CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSE AS ADJECTIVE IN ENGLISH NOVEL AND INDONESIAN NOVEL

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT

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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: Subject-Verb-Adverb, Subject-Verb-Complement, Subject-Verb-Object, Subject-Verb-Object-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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

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 majemuk-kompleks.* 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.

B. The Identification of the Problems

Based on the background study, the problems were identified as follows:

1. English had many kinds of sentences and sometimes confusing to English learners.

2. It was confusing to distinguish every sentence structure in English and in Bahasa Indonesia.

3. People who wanted to learn English often get confused to master English because of the different characteristics in Bahasa Indonesia and English especially in kinds of sentences and kinds of clauses.

4. There were so many differences in English and Bahasa Indonesia subordinate clauses as adjective that need to be understood by people who want to master English. Along with the differences, the similarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia subordinate clauses as adjective are quite plenty and people who wanted to mastering English need to understand it too.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was complex sentence in English and Bahasa Indonesia novels but it was limited in adjective clauses in both languages found in English novel "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire" by J.K. Rowling and its translation version.

D. Formulation of the Problems

The formulation of the problems were discussed as follows:

1. What were the similarities and dissimilarities between English and Indonesian subordinate adjective clause?

2. How was the structure of English and Indonesian adjective clause?

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this research as follows:

1. To find out the similarities and differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia subordinate clause as adjective.

2. To find out the structure of English and Bahasa Indonesia subordinate clause as adjective.

F. The Significance of the Study

Theoritically, the results of this research would give contribution to the institution especially for English Education Program.

Practically:

1. To the teachers/lecturers:

To give the information how to understand English and Bahasa Indonesia adjective clause especially about their similarities and differences.

2. To the students:

As the source of information how to study adjective clause as part of clause focused on English and Bahasa Indonesia adjective clause.

3. Readers/other researchers:

As the additional modul to help them to do the same research but in different point of view.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoritical Framework

2.1 Sentence and Types of Sentence

When talking or writing something, students always use groups of words. The relationship of every word accumulated into meaning which makes sense to understand. According to Wren and Martin (2000) sentence are words that linking to make a meaning and rationally understandable.

For example: *Horran ate a banana.*

Oshima and Hogue (2007) in Analisti (2016) claim that sentences can be assumed as a group of words which in the smallest form and has one subject and one verb aiming to show an idea. Generally, a sentence is a composition of words which are linked to each other (clause) and making a new meaning that can be understood by common sense.

There are so many kinds of sentences provided by many experts. Wren and Martin (1995) confirm that there are four types of sentences; declarative or assertive sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. Declarative sentence is a sentence use to state something. Interrogative sentence is a sentence to asking or questioning something. Imperative sentence is a sentence use to give order to other people. And Exclamatory sentence is a sentence that used to show any strong feeling. Verspoor (2000) claimthat

sentences can be classified into four kinds, they are: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence; and compound-complex sentence.

2.1.1 Simple Sentence

Wren and Martin (2000) illustrates that simple sentence only consists of one predicate and one subject.

For example: He brought a cat

In the sentence above, He is known as subject, brought is known as verb, and a cat is known as object. Combinations of verb and object are called predicate.

Subject	Verb	Object
He	brought	a cat

2.1.2 Compound Sentence

In compound sentence, Wren and Martin (2000) illustrate that it has two main clauses that connected by conjunction. There are some conjuctions that can be used in connecting main clauses, such as: and..., so..., or..., for..., but...

For example: She is not home, so she doesn't know what is happening.

First Main Clause	Conjunction	Second Main Clause
She is not home	so	she doesn't know what is happening

In the sentence above, *she is not home* is the first main clause and *she doesn't know what is happening* is the second main clause. The two main clauses connected by *so* as the conjuction.

2.1.3 Complex Sentence

Next, Wren and Martin (2000) illustrate that complex sentence has one main clause and one or more than one subordinate clauses.

For example: <u>Let's go back to the theatre</u> where we watched the ballet.

In the sentence above, "<u>Let's go back to the theatre</u>" is the main clause because it can stand alone as a sentence and still have complete meaning, and "...where we watched the ballet" is the subordinate clause because it can not stand alone. If the sentence cuts out of the main clause, it does not has acertain meaning.

2.1.4 Compound-Complex Sentence

Sauter (2000) said that it is possible to have a compound sentence with a complex part or vice versa, it is called Compound-Complex Sentence. Compound-complex sentence can be describe as a sentence which have two main clauses that connected by coordinate conjunction *and*.

For example: An advertisement is what you see in public and concept is a basic part of an advertisement.

Main Clause 1

An advertisement is what you see in public

and → **Conjunction**

a concept is a basic part of an advertisement.
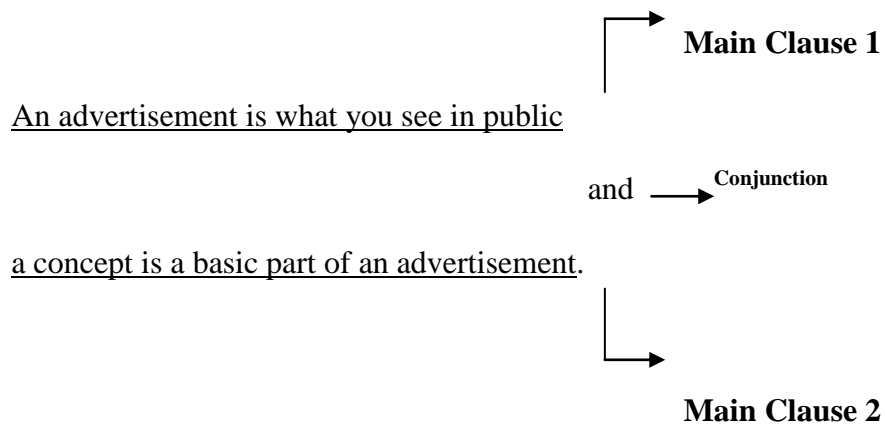
Main Clause 2

In the sentence above, the first main clause is "An advertisement is what you see in public" and the second main clause is "concept is a basic part of an advertisement". In the middle of both main clause there is coordinate conjunction "and".

2.2 Kinds of Subordinate Clause and Its Functions

Based on the explanation above, people have known that a sentence can be at least consist of only main clause, or main clauses and subordinate clauses. Subordinate clause divides into several types. Since this study focuses on subordinate clause, here the researcher provides the kinds of subordinate clauses and its functions:

According to Haryanti and Setyandari (2018) there are 3 types of subordinate clause:

1) The Noun Clause, 2) The Adverb Clause, 3) The Adjective Clause.

2.2.1 The Noun Clause

According to Haryanti and Setyandari (2018) noun clauses can be interpret as nouns formed in clause or clauses that can be use as Subject (S), Object of Verb (OV), Object of Preposition (OP), Subjective Complements (SC) or Appositive (App).

For example:

I really don't know if he lives in Jakarta. (This is an example of noun clause as object of verb)

Main clause	Subordinate Noun Clause
I really don't know	*if he lives in Jakarta*

Subject   Verb   Object   Verb
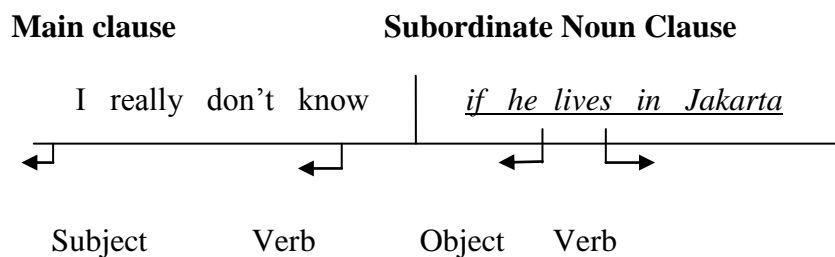
From the above picture, people know that a sentence should be at least consist of a subject, a verb, and an object (a mix of verb and object are called predicate). So, it can be concluded that:

1. I is the subject of the sentence.

2. Know is the verb of the sentence.

3. He is the object of the sentence.

4. If as both conjunction and noun clause marker.

5. *I really don't know* is the main clause of the sentence.

6. *...if he lives in Jakarta* is subordinate clause of the sentence.

7. *He lives in Jakarta* = Noun

He lives <u>there</u> = Pronoun refers to Jakarta

...if he lives in Jakarta = Noun Clause

2.2.2 The Adverb Clause

Wren and Martin (2000) define adverbial clause as a subordinate clause which take a role as an adverb. It might change the adjective, adverb, or verb in the main clause. There are some types of Adverb Clause:

a) Adverb clause of time.

This kind of adverb clause usually marked with when, since, while, before, after, until, as soon as, as long as, by the time, now that, once.

For example: I will see you again <u>when</u> the sun rises<u>.</u>

I have never saw him <u>since </u>we were younger.

I wish you go down there <u>before </u>the sun goes down<u>.</u>

b) Adverb clause of place.

This adverb clause usually marked with where/wherever.

For example: He will follow me <u>wherever </u>i go.

We live <u>where</u> the people are open minded.

c) Adverb clause of cause.

This adverb clause usually marked with because, since, as, now that, whereas (legal), inasmuch as (formal), as long as, on account of the fact that, owing to the fact that, because of the fact that, due to the fact that.

For example: He could not do anything <u>since</u> he was ill.

He will not see me <u>because </u>of my fault

d)   Adverb clause of condition.

This kind of adverb clause usually signed with if, unless, on condition that, provide that, providing that, in the event that, in the case that, whether...or not.

