to find the contrast between English and Indonesian adjective clause. The data was taken from all chapters on each novel. The researcher chose those novels because they both were fictions, and they had the example of adjective clause.

First of all, it was important to know about definition of data. Miles and Huberman (1994) defined data as a form of handwritten of typed field notes. According to Ary, Jacobs, Irvine, and Walker (2018) in qualitative research, the researcher commonly used written documents or other medias to gather the comprehension of the event which going in the research. The documents here could be assumed as written, physical, and visible material, including any other author might call as medias. Document could be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, letters, whether it is official letters like notes, advisory, and memorandum. It could be a popular items like book, film, and video.

According to the explanation above, the researcher was using the idea of Miles and Huberman that the technique to collect the data was documentation. The data gained through some steps, such as:

1) Reading the novels as the source of the data.
2) Selecting chapters with many pages.
3) Understanding the kinds of sentences found in the chapters.
4) Analyzing the differences between English and Indonesian adjective clauses found in the sentences found in the chapters.

Technique of Analyzing the Data

Data analysis was the most crucial and difficult part of a research. This part needed so much time to accurately check and interpret on many documents, notes, transcripts, recordings, and all kinds of data from any kinds of documents. Every qualitative analysis was aimed to understand the occasion under study, simplify the information and clarify correlations, making theory about the reason of a correlation happening, and gathering old and new knowledge. Ary et al. (2018) explained 3 steps in analyzing qualitative data, such as:

1. Familiarizing and Organizing

Before organizing the data, it is better for a researcher to be familiar with the data by understanding its forrm or its structure. After that, organize the data so the data can be gathered easily.

2. Coding and Reducing

Coding means finding the same kind of data with the same structure then put them into group of data. Then the data will divided into a specific group.

3. Interpreting and Representing

Interpreting is building up understanding about some informations into words. It uses to find the general statement of a phenomenon by it structures or common aspects.

Based on the explanations above, the steps to analyze the data of this research were:

1. Reading the novel to gain more understanding about the sentence patterns.
2. Organize the data into sentences that have subordinate clause: complex sentence
3. Finding the same structure of sentences then mark them differently into groups.
4. Reducing the data into sentences that have adjective clause only.
5. Interpreting the data by explaining sentences into words by making the general statement about the data found in the sentences.
6. Then representing the whole data that have been interpreted into tables

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher had analyzed structure of complex sentences and had found the subordinate adjective clauses in English and Bahasa Indonesia. So the researcher turned the analysis into similarities and differences in both languages.

Similarities in Subordinate Adjective Clause in English and Bahasa Indonesia

The similarities laid in the structure and function of the adjective clause
1. To explain noun
English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv
Example : …who lived in in the Riddle House.

Who = Relative pronoun referreded to the next family
Lived = Verb
In the Riddle House = Adverb of place
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K
Example : …yang tinggal di Rumah Riddle
Yang = Relative pronoun referreded to keluarga berikutnya
Tinggal = Predikat
Di Rumah Riddle = Keterangan tempat

In the sentences above, it could be seen that the similarities were found in the clause structures and the function of every structure in English and Bahasa Indonesia. Both sentences had relative pronoun "which" in English that referred to object "the next family" in Clause 1 in English and "yang" in Bahasa Indonesia that referred to the object "keluarga berikutnya" in Bahasa Indonesia clause. It was only different in the use of verb, such as "lived" as verb showed the past tense of "live" in English, while in Bahasa Indonesia predicate "tinggal" did not showed tense. "In the Riddle House" in English there was preposition "in" and article "the" found. In Bahasa Indonesia "di Rumah Riddle" only preposition "di" found because Bahasa Indonesia did not have article (a, an, the). The function of verb and predicate were similar. According to Wren and Martin, verb is functioned to tell about what a subject is, what a subject done, or what a subject does. According to Supriyadi, predicate functioned to tell about what a subject is or what a subject has done. So it could be concuded that the function of verb and prdicate were similar, both to tell about what a subject is or what a subject does/done. And the function of adverb and keterangan were similar as well, both functioned to tell about where something hsppened or in what situation.

2. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + A
Example : which was propped against the wall
Which = Relative pronoun referreded to his walking stick
Was propped = Verb
Against the wall = Adverb of place
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K
Example : yang bersandar di dinding
Yang = Relative pronoun referreded to tongkatnya
Bersandar = Predikat
Di dinding = Keterangan tempat

The similarities were in the clause structure and function of every structure. Relative pronoun "which" in English and relative pronoun "yang" in Bahasa Indonesia referreded to objects in clauses, both in English and Bahasa Indonesia. Verb in English referred to the "his walking stick" that should be functioned as subject of the clause but it became relative pronoun. Predicate in Bahasa Indonesia referred to "tongkatnya" that should be functioned as subject in the clause in Bahasa Indonesia but it became relative pronoun. Adverb of place in English referred to the position of the "walking stick" as the object in the previous clause, and keterangan tempat in Bahasa Indonesia referred to the position of the "tongkat" as the object in previous clause too. The verb "was propped" in English followed by "was" as auxiliary verb, the predicate "bersandar" in Bahasa Indonesia did not follow by auxiliary verb. Bahasa Indonesia does not have auxiliary verb (is, am, are, was, were) in sentence.

3. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Conj. + O
Example : that was not taken up by the large, empty cage.

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That = Relative pronoun referred to part of his desk
Was not taken up = Verb
By = Conjunction
The large empty cage = Object
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Konj + O
Example : yang tidak ditempati oleh sangkar besar kosong
Yang = Relative pronoun referred to sebagian mejanya
Tidak ditempati = Predikat
Oleh = Konjungsi
Sangkar besar kosong = Objek

The similarities were found in the structure of the function of every structure. In English, relative pronoun "which" was found that referred to the object "his desk" in the clause in English. In Bahasa Indonesia, relative pronoun "yang" was found referred to the object "mejanya" in the clause in Bahasa Indonesia. "was not taken up" functioned as verb in English. "tidak ditempati" functioned as predicate. Some part was found in the verb in English such as auxiliary verb "was" and negation "not" before the verb "taken up". Leech (2006) in Masagus stated that negation functioned to give negative form of a verb. In Bahasa Indonesia, "tidak" functioned as negation and "ditempati" functioned as the verb. The difference was only in the used of the auxiliary verb "was", but the function of the verb in English and predicate in Bahasa Indonesia were similar.

4. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + C
Example : who hated and despised magic in any form
Who = Relative pronoun referred to Muggle
Hated and despised = Verb
Magic = Object
In any form = Object Complement
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O + Pel
Example : yang membenci dan meremehkan sihir dalam berbagai bentuk
Yang = Relative pronoun referred to Muggle
Membenci dan meremehkan = Predikat
Sihir = Objek
Dalam berbagai bentuk = Pelengkap

The similarities laid in the clause structures and function. In English, relative pronoun "who" was found that referred to Muggle in the clause. In Bahasa Indonesia, relative pronoun "yang" was found that referred to "Muggle" as well. The verb "hated and despised" meant "membenci dam meremehkan" and functioned as predicate in Bahasa Indonesia. This is actually similar but in English verb, the adding of suffix –ed show the past tense of the verb, while Bahasa Indonesia does not have past tense.

5. English : Clause 3 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + C
Example : who had already finished his own grapefruit quarter
Who = Relative pronoun referred to Dudley
Had = Auxiliary verb
Already = Adverb of time
Finished = Verb
His own grapefruit = Object
Quarter = Object complement
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 3 : Rel. Pron + P + O + Pel
Example : yang sudah menghabiskan jeruk miliknya seperempat

Yang = Relative pronoun referred to Dudley
Sudah menghabiskan = Predikat
Jeruk miliknya = Objek
Seperempat = Pelengkap

This clause structure in English and Bahasa Indonesia were totally same. The difference only found in the used of verb, not in the function of every structure. In English verb "had already finished" has auxiliary verb "had" which meant "sudah" in Bahasa Indonesia, "already" as the adverb of time and verb "finished" which meant "selesai" in Bahasa Indonesia. The use of auxiliary verb "had" in English indicated that the verb has happened, same with Bahasa Indonesia, the word "sudah" is the kind of kata keterangan meant that predicate has happened in the past. The adverb "already" showed that the verb has happened not long ago. While in Bahasa Indonesia there is no adverb of time found.

6. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O
Example : which had settled in his hair and mustache
Which = Relative pronoun referred to white dust
Had settled = Verb
In his hair and mustache = Adverb of place
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O
Example = yang sudah menutupi rambut dan kumisnya
Yang = Relative pronoun referred to debu putih
Menutupi = Predikat
Rambut dan kumisnya = Objek

The similarities were in the structure and function of this clause. In English, relative pronoun "which" was found that explained the object as hidden subject"white dust", and relative pronoun "yang" referred to the "debu putih" as the object in Bahasa Indonesia.

7. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + Adv + V
Example : who merely nodded
Who = Relative pronoun referred to
Merely = Adverb of manner referred to nodded
Nodded = Verb
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + K + P.
Example : yang dengan malas mengangguk
Yang = Relative pronoun
Dengan malas = Keterangan cara referred to mengangguk
Mengangguk = Predikat

All of the functions and clause structures were similar in this clause. Relative pronoun "who" in English referred to "Fred and George" as the object of Clause 1 in English so is the relative pronoun "yang" in Clause 1 in Bahasa Indonesia.

8. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O
Example : who was wearing a long flowery nightgown
Who = Relative pronoun referred to a very old wizard
Was wearing = Verb
A long flowery nightgown = Object
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O
Example : yang memakai baju tidur panjang berbunga
Yang = Relative Pronoun referred to penyihir yang sangat tua
Memakai = Predikat

Baju tidur panjang berbunga = Objek

The similarities were in the structure and function of the structure. relative pronoun "who" in English referred to the object as hidden subject"wizard" in the phrase "very old wizard". In Bahasa Indonesia, the relative pronoun "yang" also referred to the objek "penyihir" in the phrase "penyihir yang sangat tua". The difference is only in the used of auxiliary verb "was" and suffix –ing in the verb "was wearing" in English, in Bahasa Indonesia there is no auxiliary verb and in Bahasa Indonesia only has prefix me- in the verb "memakai".

9. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron. (S) + S + V + A

Example : which Dean and Seamus had left ajar

Which = Relative pronoun referred to the compartment door

Dean and Seamus = Subject

Had left = Verb

Ajar = Adverb of degree

Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Pron. + P + K + S

Example : yang dibiarkan sedikit terbuka oleh Dean dan Seamus

Yang = Relative pronoun referred to pintu pemisah

Dibiarkan = Predikat

Sedikit terbuka = Keterangan derajat

Oleh Dean dan Seamus = Subjek

The similarities were in the clause structure and function. In English, relative pronoun "which" was functioned to explain the object "compartment door" as the hidden subject. In Bahasa Indonesia, the relative pronoun referred to the objek "pintu pemisah" in the clause in Bahasa Indonesia. The position of the subject in English and Bahasa Indonesia would make different. In English, the subject placed in the middle of the clause, but in Bahasa Indonesia the subject placed at the end of the clause.

10. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv.

Example : who has lasted more than three terms

Who = Relative Pronoun referred to A Defense of the Dark Art teacher

Has lasted = Verb

More than three years = Adverb of time

Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron. + P + K

Example : yang bertahan lebih dari 3 semester

Yang = Relative pronoun referred to guru Pertahanan Terhadap Ilmu Hitam

Bertahan = Predikat

Lebih dari tiga semester = Keterangan waktu

The similarities were the function of relative pronoun. In english relative pronoun referred to a "Defense of the Dark Art teacher" as the object and hidden subject in English clause. In Bahasa Indonesia, the relative pronoun also explain "guru Pertahanan Terhadap Ilmu Hitam" as the object of the clause. The used of "has" as auxiliary verb that showed something has happened in the past make a little different in Bahasa Indonesia.

Dissimilarities in Subordinate Adjective Clause in English and Bahasa Indonesia

1. The difference laid in the structure and function of adjective clause

1. English : Clause 3 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv

Example : which were on the bedside table

Which = Relative pronoun referred to his glasses

Were = Verb-be

On the bedside table = Adverb of place
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 3 : Rel. Pron + P + K + K
Example : yang terletak di atas meja di sebelah tempat tidurnya
Yang = Relative pronoun referred to "kacamatanya"
Terletak = Predikat
Di atas meja = Keterangan tempat
Di sebelah tempat tidurnya = Keterangan tempat

The differences were placed in the clause stucture and in the function of the structures in English and Bahasa Indonesia. First of all, it has been known that the function of adverb in English and keterangan in Bahasa Indonesia were similar. In the adjective clause above, there was one adverb "on the bedside table" found. But in Bahasa Indonesia, there were two keterangan "di atas meja" and "di sebelah tempat tidurnya" found. Which meant it was contrasted with English that have one adverb instead. The difference was caused by two prepositions "di" in bahasa Indonesia.

2. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + V + Adv + O + C
Example : who tried to keep his expression neutral
Who = Relative pronoun referred to Harry
Tried = Verb
To keep = Adverb
His expression = Object
Neutral = Object Complement
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel + O + Pel
Example : yang mencoba menjaga ekpresinya tetap datar
Yang = Relative pronoun referred to Harry
Mencoba = Predikat
Menjaga = Pelengkap
Ekspresinya = Objek
Tetap datar = Pelengkap

The difference could be seen in the clause structure in English and Bahasa Indonesia. In English there was an adverb "to keep" found. This was an adverb because this was followed and explained the verb "tried". To keep means "menjaga" in Bahasa Indonesia but it was functioned as pelengkap that complete the predicate. It has been known that adverb was similar with keterangan in Bahasa Indonesia and pelengkap is similar to complement. But adverb in English formed as pelengkap in Bahasa Indonesia which was contrast.

3. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + A
Example : who grinned back
Who = Relative pronoun referred to Harry
Grinned = Verb
Back = Adverb
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel
Example : yang balas tersenyum
Yang = Relative pronoun referred to Harry
Balas = Predikat
Tersenyum = Pelengkap

The difference laid in the function of adverb in English and pelengkap in Bahasa Indonesia. The difference caused by the translation from English into Bahasa Indonesia. Grinned in Bahasa Indonesia could translated as menyeringai but in Bahasa Indonesia it translated as tersenyum, and back in Bahasa

Indonesia could be translated as kembali but it translated as balas. So, grinned back could be translated as menyeringai kembali but in Bahasa Indonesia it turned out as balas tersenyum. In English, "back" functioned as adverb because it followed the verb "grinned" but contrast in Bahasa Indonesia "balas" functioned as pelengkap that completed the predicate.

4. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + Adv
Example : who was holding a moldy-looking old boot in his other hand
Who = Relative pronoun referred to a ruddy face wizard
Was holding = Verb
A moldy-looking old boot = Object
In his other hand = Adverb of place
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O + Pel + K
Example : yang memegang sepatu bot usang di tangan satunya
Yang = Relative clause referred to seorang penyihir berwajah kemerahan
Sepatu bot = Objek
Usang = Pelengkap
Di tangan satunya = Keterangan tempat

The difference found in the structure in English and Bahasa Indonesia. In Bahasa Indonesia, "usang" identified as pelengkap. Pelengkap is similar with complement in English. But there is no complement found in English.

5. English : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + A + A + O
Example : who were obviously very important wizard
Who = Relative pronoun referred to people
Were = Verb-be
Obviously = Adverb of manner
Very important = Adverb of degree
Wizards = Object
Bahasa Indonesia : Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + K + O + K
Example : yang jelas sekali para penyihir sangat penting
Yang = Relative pronoun referred to orang-orang
Jelas sekali = Keterangan derajat
Para penyihir = Object
Sangat penting = Keterangan derajat

In English, there was verb-be found that functioned as "verb" of the clause. It has been known before that verb is similar with predikat in Bahasa Indonesia. But contrastly, there was no predikat found in Bahasa Indonesia adjective clause.

The researcher had analyzed complex sentences in novel of Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire and out of 37 chapters, there were only 34 chapters have complex sentences with adjective clauses. The complex sentences were divided into two and three clauses each. According to basic sentence structures by Quirk and Greenbaum in Sujatna, SS, and Tisna Prabasmoro (2005), that there were seven basic structures in analyzing sentences:

1. S-V-A (Subject – Verb – Adverb)
2. S-V-C (Subject – Verb – Complement)
3. S-V-O (Subject – Verb – Object)
4. S-V-O-A (Subject – Verb – Object – Adverb)
5. S-V-O-C (Subject – Verb – Object – Complement)
6. S-V-O-O (Subject – Verb – Object – Object)
7. S-V (Subject – Verb)

In Bahasa Indonesia, according to Noortyani (2017) there were five parts of basic sentence structure: Subjek – Predikat – Objek – Keterangan – Pelengkap but in analyzing sentences, those five parts were not always complete.