For example:

She will ask for the divorce, <u>providing </u>that the marriage was not good.

I am not going to Medan <u>unless</u> she asks for me to come.

2.2.3 The Adjective Clause

Wren and Martin (2000) define adjective clause as a dependent clause that has its own subject and predicate and functioned as adjective. Haryanti and Setyandari (2018) stated that adjective clause, or usually known as relative clause is a kind of complex sentence which the functions as adjective – noun or pronoun that modified by a word. Adjective clause usually marked with relative pronouns, such as who, whom, whose, which, that. According to Wren and Martin (2000) a relative pronoun is a pronoun that referred or relate to a noun in a sentence before.

For example: I saw the man <u>whom</u> you met yesterday

Adjective clause can also recognized with where, when, why, after, or before. But it is important to remember that adverb clauses and noun clauses can be marked also with where, when and why.

2.3 Contrastive Analysis

The concept of this research was dealing with the concept of contrastive analysis, so it is important to know what contrastive analysis was. Johansson (2008) hypothesizes that contrastive analysis is a structural comparison of two or more languages in order to see and elaborate the sameness and differences between those languages. Richards, et al., (2002) in Mena and Saputri (2018), defines that contrastive analysis is contrasting two or more languages in terms of – for example audio system or grammatical pattern. Lado (1962) in Uktolseja, Sujaja, and Matinahoru (2019) stated that contrastive analysis is a contrastive between two languages in structure and to clarify the differences. Guntur Tarigan (1992: 50) in Al-khresheh (2016) writes that on the stage of process, we present two kinds of contrastive analysis hypothesis which are presented in two form, "strong form" and "weak form". Strong form of the hypothesis shows that the L2 errors can be assumed by understanding the differences between L1 and L2 learned by the learners. Weak form of the hypothesis shows that contrastive analysis has certain characteristics. Because of that, contrastive analysis and error analysis must completing each other. Error analysis spotted the errors which done by the learners meanwhile contrastive analysis referred to the errors lie between the two languages. Contrastive analysis is a study about comparing two language or more intended to see the differences in the language structure and sentence structure.Lee, in Guntur Tarigan (1992: 5) in Al-khresheh (2016) claims there are some basic characteristic of a strong form of contrastive analysis, they are:

a) The only problem and difficulty to learn foreign language is caused by the disturbance which is coming from the learner's mother tongue.

b) The L1 and L2 are different and causing distress.

c) Learning other language could be more difficut when there are so many differences between L1 and L2

d) The hardship and faults in learning other languages need the prediction of the result from the comparison of both the L1 and L2

e) Comparison of the two languages that used to establish teaching materials

James (1980: 3) in Mena and Saputri (2018) said that contrastive analysis is a way in linguistic intended to produce reverse (contrastive, not comparatively) two values of tiphology (contrastive analysis always dealing with two languages) and based on the opinion that comparing language is possible. Contrastive Analysis is often considered the same as contrastive linguistics even though they are different. It is an applied linguistics because of two conditions. First, because contrastive analysis is different from the linguistics itself in terms approaching diciplines of other knowledges, while contrastive analysis uses many aspects of linguistics. From the explanation above, it can be understood that contrastive analysis can be used to analyze two different things.

B. Previous Relevance Study

According to the understanding towards this research, it contained of types of clauses and contrastive analysis. The researcher presented some other researches to support the literature and to find some works which were related to this research. Such as:

1. Uktolseja et al. (2019). _A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Kinds of Sentences_. Indonesian Journal of English Teaching. 8(1), 54-61. This journal discussed about the analysis of contrastive in English and Bahasa Indonesia in the term kinds of sentences to find the similarity and differences of both languages. In this study, 20 students of the 2nd semester in Victory University Sorong were used as sample of the study. In this study, the researcher used qualitative descriptive technique to find the contrast between the two languages. The result was found that the students made errors mostly in 4 kinds of sentences, namely: Declarative Sentence, Negative Sentence, Interrogative Sentence, and Exclamatory Sentence. The mistakes were commonly caused by the different pattern of each sentence, since the Imperative Sentence in Indonesian has the same pattern like in English. The similarity of this research as the previous relevance study is because it was contained about contrastive analysis and qualitative descriptive, but the differences is the point of view of the researchers was from the kinds of sentences and the focus was about sentences.

2. Taghinezhad and Taghinezhad (2017).*A Comparative Study of English and Persian Adjective.* Journal of Applied Linguistics and Language Research. 4(3), 284-290.

This journal discussed about comparing English and Persian adjective. According to this research, adjective in English is easier to identified than Persian adjective. Both of the langauges have some similar characteristics and some different characteristics.By comparing the two languages, the researchers found that English and Persian adjective have the similar syntactic and predicative pronoun. But in superlative adjectives, they are very different. So it can affect learning, teaching, and translation process. This journal can be used as the previous relevance study is because it was contained about comparative analysis which is very close to contrastive analysis as the main method in doing this research and also because the researchers took the point of view about adjcetive which is correlated with the topic of this research.

3. Mena and Saputri (2018). A Contrastive Analysis Between English and Indonesian Prefixes and Suffixes in the Descriptive Texts of Students' Textbook. *English Community Journal*. 2 (1), 175-182.

This journal was intened to clarify the differences of prefix and suffixes in English and Bahasa Indonesia. This research used descriptive qualitative as the research method, documentation technique was used to collect the data, and descriptive analysis was used to analyze the data. After analyzing the data, the researcher found that there are 4 kinds of English

prefixes, namely quantified, locative, temporal, and negations. And then 4 kinds of English suffixes namely nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial. And Also 5 kinds of Indonesian prefixes namely verb form, adjectival form, noun form, numeral form, and interrogative form. The data showed that there is only one similarityin English and Indonesian prefixes, that is in the term of quantity. And in the suffixes, there are some similarities in the term of nominal, verbal, and adjectival. This journal related to this study because both of them are discussing about contrastive analysis. But the researchers took the point of view on the differences and similiarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia prefixes and suffixes in descriptive text, while this research is focusing on the diversity and equality between English and Bahasa Indonesia adjective clause in novel.

C. Conceptual Framework

Adjective clause is a part of subordinate clause which its role is to explain the noun. It contains explanations with relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, that, and which) or relative adverbs (where or why). This research is trying to discover the discrepancy and equality in the sentences of English and Bahasa Indonesia especially in the adjective clause. In this research, the researcher analyzed the data by using sentences in two novels to identify the similarities and differences of both languages, and giving informations about kinds of sentences and kinds of clauses.

Indonesian and English adjective clauses used in sentences by novel	→	Sentences		
		↓		
		Clauses	→	Types of sentences and Type of clauses
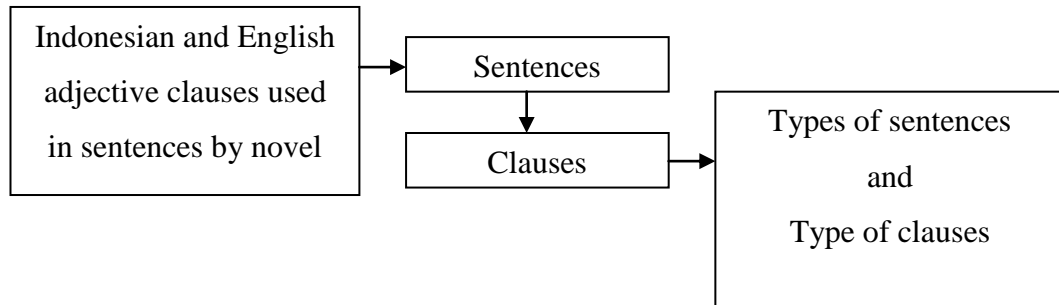
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

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.

B. Source of the Data

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.

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C. The Technique of Collecting the Data

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.

D. 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

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

In this chapter, the data were collected from sentences in novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire both in English and Bahasa Indonesia version. The data were taken start from the first chapter until the final chapter, 37 chapters in total. The data were analyzed by using the theory of basic sentence strucure by Quirk and Greenbaum in Sujana, Prabasmoro, and Budhiyono (2015) to find relative pronoun (That, Who, Whom, Which, Whose) as marks of adjective clause. According to the theory, there were seven basic sentence structures: Subject – Verb Adverb, Subject – Verb – Object, Subject – Verb – Complement, Subject – Verb – Object – Complement, Subject – Verb – Object – Adverb, Subject – Verb – Object – Object, and Subject – Verb. According to Wren and Martin, relative pronoun is pronoun that referred or relate to noun in the sentence before. So the theory by Quirk and Greenbaum is suitable to used because it could identified noun as subject or object in sentences. And for Bahasa Indonesia, the theory used was Noortyani (2017). According to the theory, there is only one basic sentence structure: Subjek – Predikat – Objek – Keterangan which similar to basic sentence structure by Quirk and Greenbaum: Subject – Verb – Object – Adverb. The data in this research were determined into complex sentence especially in subordinate adjective clause. The data found were:

Data 1 – Chapter 1

1. **English : He stayed to tend the garden for the next family who lived in the Riddle House.**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv. + O + O

Example: He stayed to tend the garden for the next family

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "stayed" functioned as verb, "to tend" functioned adverb of manner refer to **stayed**, "the garden" functioned as object, and "the next family" functioned as object complement refer to the **the garden**.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pro + V + Adv

Example : who lived in the Riddle House

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun refer to **the next family,** "lived" functioned as verb, 'in the Riddle House" functioned as adverb of place to explain **lived**. This is the subordinate clause of the sentence because it has relative pronoun that indicated this is an subordinate adjective clause.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia tinggal untuk mengurus kebun bagi keluarga berikutnya yang tinggal di Rumah Riddle.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel. + O + O

Example : *Dia tinggal untuk mengurus kebun bagi keluarga berikutnya*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "tinggal" functioned as *predikat*, "untuk mengurus" functioned as *pelengkap* which complete the predikat **tinggal**,

"kebun" functioned as *objek,* "bagi keluarga berikutnya" functioned as *objek pelengkap* refer to the **kebun**

Clause 2 : Pron. + P + K

Example : *yang tinggal di Rumah Riddle.*

"Yang" functioned as relative pronoun refer to **keluarga berikutnya,** "tinggal" functioned as *predikat*, "di Rumah Riddle" functioned as *keterangan tempat* to explain **tinggal.** This clause is the subordinate clause in the sentence because it began with relative pronoun that indicated this clause as subordinate adjective clause.

2. **English: Perhaps it was partly because of Frank, that the new owner said there was a nasty feeling about the place.**

Clause 1 : Adv + S + V + Adv + Conj + O

Example : Perhaps it was partly because of Frank,

In this clause, "perhaps" functioned as adverb, "it" functioned as subject, "was" functioned as verb-be, "because" functioned as conjunction, "of" functioned as preposition, and "Frank" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V + C + O

Example : that the new owner said there was a nasty feeling about the place

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "the new owner" functioned as subject, "said" functioned as verb, "there was a nasty feeling" functioned as

adverb complemet refer to the verb **said**, "about" the place functioned as object. This is the subordinate clause of the sentence because it was began with conjunction. Eventhough "that" is an adjective mark, but the function in this clause is as conjunction so this is not an adjective clause.

Bahasa Indonesia: Mungkin itu sebagian karena Frank, bahwa para pemilik baru mengatakan ada perasaan tak enak tinggal di tempat itu.

Clause 1 : Adv + S + P + Konj + O

Example : *Mungkin itu sebagian karena Frank,*

This Clause 1 is the main clause of the sentence. In this clause, "mungkin" functioned as adverb, "itu" functioned as *subjek*, "sebagian" functioned as *predikat*, "karena" functioned as *konjungsi*, "Frank" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2: Konj + S + P + Pel + O

Example : *bahwa para pemilik baru ini mengatakan ada perasaan tak enak tentang tempat itu.*

This clause has structure "bahwa" functioned as *konjungsi*, "para pemilik baru ini" functioned as *subjek*, "mengatakan" functioned as *predikat*, "ada perasaan tak enak" functioned as *pelengkap* that complete the predicate, "tentang" functioned as *peposisi*, and "tempat itu" functioned as *objek*. This is the subordinate clause of the sentence. It has adjective mark "that" but because the function is conjunction, so this is not an adjective clause.

3. English: He picked up his walking stick, which was propped against the wall

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : He picked up his walking stick,

This clause is the main clause of the sentence. "He" functioned as subject, "picked up" functioned as verb, "his walking stick" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + V + Adv

Example : which was propped against the wall,

This clause is the subordinate clause of the sentence, it has "which" functioned as relative pronoun, "was propped" functioned as verb, "against the wall" functioned as adverb of place. This is an adjective clause because it has relative pronoun as the indication of an adjective clause.

Clause 3 : Conj. + V + Adv

Example : and set off into the night

In this clause, "and" functioned as conjunction, "set off" functioned as verb, "into the night" functioned as adverb of place. This is subordinate clause because it is began with conjunction "and" but this is not an adjective clause.

***Bahasa Indonesia: Dia mengambil tongkatnya yang bersandar di dinding dan
berjalan ke luar.***

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Dia mengambil tongkatnya*

This is the main clause of the sentence. "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "mengambil"
functioned as *predikat*, "tongkatnya" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Pron. + P + K

Example : *yang bersandar di dinding,*

This is the subordinate clause of the sentence because it was began with "yang"
functioned as relative pronoun, "bersandar" functioned as *predikat*, "di dinding"
functioned as *keterangan tempat*. This is an adjective clause because it has
relative pronoun.

Clause 3 : Konj. + P + K

Example : dan berjalan ke luar

This clause has "dan" functioned as *konjungsi*, "berjalan" functioned as *predikat*,
"ke luar" functioned as *keterangan tempat*.

Data 2 – Chapter 2

1. **English: He sat up, one hand still on his scar, the other reaching out in the darkness for his glasses.**

Clause 1: S + V

Example : He sat up

This was the main clause of the sentence. This clause only consist with "he" functioned as subject and "sat up" functioned as verb.

Clause 2 : S + A + C

Example : one hand still on his scar,

This clause has "one hand" functioned as subject, "still" functioned as adverb of time, "on his scar" functioned as adverb complement

Clause 3 : S + V + Adv. + O

Example : the other reaching out in the darkness for his glasses,

This clause has "the other functioned as subject, "reaching out" functioned as verb, "in the darkness" functioned as adverb of place which explain verb **reaching out**, "for" functioned as preposition, "his glasses" functioned as object.

Clause 4 : Rel. Pron. + V + Adv.

Example : which were on the bedside table

This clause has "which" functioned as relative pronoun refer to object **his glasses,** **"w**ere" functioned as verb-be, "on the bedside table" functioned as adverb of place. This is an adjective clause because it has relative pronoun.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia duduk, satu tangan masih pada bekas lukanya, satunya ***lagi terjulur dalam kegelapan mencari-cari kacamatanya.***

Clause 1 : S + P + O + Pel

Example : *Dia duduk*

This clause only consist of "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, and "duduk" functioned as *predikat*.

Clause 2 : S + K + Pel

Example : *satu tangan masih pada bekas lukanya,*

This clause consist with "satu tangan" functioned as *subjek*, "masih" functioned as *keterangan waktu*, "pada bekas lukanya" functioned as *pelengkap.*

Clause 2 : S + P + K + Pel. + O

Example : *satunya lagi terjulur dalam kegelapan mencari-cari kacamatanya,*

This clause has "satunya lagi" functioned as *subjek*, "terjulur" functioned as *predikat*, "dalam kegelapan" functioned as *keterangan tempat*, "mencari-cari" functioned as *pelengkap*, "kacamatanya" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 3 : Rel. Pron. + P + K + K

Example : *yang terletak di atas meja di sebelah tempat tidurnya.*

This clause has "yang" functioned as relative pronoun refer to **kacamatanya**, **"t**erletak" functioned as *predikat*, **"**di atas meja" functioned as *keterangan tempat*, **"**di sebelah tempat tidurnya" functioned as *keterang tempat* which explain **meja.**

2. **English: Rolls of parchment littered that part of his desk, that was not taken up by the large, empty cage**

Clause 1 : S + V + C + O

Example : Rolls of parchment littered that part of his desk

In this clause, "Rolls of parchment" functioned as subject, "littered" functioned as verb, "that part" functioned as adverb complement, "of" functioned as preposition, "his desk" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + V + Conj. + O

Example : that was not taken up by the large, empty cage

In this clause, "that" functioned as relative pronoun refer to **part of his desk,** "was not taken up" functioned as verb**,** "by" functioned as conjunction**,** "the large, empty cage" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Bergulung-gulung perkamen memenuhi sebagian mejanya, yang tidak ditempati sangkar besar kosong.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel + O

Example : *Bergulung-gulung perkamen memenuhi sebagian mejanya*,

In this clause, "bergulung-gulung perkamen" functioned as subjek, "memenuhi" functioned as predikat, "sebagian" functioned as pelengkap, "mejanya" functioned as objek

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Konj. + O

Example : *yang tidak ditempati sangkar besar kosong*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun refer to *sebagian mejanya*, "tidak ditempati" functioned as predikat, "sangkar besar kosong" functioned as objek. This is the adjective clause of the sentence because it has relative pronoun which refer to the object in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

3. **English: They were Muggles, who hated and despised magic in any form.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : They were Muggles.

In this clause, "They" functioned as subject, "were" functioned as verb-be, and "Muggles" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + V + O + C

Example : who hated and despised magic in any form,

In this clause, "who" functioned as conjunction, "hated and despised" functioned as verb, "magic" functioned as object "in any form" functioned as adjective complement.

Clause 3 : Conj. + V + Conj + S + Conj + V + Adv + C

Example : which meant that Harry was about as welcome in their house as dry rot.

In this clause, "which" functioned as conjunction, "meant" functioned as verb "that" functioned as conjunction, "Harry" functioned as subject, "was" functioned as to be, "about" functioned as conjunction, "as welcome" functioned as verb, "in their house" functioned as adverb of place that explain **as welcome**, "as dry rot" functioned as adverb complement.

Bahasa Indonesia: Mereka adalah Muggle, yang membenci dan meremehkan sihir dalam segala bentuk,

Clause 1 : S + P + K

Example : *Mereka adalah Muggle*

In this clause, "Mereka" functioned as *subjek*, "adalah" functioned as *predikat*, "Muggle" functioned as *keterangan*.

Clause 2 : Konj + P + O + Pel

Example : *yang membenci dan meremehkan sihir dalam segala bentuk,*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "membenci dan meremehkan" functioned *predikat*, "sihir" functioned as *objek*, "dalam segala bentuk" functioned as *pelengkap.*

Clause 3 : Konj. + P + S + P + K + Pel

Example : *yang berarti Harry diterima di rumah mereka seperti kayu kering*.