From 68 complex sentences that divided into 150 clauses, there were only 44 clauses functioned as subordinate adjective clause. From 44 subordinate adjective clauses, there were only 27 clauses which similar in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The rest 17 clauses were different in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

After analyzing sentences in the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire both in English and Bahasa Indonesia version, out of 37 chapters, there were only 33 chapters had complex sentence. And out of 33 chapters, 68 complex sentences were found. From 68 complex sentences that divided into clauses, there were 150 clauses found. And out of 150 clauses, there were only 44 clauses that functioned as subordinate adjective clause. 27 of them were similar in English and Bahasa Indonesia, and 17 of them were different in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

1. Parts of basic sentence structure in English and Bahasa Indonesia were not always complete in a sentence.

2. Complex sentences in English and Bahasa Indonesia were mostly found in active and passive sentences in the novel, not in the conversation among the characters.

3. Subordinate adjective clauses in English were followed by relative pronouns such as: that, who, whom, whose, which, that functioned to explain the main clause.

4. Subordinate adjective clauses in Bahasa Indonesia were followed by relative pronoun "yang".

5. Relative pronouns meant "yang" in Bahasa Indonesia but when they become conjunctions they could have several meanings.

6. Adjective in English was mostly placed before the noun (subject/object)

7. Adjective in Bahasa Indonesia was mostly placed after the noun (subject/object).

8. Verb in English had the same function as predicate in Bahasa Indonesia.

9. Verb was always followed by adverb. Adverb could be formed as another verb behind a verb or using –ly, or place or condition that explain a verb. While in Bahasa Indonesia, predicate was mostly followed by pelengkap.

10. Pelengkap or complement could be formed in a phrase or even a single word.

11. Adverb in English had the same function as keterangan in Bahasa Indonesia.

12. In this novel, adverb of manner and adverb of place were the common used adverbs.

13. Engish and Bahasa Indonesia had similar basic sentence structures but there were some conditions that made them different. For example in Bahasa Indonesia, adjective was placed after the noun (subject/object) while in English adjective was placed before the noun (subject/object). There were some phrases that did not need conjunction in English, but in Bahasa Indonesia a conjunction must added so the meaning would made sense.

14. Relative pronoun in English could be a conjunction in Bahasa Indonesia.

15. Adverb of place in English could be a condition or a situation but in Bahasa Indonesia it could be a place.

16. The structure of adjective clause in English was:

Rel. Pron (S) + V + …

The structure of adjective clause in Bahasa Indonesia was:

Rel. Pron + P + …

5. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the conclusions could be taken such as:

1. Complex sentence could be recognized when a sentence had one main clause and more than one subordinate clauses.

2. Subordinate adjective clause was functioned to explain the main clause (object or subject in the main clause) and give clearer explanation.

3. Complex sentences were mostly found in active or passive sentences, not in a conversation.

4. English and Bahasa Indonesia had similar basic sentence structure: S – V – O – C in English and S – P – O – K in Bahasa Indonesia.

5. Relative pronoun could be a conjunction in Bahasa Indonesia.

6. Complex sentence was usually marked with subordinate conjunctions and relative pronoun.

7. Subordinate adjective clause was marked with relative pronouns.

8. In a certain condition there was an adverb which functioned as complement in Bahasa Indonesia but contrasted in English it was an adverb.

9. Adverb of place in English could be a condition or a situation but in Bahasa Indonesia it could be a place.

10. There were some phrases that did not need conjunction in English, but in Bahasa Indonesia a conjunction must be added so the meaning would made sense.

11. According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1987), S and V were the essential structures that a clause must have. So in every clause, there must be a subject and a verb found. In the structure of adjective clause in English, the structure is Rel. Pron (S) + V +... It could be concluded that the relative pronoun played a role as the pronoun and the subject, or usually called hidden subject. In Bahasa Indonesia, according to Noortyani (2017), sebuah klausa setidaknya memiliki unsur S dan P. But in adjective clause in Bahasa Indonesia according to Supriyadi (2014), unsur P-lah yang menjadi adjektiva di dalam klausa adjektiva. So the relative pronoun in Bahasa Indonesia was only depend on the relative pronoun and the predicate.

12. Relative pronoun that could be functioned as conjunction and relative pronoun called "conjunctive pronoun".

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