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "berarti" functioned as *predikat*, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "diiterima" functioned as *predikat*, "di rumah mereka" functioned as *keterangan tempat*, "seperti kayu kering" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Data 3 – Chapter 3

    1. English: Aunt Petunia gave him a severe look, and nodded pointedly at Duddley, who had already finished his own grapefruit quarter.

Clause 1 : S + V + O + C

Example : Aunt Petunia gave him a severe look,

In this clause, "Aunt Petunia" functioned as subject, "gave" functioned as verb, "him" functioned as object, "a severe look" functioned as adjective complement.

Clause 2 : Conj. + V + Adv. + O

Example : and nodded pointedly at Dudley,

In this clause, "and" functioned as conjunction, "nodded" functioned as verb, "pointedly" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **nodded,** "at Dudley" functioned as object.

Clause 3 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + C.

Example : who had already finished his own grapefruit quarter

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun, "had already finished" functioned as verb, "his own grapefruit" functioned as object, "quarter" functioned as object complement. This clause was a subordinate clause because it had relative pronoun which meant this was adjective clause.

Clause 4 : Conj. + V + O + Adv + C

Example : and was eyeing Harry's with a very sour look in his piggy little eyes.

In this clause, "and" functioned as conjunction, "was eyeing" functioned as verb, "Harry's" functioned as object, "with a very sour look" functioned as adverb, "in his piggy little eyes" functioned as adverb complement.

Bahasa Indonesia: Bibi Petunia memandangnya dengan galak, lalu mengangguk tepat pada Dudley, yang sudah menghabiskan jeruk miliknya seperempat, dan sedang mengawasi jeruk Harry dengan tatapan sangat masam pada mata babi kecilnya.

Clause 1 : S + P + K

Example : *Bibi Petunia memandangnya dengan galak*

In this clause, "Bibi Petunia" functioned as *subjek*, "memandangnya" functioned as *predikat*, "dengan galak" functioned as *keterangan cara*.

Clause 2 : Konj. + P + Pel. + O

Example : *lalu mengangguk dengan tepat pada Dudley*

In this clause, "lalu" functioned as *konjungsi*, "mengangguk" functioned as *predikat*, "dengan tepat" functioned as *keterangan cara*, "pada Dudley" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 3 : Pron. + + P + O + Pel

Example : *yang sudah menghabiskan jeruk miliknya seperempat*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **pada Dudley**, "sudah menghabiskan" functioned as *predikat*, "jeruk miliknya" functioned as *objek*, "seperempat" functioned as *pelengkap*. This was the adjective clause of the sentence because there was a relative pronoun found.

Clause 4 : Konj. + P + O + K + Pel

Example : *dan sedang mengawasi jeruk Harry dengan tatapan sangat masam pada mata babi kecilnya.*

In this clause, "dan" functioned as *konjungsi*, "sedang mengawasi" functioned as *predikat*, "jeruk Harry" functioned as *objek*, "dengan tatapan sangat masam" functioned as *keterangan cara*, "pada mata babi kecilnya" functioned as *pelengkap*.

2. English: Uncle Vernon gave a great sigh, which ruffled his large, bushy mustache, and picked up his spoon.

Clause 1 : S + V + A

Example : Uncle Vernon gave a great sigh

In this clause, "Uncle Vernon" functioned as subject, "gave" functioned as verb, "a great sigh" functioned as adverb of degree.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : which ruffled his large, bushy mustache

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **a great sigh**, "ruffled' functioned as verb, "his large bushy mustache" functioned as object.

Clause 3: Conj. + V + O.

Example: and picked up his spoon

In this clause, "and" functioned as conjunction, "picked up" functioned as verb, "his spoon" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Paman Vernon menghela napas dengan keras, yang menggoyangkan kumis besarnya dan mengangkat sendoknya.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel.+ Ket.

Example : *Paman Vernon menghela napas dengan keras*

In this clause, "Paman Vernon" functioned as *subjek*, "menghela" functioned as *predikat*, "napas" functioned as *pelengkap*, "dengan keras" functioned as *keterangan derajat*.

Clause 2 : Konj. + P + O + Konj. + P + O.

Example : *yang menggoyangkan kumis besarnya dan mengangkat sendoknya*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "menggoyangkan" functioned as *predikat*, "kumis besarnya" functioned as *objek*, "dan" functioned as *konjungsi*, "mengangkat" functioned as *predikat*, "sendoknya" functioned as *objek*.

3. **English: Uncle Vernon was still glaring at Harry, who tried to keep his expression neutral.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : Uncle Vernon was still glaring at Harry

In this clause, "Uncle Vernon" functioned as subject, "was still galring" function as verb, "Harry" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv. + O + C

Example : who tried to keep his expression neutral

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Harry**, "tried" functioned as verb, "to keep" functioned as adverb, "his expression" functioned as object, "neutral" functioned as object complement.

Bahasa Indonesia: Paman Vernon masih menatap Harry, yang mencoba menjaga ekpresinya tetap datar.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Paman Vernon masih menatap Harry.*

In this clause, "Paman Vernon" functioned as *subjek*, "masih menatap" functioned as *predikat*, "Harry" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Pron + P + Pel + O + Pel

Example : *yang mencoba menjaga ekspresinya tetap datar.*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun refers to "Harry", "mencoba" functioned as *predikat*, "menjaga" functioned as *pelengkap*, "ekspresinya" functioned as *objek*, "tetap datar" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Data 4 – Chapter 4

1. English: Loud hangings and scrappings were coming from behind the Dursley's boarded-up fireplace,

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv. + O

Example : Loud hangings and scrappings were coming from behind the Dursleys' boarded-up fireplce, which had a fake coal fire plugged in front of it.

In this clause, "Loud hangings and scrappings" functioned as subject, "were coming" functioned as verb, "from behind" functioned as adverb of place, "the Dursleys' boarded fireplace" functioned as object.

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

Example : which had a fake coal fire plugged in front of it.

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun referred to "**the Dursleys'
boarded-up fireplace**" as the object of clause 1, "had" functioned as verb, "a
fake coal fire" fuctioned as object, "plugged" functioned as verb, "in front of it"
functioned as adverb of place.

***Bahasa Indonesia: Gedoran dan garukan keras muncul dari belakang perapian
milik keluarga Dursley, yang memiliki api batu bara palsu terpasang di
depannya.***

Clause 1: S + P + K + O

Example : *Gedoran dan garukan keras muncul dari belakang perapian milik
keluarga Dursley,*

In this clause, "Gedoran dan garukan keras" functioned as *subjek*, "muncul"
functioned as *predikat*, "dari belakang" functioned as *keterangan tempat*,
"perapian milik keluarga Dursley" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Pron. + P + O + P + K.

Example : *yang memiliki api batu bara palsu terpasang di depannya.*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to "Perapian milik
keluarga Dursley" which functioned as the *objek*, "memiliki" functioned as
predikat, "api batu bara palsu" functioned as *objek*, "terpasang" functioned as
predikat, "di depannya" functioned as *keterangan tempat.*

2. **English: His best suit was covered in white dust, which had settled in his hair and mustache.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : His best suit was covered in white dust, which had settled in his hair and mustache.

In this clause, "His best suit" functioned as subject¸ "was covered" functioned as verb, "white dust" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : which had settled in his hair and mustache.

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **white dust** as the object of Clause 1, "had settled" functioned as verb, "his hair and mustache" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Jas terbaiknya tertutup debu putih, yang sudah menutupi rambut dan kumisnya.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example: *Jas terbaiknya tertutup debu putih*

In this clause, "Jas terbaiknya" functioned as *subjek*, "tetutup" functioned as *predikat*, "debu putih" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Pron. + P + O

Example : *yang sudah menutupi rambut dan kumisnya*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **debu putih**, "menutupi" functioned as *predikat*, "rambut dan kumisnya" functioned as *objek*. This was the adjective clause of the sentence because it had relative pronoun.

Data 5 – Chapter 5

English: Both of them smiled at Harry, who grinned back, which made

Ginny go scarlett

Clause 1 : S + V + O + Conj. + C

Example : Both of them smiled at Harry

In this clause, "Both of them" functioned as subject, "smiled" functioned as verb, "Harry" functioned as object.

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

Example: who grinned back,

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to "**Harry**", "grinned" functioned as verb, "back" functioned as adverb.

Clause 3 : Conj. + V + O + C

Example : which made Ginny go scarlett.

In this clause, "which" functioned as conjunction, "made" functioned as verb, "go scarlett" functioned as adverb complement.

Bahasa Indonesia: Mereka berdua tersenyum pada Harry, yang balas tersenyum, yang membuat Ginny merah padam.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Mereka berdua tersenyum pada Harry*

In this clause, "Mereka berdua" functioned as *subjek*, "tersenyum functioned as *predikat*, "Harry" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2: Rel. Pron + P + Pel

Example: *yang balas tersenyum*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun that referred to **Harry** as the object in Clause 1, "balas" functioned as *predikat*, "tersenyum" functioned as *pelengkap*. This was an adjective clause because it had relative pronoun.

Clause 3: Konj. + P + O + Pel

Example : *yang membuat Ginny merah padam*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "membuat" functioned as *predikat*, "Ginny" functioned as *objek*, "merah padam" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Data 6 – Chapter 6

1. **English: Mr. Weasley was shaking hands with a ruddy-faced wizard with a scrubby brown beard, who was holding a moldy-looking old boot in his other hand.**

Clause 1 : S + V + Conj. + O + Conj + C

Example : Mr. Weasley was shaking hands with a ruddy-faced wizard with a scrubby brown beard,

In this clause, "Mr. Weasley" functioned as subject, "was shaking hands" functioned as verb, "with" functioned as conjunction, "a ruddy-faced wizard" functioned as object, "a scrubby brown bread" functioned as complement.

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

Example : who was holding a moldy-looking old boot in his other hand.

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun refers to **a wizard,** "was holding" functioned as verb, "a moldy-looking old boot" functioned as object, "in his other hand" functioned as adverb of place referred to **was holding.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Mr. Waesley berjabat tangan dengan seorang penyihir berwajah kemerahan dengan jenggot coklat lebat yang memegang sepatu bot usang di tangan satunya.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel + Konj. + O + Pel

Example : *Mr. Waesley berjabat tangan dengan seorang penyihir berwajah kemerahan dengan jenggot coklat lebat*

In this clause, "Mr. Weasley" functioned as *subjek*, "berjabat" functioned as *predikat*, "tangan" functioned as *pelengkap*, "dengan" functioned as *konjungsi*, "seorang penyihir berwajah kemerahan" functioned as *objek*, "jenggot coklat lebat" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O + Pel + K

Example : *yang memegang sepatu bot usang di tangan satunya.*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to ***seorang penyihir***

berwajah kemerahan, "memegang" functioned as *predikat*, "sepatu bot usang"

functioned as *objek*, "di tangan satunya" functioned as *keterangan tempat*.

2. **English: Everybody said hi back except Fred and George who merely**

nodded.

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv + Prep + O

Example : Everybody said hi back except Fred and George

In this clause, "Everybody" functioned as subject, "said hi" functioned as verb,

"back" functioned as adverb, "except" functioned as preposition, "Fred and

George" functioned as object.

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

Example : who merely nodded

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Fred and George,**

"merely" functioned adverb of manner, "nodded" functioned as verb.

Bahasa Indonesia: Semuanya balas menyapa kecuali Fred dan George, yang

dengan malas mengangguk.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel + Prep + O

Example : *Semuanya balas menyapa kecuali Fred dan George*

In this clause, "semuanya" functioned as *subjek*, "balas" functioned as *predikat*, "menyapa" functioned as *pelengkap*, "kecuali" functioned as *preposisi*, "Fred dan George" functioned as *objek.*

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + K + P.

Example : *yang dengan malas mengangguk*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Fred dan George,** "dengan malas" functioned as *keterangan cara,* "mengangguk" functioned as *predikat*.

Data 7 – Chapter 7

1. **English : A little farther on they passed a tent that has three floors and several turrets**

Clause 1 : Adv + S + V + O

Example : A little farther on they passed a tent

In this clause, "A little farther on" functioned as adverb of place referred to **passed**, "they" functioned as subject, "passed" functioned as verb, and "a tent" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + Conj. + C

Example : that has three floors and several turrets

In this clause, "that" functioned as relative pronoun refers to **a tent,** "has" functioned as verb, "three floors" functioned as object, "and" functioned as conjunction and "several turrets" functioned as object complement. This was the adjective clause of the sentence because there was a relative pronoun found

Bahasa Indonesia : Agak jauh kemudian mereka melewati sebuah tenda yang memiliki tiga lantai dan beberapa kubah

Clause 1 : K + S + P + O

Example : *Agak jauh kemudian mereka melewati sebuah tenda*

In this clause, "Agak jauh kemudian" functioned as *keterangan tempat*, "mereka" functioned as *subjek*, "melewati" functioned as *predikat*, "sebuah tenda" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O + Konj. + Pel

Example : *yang memiliki tiga lantai dan beberapa kubah*.

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to ***sebuah tenda,*** "memiliki" functioned as *predikat*, "tiga lantai" functioned as *objek*, "dan" functioned as *objek* and "beberapa kubah" functioned as functioned as *pelengkap* referred to ***tiga lantai.***

2. English: A tiny boy no older than two was crouch outside a large pyramid-shaped tent, holding a wand and poking happily at a slug in the grass, which was swelling slowly to the size of a salami

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv + O

Example : A tiny boy no older than two was crouch outside a large pyramid-shaped tent,

In this clause, "A tiny boy no older than two" functioned as subject, "was crouch" functioned as verb, "a large pyramid-shaped tent" functioned as object, "outside" functioned as adverb of place

Clause 2 : V + O + Conj. + V + Adv + O + C

Example : holding a wand and poking happily at a slug in the grass

In this clause, "holding" functioned as verb, "poking" also functioned as verb, "a wand" functioned as object, "at a slug" also functioned as an object, "and" functioned as conjunction, "happily" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **poking,** "in the grass" functioned as object complement.

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

Example : which was swelling slowly to the size of a salami

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun refers to **a slug,** "was swelling" functioned as verb, "slowly" functioned as adverb of manner , "To the size of salami" functioned as adverb complement**.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Anak kecil berusia kurang lebih dua tahun berjongkok di luar tenda besar berbentuk piramid, memegang sebuah tongkat dan mencolek seekor siput di rumput dengan senangnya, yang perlahan-lahan membesar seukuran salami.

Clause 1 : S + P + K + O

Example : *Anak kecil berusia kurang lebih dua tahun berjongkok di luar tenda besar berbentuk piramid*

In this clause, "Anak kecil berusia kurang dari dua tahun" functioned as *subjek*, "berjongkok" functioned as *predikat*, "di luar" functioned as *keterangan tempat*, "Tenda besar berbentuk piramid" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : P + O + Konj + P + O + K + K

Example : *memegang sebuah tongkat dan mencolek seekor siput di rumput dengan senangnya*

In this clause, "dan" functioned as *konjungsi*, "memegang" functioned as predikat, "mencolek" also functioned as *predikat,* "sebuah tongkat" functioned as objek, "seekor siput" also functioned as *objek*, "di rumput" functioned as *pelengkap* referred to **seekor siput.**

Clause 3 : Pron. + K + P + Pel

Example : *yang perlahan-lahan membesar seukuran salami.*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **seekor siput,** "perlahan-lahan" functioned as *keterangan cara*, "membesar" functioned as predikat, "seukurang salami" functioned as *pelengka.*

3. **English: One of them was a very old wizard, who was wearing a long flowery nightgown.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : One of them was a very old wizard

In this clause, "one of them" functioned as subject, "was" functioned as verb-be, "A very old wizard" functioned as subject complement, "one of them" functioned as subject, "was" functioned as verb-be, "a very old wizard" functioned as subject complement.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : who was wearing a long flowery nightgown

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun refers to **a very old wizard,** "was wearing" functioned as verb, "a long flowery nightgown" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Salah satu dari mereka adalah penyihir yang sangat tua, yang memakai baju tidur panjang berbunga.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Salah satu dari mereka adalah penyihir yang sangat tua*

In this clause, "Salah satu dari mereka" functioned as *subjek*, "adalah" functioned as *predikat*, "Penyihir yang sangat tua" functioned as *pelengkap.*

Clause 2 : Konj. + P + O

Example : *yang memakai baju tidur panjang berbunga*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "memakai" functioned as *predikat*, "Baju tidur panjang berbunga" functioned as *objek.*

Data 8 – Chapter 8

1. **Bahasa Inggris : Mr. Weasley kept shaking hands with people who were obviously very important wizards**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv. + Conj + O

Example : Mr. Weasley kept shaking hands with people

In this clause, "Mr. Weasley" functioned as subject, "kept" functioned as verb, "shaking hands" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **kept**, "with" functioned as conjunction, "people" functioned as an object.

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

Example : who were obviously very important wizards

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun refers to **people,** "were" functioned as verb-be, "obviously" functioned as adverb of certainty referred to **were**, "very important" functioned as Adverb of degree referred to **obviously**, "wizards" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Mr. Weasley terus berjabat tangan dengan orang-orang, yang jelas sekali para penyihir sangat penting.

Clause 1 : S + Adv + P + Pel + Konj + O

Example : *Mr. Weasley terus berjabat tangan dengan orang-orang*

In this clause, "Mr. Weasley" functioned as *subjek*, "terus" functioned as adverb, "berjabat" functioned as *predikat*, "tangan" functioned as *pelengkap*, "dengan" functioned as *konjungsi*, "orang-orang" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + K + O + K

Example : *yang jelas sekali para penyihir sangat penting*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to *orang-orang*, "jelas sekali" functioned as *keterangan kepastian*, "sangat penting" functioned as keterangan derajat referred to *jelas sekali,* "para penyihir" functioned as *objek.*

2. **English: He was pressing his Omnioculars so hard to his glasses, that they were cutting into the bridge of his nose.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O + Adv. + O

Example : He was pressing his omnioculars so hard to his glasses

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "was pressing" functioned as verb, "his omniculars" functioned as an object, "so hard" functioned as adverb of degree referred to **pressing**, "to" functioned as conjunction, "his glasses" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V + C

Example : that they were cutting into the bridge of his nose

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "they" functioned as subject, "were cutting" functioned as verb, "into" functioned as preposition, "the bridge of his nose" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia menekan omniocularnya sangat keras ke kacamatanya, sehingga benda itu melukai batang hidungnya.

Clause 1 : S + P + O + K + Pel

Example : *Dia menekan Omniocularnya sangat keras ke kacamatanya*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "menekan" functioned as *predikat*, "omniocularnya" functioned as *objek*, "sangat keras" functioned as keterangan derajat referred to **menekan**, "ke kacamatanya" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 2 : Konj. + S + P + O

Example : *sehingga benda itu melukai batang hidungnya*

In this clause, "sehingga" functioned as *konjungsi*, "benda itu" functioned as *subjek*, "melukai" functioned as *predikat*, "batang hidungnya" functioned as *objek.*

3. **English: Harry knew enough about Quidditch to see, that the Irish Chasers were superb**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv. + O + C

Example : Harry knew enough about Quidditch to see

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "knew enough" functioned as adverb of degree, "about" functioned as preposition, "Quidditch" functioned as object, "to see" functioned as adverb complement referred to **knew.**

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V + C

Example : that the Irish Chasers were superb

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "the Irish Chasers" functioned as subject, "were" functioned as verb-be, "superb" functioned as subject complement referred to **the Irish Chasers.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry cukup paham tentang Quidditch untuk melihat,

bahwa para Chaser Irlandia sangat hebat.

Clause 1 : S + K + Prep + O + Pel

Example : *Harry cukup paham tentang Quidditch untuk melihat*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "cukup paham" functioned as *keterangan derajat*, "Quidditch" functioned as *objek*, "untuk melihat" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 2 : Konj. + S + K

Example : *bahwa para Chaser Irlandia sangat hebat*

In this clause, "bahwa" functioned as *konjungsi*, "para Chaser Irlandia" functioned as *subjek*, "sangat hebat" functioned as *pelengkap* referred to para ***Chaser Irlandia***.

Data 9 – Chapter 9

1. **English: Winky was crying so hard, that her sobs echoed around the clearing.**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv

Example : Winky was crying so hard

In this clause, "Winky" functioned as subject, "was crying" functioned as verb, "so hard" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **was crying**.

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V + Adv

Example : that her sobs echoed around the clearing

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "her sobs" functioned as subject, "echoed" functioned as verb, "around the clearing" functioned as adverb of place referred to **echoed**.

Bahasa Indonesia: Winky menangis sangat kuat, sehingga tangisannya menggema di sekitar

Clause 1 : S + P + K

Example : *Winky menangis sangat kuat*

In this clause, "Winky" functioned as *subjek*, "menangis" functioned as *predikat*, "sangat kuat" functioned as *keterangan derajat* referred to ***menangis.***

Clause 2 : Konj. + O + P + K

Example: *sehingga tangisannya menggema di sekitar*

In this clause, "sehingga" functioned as *konjungsi*, "tangisannya" functioned as *subjek*, "menggema" functioned as *predikat,* "di sekitar " functioned as keterangan tempat referred to ***menggema.***

2. **English: There was a very nasty silence, which was ended by Mr. Weasley**

Clause 1 : S + V + C

Example : There was a very nasty silence

In this clause, "There" functioned as subject, "was" functioned as verb-be, "A very nasty silence" functioned as adverb complement referred to **was**.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : which was ended by Mr. Weasleys

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **a very nasty silence**, "was ended by" functioned as verb, "Mr. Weasley" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Ada keheningan yang sangat janggal, yang diakhiri oleh Mr. Weasley

Clause 1 : P + S + Konj. + Pel

Example : *Ada keheningan yang sangat janggal*

In this clause, "Ada" functioned as *predikat*, "keheningan" functioned as *subjek*, "Yang" functioned as konjungsi, "Sangat janggal" functioned as *pelengkap.*

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron. + P + O

Example : *yang diakhiri oleh Mr. Weasley*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **keheningan**, "Diakhiri oleh" functioned as *predikat*, "*Mr. weasley*" functioned as *objek.*

Data 10 – Chapter 10

No complex sentence with adjective clause found in this chapter.

Data 11 – Chapter 11

1. **English: The sky was so dark, and the windows are so steamy, that the lanterns were lit by midday**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv.

Example : The sky was so dark

In this clause, "The sky" functioned as subject, "was" functioned as verb-be, "so dark" functioned as adverb of degree.

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V + A

Example : and the windows are so steamy

In this clause, "and" functioned as conjunction, "the windows" functioned as subject, "are" functioned as verb-be, "so steamy" functioned as adverb of manner.

Clause 3 : Conj. + S + V + C

Example : that the lanterns were lit by midday

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "the lanterns" functioned as subject, "were lit" functioned as verb, "by midday" functioned as adverbial complement.

Bahasa Indonesia: Langit sangat gelap, dan jendela-jendela sangat berembun, sehingga lampu menyala pada siang hari.

Clause 1 : S + K

Example : *Langit sangat gelap*

In this clause, "Langit" functioned as *subjek,* "sangat gelap" functioned as *keterangan derajat.*

Clause 2 : Konj + S + K

Example : dan jendela-jendela sangat berembun

In this clause, "dan" functioned as *Konjungsi*, "Jendela-jendela" functioned as *subjek*, "Sangat berembun" functioned as *keterangan derajat*

Clause 3 : Konj. + S + P + Pel

Example : sehingga lampu menyala pada siang hari

In this clause, "sehingga" functioned as *konjungsi*, "lampu" functioned as *subjek*, "menyala" functioned as *predikat*, "pada siang hari" functioned as *pelengkap.*

2. **English: Evidently they has overheard the conversation through the compartment door**

Clause 1 : Adv. + S + V + O + Prep + Conj. + O

Example : Evidently they has overheard the conversation through the compartment door, which Dean and Seamus had left ajar.

In this clause, "Evidently" functioned as adverb of manner, "they" functioned as subject, "has overheard" functioned as verb, "the conversation" functioned as object, "through" functioned as preposition, "the compartment door" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron. + S + V + A

Example : which Dean and Seamus had left ajar

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **the compartment door,** "Dean and Seamus" functioned as subject**, "had left"** functioned as verb, "ajar" functioned as adverb of degree.

Bahasa Indonesia: Ternyata mereka telah mendengar percakapan itu melalui pintu pemisah, yang dibiarkan sedikit terbuka oleh Dean dan Seamus.

Clause 1 : P + S + O + Prep + O

Example : *Ternyata mereka telah mendengar percakapan itu melalui pintu pemisah*

In this clause, "Ternyata" functioned as *predikat*, "mereka" functioned as *subjek*, "telah mendengar" functioned as *predikat*, "percakapan itu" functioned as *objek*, "melalui" functioned as *preposisi*, "pintu pemisah" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Pron. + P + K + S

Example : *yang dibiarkan sedikit terbuka oleh Dean dan Seamus*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as Pronoun, "dibiarkan" functioned as *predikat*, "sedikit terbuka" functioned as *keterangan derajat*, "oleh Dean dan Seamus" functioned as *objek*.

Data 12 – Chapter 12.

1. **English: They had never yet has a Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher who has lasted more than three terms.**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv. + O

Example : They had never yet has a Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher

In this clause, "They" functioned as subject, "had never yet" functioned as adverb of frequency, "has" functioned as verb, "a Defense Against the Dark Art teacher" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Conj. + V + Adv.

Example : who has lasted more than three terms

In this clause, "who" functioned as conjunction, "has lasted" functioned as verb, "more than three terms" functioned as adverb of time.

Bahasa Indonesia: Mereka belum pernah memiliki guru Pertahanan Terhadap Ilmu Hitam, yang bertahan lebih dari 3 semester.

Clause 1 : S + Adv. + P + O

Example : *Mereka belum pernah memiliki guru Pertahanan Terhadap Ilmu Hitam*

"Mereka" functioned as *subjek*, "belum pernah" functioned as *keterangan frekuensi*, "memiliki" functioned as *predikat*, "Guru Pertahanan Terhadap Ilmu Hitam" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Konj. + P + K

Example : *yang bertahan lebih dari 3 semester*

"Yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "bertahan" functioned as *predikat*, "lebih dari tiga semester" functioned as *keterangan waktu.*

Data 13 – Chapter 13

1. **English : Professor Trelawney kept predicting Harry's death which he found extremely annoying**

Clause 1 : S + V+ Adv + C

Example : Professor Trelawney kept predicting Harry's death

In this clause, "Professor Trelawney" functioned as subject, "kept" functioned as verb, "predicting" functioned as adverb of manner, "Harry's death" functioned as objective complement.

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V + Adv. + C

Example : which he found extremely annoying

In this clause, "which" functioned as conjunction, "he" functioned as subject, "found" functioned as verb, "extremely annoying" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **predicting**

Bahasa Indonesia: Professor Trelawney terus memprediksi kematian Harry, yang menurutnya sangat menyebalkan.

Clause 1 : S + Adv + P + Pel

Example : *Professor Trelawney terus memprediksi kematian Harry*

In this clause, "Profesor Trelawney" functioned as *subjek*, "terus" functioned as *adverb*, "memprediksi" functioned as *predikat*, "kematian Harry" functioned as *pelengkap*

Clause 2 : Konj + P + Adv.

Example : *yang menurutnya sangat menyebalkan*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "menurutnya" functioned as *predikat*, "sangat menyebalkan" functioned as *keterangan derajat* referred to **memprediksi**

2. **English: Ron rolled his eyes at Harry, who looked stonily back.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O + O

Example : Ron rolled his eyes at Harry,

In this clause, "Ron" functioned as subject, "rolled" functioned as verb, "his eyes" functioned as object, "at Harry" functioned as object.

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

Example : who looked stonily back.

In this clause, "Who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Harry, "looked" functioned as verb, "stonily back" functioned as adverb of manner **referred to looked**

Bahasa Indonesia: Ron memutar matanya ke arah Harry, yang terlihat tertegun juga.

Clause 1 : S + P + O + O

Example : *Ron memutar matanya ke arah Harry*

In this clause, "Ron" functioned as *subjek*, "memutar" functioned as *predikat*, "matanya" functioned as *objek*, "ke arah Harry" functioned as *object.*

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel

Example : *yang terlihat tertegun juga*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Harry, "terlihat" functioned as *predikat*, "tertegun juga" functioned as *pelengkap.*

Data 14 – Chapter 14

1. **English: Wormtail had betrayed his parents' wheareabouts to Voldemort who had come to find them at their cottage**

Clause 1 : S + V + C + O

Example : Wormtail had betrayed his parents' wheareabouts to Voldemort

In this clause, "Wormtail" functioned as subject, "had betrayed" functioned as verb, "his parents whereabouts" functioned as adjectival complement referred to had **betrayed**, "to Voldemort" functioned as object.

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

Example : who had come to find them at their cottage

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Voldemort, "had come" functioned as verb, "to find" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **had come**, "them" functioned as object, "at their cottage" functioned as adverb of place referred to **had come.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Wormtail telah berkhianat tentang keberadaan orang tuanya kepada Voldemort, yang datang mencari mereka di pondok mereka.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel + O

Example : *Wormtail telah berkhianat tentang keberadaan orang tuanya kepada Voldemort*

In this clause, "Wormtail" functioned as *subjek*, "telah berkhianat" functioned as *predikat*, "tentang keberadaan orangtuanya" functioned as *pelengkap.*

Clause 2 : Pron. + P + K + Pron + K

Example : *yang datang mencari mereka di pondok mereka*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Voldemort, "datang" functioned as *predikat*, "mencari" functioned as *keterangan cara*, "di pondok mereka" functioned as *keterangan tempat*.

2. **English: Harry looked up at Ron and Hermione, who stared back at him.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : Harry looked up at Ron and Hermione

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "looked up" functioned as verb, "At Ron and Hermione" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : who stared back at him

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Ron and Hermione, "**stared back" functioned as verb, "at him" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry melihat ke arah Ron dan Hermione, yang balas memandanginya.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Harry melihat ke arah Ron dan Hermione*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "melihat ke arah" functioned as *predikat*, "Ron dan Hermione" functioned as *objek.*

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel

Example : *yang balas memandanginya*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Ron dan Hermione**, "balas" functioned as *predikat*, "memandanginya" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Data 15 – Chapter 15

    1. English: Ron gave a loud false cough which sounded oddly like Lockhart

Clause 1 : S + V + C

Example : Ron gave a loud false cough

In this clause, "Ron" functioned as subject, "gave" functioned as verb, "a loud false cough" functioned as adjectival complement.

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

Example : which sounded oddly like Lockhart

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **a loud false cough**, "sounded" functioned as verb, "oddly" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **sounded**, "like" functioned as preposition, "lockhart" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Ron memberikan batuk palsu yang keras, yang terdengar aneh seperti Lockhart.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel.

Example : *Ron memberikan batuk palsu yang keras*

In this clause, "Ron" functioned as *subjek*, "memberikan" functioned as *predikat*, "batuk palsu yang keras" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel + O

Example : yang terdengar aneh seperti Lockhart.

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **batuk palsu yang keras**, "terdengar" functioned as *predikat*, "aneh" functioned as *pelengkap* referred to **terdengar**, "seperti Lockhart" functioned as *objek.*

2. **English: Harry pulled off Sirius' reply and offered Hedwig his bacon rinds, which she ate gratefully.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O + Conj. + V + O + O

Example : Harry pulled off Sirius' reply and offered Hedwig his bacon rinds

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "pulled off" functioned as verb, "Sirius' reply" functioned as object, "and" functioned as conjunction, "offered" functioned as verb, "Hedwig" functioned as object, "his bacon rinds" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V + Adv

Example : which she ate gratefully

In this clause, "which" functioned as conjunction, "she" functioned as subject, "ate" functioned as predicate, "gratefully" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **ate** .

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry menarik surat balasan Sirius dan menawarkan Hedwig daging panggangnya, yang dia makan dengan lahap.

Clause 1 : S + P + O + Konj. + P + O + O

Example : *Harry menarik surat balasan Sirius dan menawarkan Hedwig daging panggangnya*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "menarik" functioned as *predikat*, "surat balasan Sirius" functioned as *objek*, "dan" functioned as *konjungsi*, "menawarkan" functioned as *predikat*, "hedwig" functioned as *objek*, "daging panggangnya" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Konj. + S + P + K.

Example : *yang dia makan dengan lahap*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "dia" functioned as *subjek*, "makan" functioned as *predikat*, "dengan lahap" functioned as *keterangan cara* referred to **makan**.

Data 16 – Chapter 16

1. **English : Harry led the way over to Dean and Seamus who were discussing those Hogwart's students of seventeen or over who might be entering**

Clause 1 : S + V + C + O

Example : Harry led the way over to Dean and Seamus

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "led the way" functioned as verb, "over" functioned as adverb complement, "to Dean and Seamus" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + Prep + O

Example : who were discussing those Hogwart's students of seventeen or over who might be entering

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Dean and Seamus**, "were discussing" functioned as verb, "those hogwarts's students of seventeen" functioned as object, "or " functioned as preposition, "over who might be entering" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry mengarahkan langkah menuju Dean dan Seamus, yang sedang berdiskusi tentang murid-murid Hogwarts yang berusia tujuh belas atau orang-orang yang mungkin mendaftar.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel. + O

Example : *Harry mengarahkan langkah menuju Dean dan Seamus*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "mengarahkan langkah" functioned as *predikat*, "menuju" functioned as *pelengkap*, "Dean dan Seamus" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron. + P + Konj. + O + Prep + O

Example : *yang sedang berdiskusi tentang murid-murid Hogwarts yang berusia tujuh belas atau orang-orang yang mungkin mendaftar*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Dean dan Seamus, "**sedang berdiskusi" functioned as *predikat*, **"**tentang" functioned as *preposisi*, "murid-murid Hogwarts yang berusia tujuh belas tahun" functioned as *objek*, **"**atau" functioned as *preposisi***,** **"**orang-orang yang mungkin mendaftar" functioned as *objek*.

Data 17 – Chapter 17

1. **English: Professor Dumbledore was now looking down at Harry who looked right back at him**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : Professor Dumbledore was now looking down at Harry

In this clause, "Professor Dumbledore" functioned as subject, "was now looking down" functioned as verb, "at Harry" functioned as object.

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

Example : who looked right back at him

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Harry**, "looked right" functioned as verb, "back" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **looked right, "**at him" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Profesor Dumbledore melihat ke arah Harry, yang balas melihat ke arahnya.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Profesor Dumbledore melihat ke arah Harry*

In this clause, "Profesor Dumbledore" functioned as *subjek*, "melihat" functioned as *predikat*, "ke arah Harry" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Pron + P + K + O

Example : *yang balas melihat ke arahnya*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Harry, "**balas" functioned as *predikat***, "**melihat" functioned as *keterangan cara*, **"**ke arahnya" functioned as *objek.*

Data 18 – Chapter 18

No data found in this chapter

Data 19 – Chapter 19

1. **English: Harry spotted Ron who was sitting with Fred, George, and Lee Jordan**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : Harry spotted Ron

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "spotted" functioned as verb, "Ron" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : who was sitting with Fred, George, and Lee Jordan.

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Ron, "**was sitting"

functioned as verb, "with fred, george, and lee jordan" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry melihat Ron, yang sedang duduk bersama Fred,

George, dan Lee Jordan.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Harry melihat Ron*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "melihat" functioned as *predikat*,

"Ron" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron. + P + O

Example : *yang sedang duduk bersama Fred, George, dan Lee Jordan.*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Ron, "**sedang

duduk" functioned as *predikat***, "**bersama Fred, George, dan Lee Jordan"

functioned as *objek.*

Data 20 – Chapter 20

1. **English: Viktor Krum looked even surlier than usual which Harry**
   supposed was his way of showing nerves.

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv

Example : Viktor Krum looked even surlier than usual

In this clause, "Viktor Krum" functioned as subject, "looked" functioned as verb, "even surlier" than usual functioned as adverb of time.

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V + C

Example : which Harry supposed was his way of showing nerves

In this clause, "which" functioned as conjunction, "Harry" functioned as subject, "supposed was" functioned as verb, "his way of showing nerves" functioned as adjectival complement.

Bahasa Indonesia: Viktor Krum terlihat lebih masam dari biasanya, yang Harry anggap sebagai caranya menunjukkan kegelisahan.

Clause 1 : S + P + K

Example : *Viktor Krum terlihat lebih masam dari biasanya*

In this clause, "Viktor Krum" functioned as *subjek*, "terlihat" functioned as *predikat*, "lebih masam dari biasanya" functioned as *keterangan waktu*.

Clause 2 : Konj. + S + P + Pel

Example : *yang Harry anggap sebagai caranya menunjukkan kegelisahan.*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "anggap" functioned as *predikat*, "caranya menunjukkan kegelisahan" functioned as *pelengkap*.

2. **English: Cedric gave him a small smile, which Harry returned**.

Clause 1 : S + V + O + C

Example : Cedric gave him a small smile

In this clause, "Cedric" functioned as subject, "gave" functioned as verb, "him" functioned as object, "a small smile" functioned as objective complement referred to **gave.**

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V

Example : which Harry returned

In this clause, "which" functioned as conjunction, "Harry" functioned as subject, "returned functioned as verb.

Bahasa Indonesia: Cedric memberinya senyuman kecil yang Harry balas.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel.

Example : *Cedric memberinya senyuman kecil*

In this clause, "Cedric" functioned as *subjek*, "memberinya" functioned as *predikat*, "senyuman kecil" functioned as *pelengkap.*

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + P

Example : *yang Harry balas*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "balas" functioned as *predikat*.

Data 21 – Chapter 21

1. **English: Hagrid launched himself forward on top of the skrewt that was cornering Harry and Ron and flattened it.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O + Adv + C

Example : Hagrid launched himself forward on top of the skrewt

In this clause, "Hagrid" functioned as subject, "launched" functioned as verb, "himself" functioned as object, "forward" functioned as adverb of place, "on top of the skrewt" functioned as adverb complement referred to **forward.**

Clause 2 : Conj. + V + O + Conj + C

Example : that was cornering Harry and Ron and flattened it.

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "was cornering" functioned as verb,"Harry and Ron" functioned as object, "and" functioned as conjunction, "flattened it" functioned as subject complement referred to **Hagrid** .

Bahasa Indonesia: Hagrid mendorong dirinya ke depan ke tumpukan para skrewt yang menyudutkan Harry dan Ron dan menenangkannya.

Clause 1 : S + P + O + K + Pel

Example : *Hagrid mendorong dirinya ke depan ke tumpukan para skrewt*

In this clause, "Hagrid" functioned as *subjek*, "mendorong" functioned as *predikat*, "dirinya" functioned as *objek* , "ke depan" functioned as *keterangan tempat*, "ke tumpukan para skrewt" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 2 : Konj. + P + O + Konj + Pel

Example : *yang menyudutkan Harry dan Ron dan menenangkannya*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "menyudutkan" functioned as *predikat*, "Harry dan Ron" functioned as *objek*, "dan" functioned as *konjungsi*, "menangkannya" functioned as *pelengkap*.

2. **English: She stared pointedly at Harry, who yawned very widely and obviously.**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv. + O

Example : She stared pointedly at Harry,

In this clause, "She" functioned as subject, "stared" functioned as verb, "pointedly" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **stared**, "at Harry" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel Pron (S) + V + Adv + Conj + Adv

Example : who yawned very widely and obviously

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Harry, "**yawned" functioned as verb**, "**very widely" functioned as adverb of manner and adverb of degree referred to **yawned, "**and" functioned as conjunction, "obviously" functioned as adverb of manner to **yawned**.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia menatap dengan tajam pada Harry, yang menguap dengan sangat lebar dan dengan terang-terangan.

Clause 1 : S + P + K + O

Example : *Dia menatap dengan tajam pada Harry*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "menatap" functioned as *predikat*, "dengan tajam" functioned as *keterangan derajat* referred to **menatap**, "pada Harry" functioned as *objek*.

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

Example : *yang menguap dengan sangat lebar dan dengan terang-terangan.*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Harry**, "menguap" functioned as *predikat*, "dengan sangat lebar" functioned as *keterangan cara* dan keterangan derajat referred to ***menguap***, "dan" functioned as *konjungsi,* "dengan terang-terangan" functioned as *keterangan cara* referred to ***menguap***.

Data 22 – Chapter 22

There is no data found in this chapter

Data 23 – Chapter 23

1. **English: Harry turned back to Dobby who was now standing nervously next to Harry's bed.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : Harry turned back to Dobby

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "turned back" functioned as verb, "to Dobby" functioned as object.

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

Example : who was now standing nervously next to Harry's bed

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Dobby

"was now standing" functioned as verb, "nervously" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **standing, "**next to Harry's bed" functioned as adverb of place referred to **standing**.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry berbalik ke Dobby, yang sekarang sedang berdiri dengan gugup di sebelah tempat tidur Harry.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Harry berbalik ke Dobby*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "berbalik" functioned as *predikat*, "ke Dobby" functioned as *objek.*

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

Example : *yang sekarang sedang berdiri dengan gugup di sebelah tempat tidur Harry*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Dobby**, "sekarang sedang berdiri" functioned as *predikat*, "dengan gugup" functioned as

keterangan cara referred to **berdiri**, "di sebelah tempat tidur Harry" functioned as *keterangan tempat*.

2. **English: He was glaring at Hermione and Krum, who were dancing nearby**.

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : He was glaring at Hermione and Krum

In this clause, "He" functioned as Subject, "was glaring" functioned as verb, "at Hermione and Krum" functioned as object.

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

Example : who were dancing nearby

In this clause, "who" functioned as Relative pronoun referred to **Hermione and Krum, "**were dancing" functioned as verb, "nearby" functioned as adverb of place referred to **dancing.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia melihat ke arah Hermione dan Krum yang berdansa di dekat situ.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Dia melihat ke arah Hermione dan Krum*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek,* "melihat" functioned as *predikat,* "ke arah Hermione dan Krum" functioned as *objek.*

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K

Example: *yang berdansa di dekat situ*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun, "berdansa" functioned as *predikat*, "di dekat situ" functioned as *keterangan tempat*.

3. **English: Harry could hear splashing water which sounded like a fountain.**

Clause 1 : S + V + C

Example : Harry could hear splashing water

In this clause, "Harry" functiond as subject, "could hear" functioned as verb, "splashing water" functioned as objective complement referred to **hear.**

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + C

Example : which sounded like a fountain.

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **splashing water, "**sounded" functioned as verb, "like a fountain" functioned as objective complement.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry bisa mendengar percikan air yang bersuara seperti air terjun.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel

Example : *Harry bisa mendengar percikan air*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "bisa mendengar" functioned as *predikat*, "percikan air" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel

Example : *yang bersuara seperti air terjun*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **percikan air**, "bersuara" functioned as *predikat*, "seperti air terjun" functioned as *pelengkap* referred to **bersuara**.

Data 24 – Chapter 24

1. **English: Harry had not forgotten the hint that Cedric gave him**

Clause 1 : S + V + C

Example : Harry had not forgotten the hint

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "had not forgotten" functioned as verb, "the hint" functioned as objective complement.

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V + O

Example : that Cedric gave him

In this clause,"that" functioned as conjunction, "Cedric" functioned as subject, "gave" functioned as verb, "him" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry belum melupakan petunjuk yang Cedric berikan padanya

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel

Example : *Harry belum melupakan petunjuk*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "belum melupakan" functioned as *predikat*, "petunjuk" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 2 : Konj + S + P + Pel

Example : *yang Cedric berikan padanya*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "Cedric" functioned as *subjek*, "berikan" functioned as *predikat*, "padanya" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Data 25 – Chapter 25

   1. **English: He ran this theory past Myrtle who stared at him**.

Clause 1 : S + V + C + O

Example : He ran this theory past Myrtle

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "ran" functioned as verb, "this theory" functioned as objective complement, "past" functioned as preposition, "Myrtle" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : who stared at him

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun refers to **myrtle** "stares" functioned as verb, "at him" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia melemparkan teori ini pada Myrtle yang melihat ke arahnya

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel + O

Example : *Dia melemparkan teori ini pada Myrtle*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "melempar" functioned as *predikat*, "teori ini" functioned as *pelengkap*, "pada" functioned as *preposisi*, "Myrtle" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel

Example : *yang melihat ke arahnya*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Myrtle,** "melihat" functioned as *predikat*, "ke arahnya" functioned as *pelengkap*.

2. **English: Harry examined the Marauder's Map to check that the coast was still clear**

Clause 1 : S + V + O + C

Example : Harry examined the Marauder's Map to check

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "examined" functioned as verb, "The Marauder's Map " functioned as object, "to check" function as Adverb Complement referred to **examined.**

Clause 2 : Conj + S + V + C

Example : that the coast was still clear

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction , "the coast" functioned subject , "was " functioned as verb-be , "still clear" functioned as subject complement.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry memeriksa Peta Perampok untuk mengecek bahwa keadaan masih aman.

Clause 1 : S + P + O + Pel

Example : *Harry memeriksa Peta Perampok untuk mengecek*

In this clause, "Harry " functioned as *subjek*, "memeriksa" functioned as *predikat*, "Peta Perampok " functioned as *objek*, "untuk mengecek" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 2 : Konj. + S + Pel

Example : *bahwa keadaan masih aman*

In this clause, "bahwa " functioned as *konjungsi*, "keadaan " functioned *subjek*, "masih aman" functioned as *pelengkap*.

3. **English: Filch made a chirrupting noise to Mrs. Norris, who stared blankly at Harry for a few more seconds.**

Clause 1 : S + V + C + O

Example : Filch made a chirrupting noise to Mrs. Norris

In this clause, "Filch " functioned as subject, "made " functioned as verb, "a chirrupting noise" functioned as adverb complement, "to" function as preposition, "Mrs.Norris" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv + O + C

Example : who stared blankly at Harry for a few more seconds.

In this clause, "who " functioned as relative pronoun referred to Mrs. Norris , "stared " functioned as verb, "blankly " functioned as Adverb of manner referred to **stared**, "at Harry" functioned as object, "for a few more seconds" functioned as adverbial complement referred to **stared.**

Data 26 – Chapter 26

1. **English: Ron and Hermione stared at Harry who felt his stomach drop**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : Ron and Hermione stared at Harry

In this clause, "Ron and Hermione" functioned as subject, "stared" functioned as verb, "at" functioned as preposition, "Harry" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + C

Example : who felt his stomach drop

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Harry, "Felt" functioned as verb, "his stomach" functioned as object, "drop" functioned as objective complement.

Bahasa Indonesia : Ron dan Hermione menatap Harry yang merasakan perutnya mual.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Ron dan Hermione menatap Harry*

In this clause, "Ron dan Hermione" functioned as *subjek*, "menatap" functioned as *predikat*, "at" functioned as *preposisi*, "Harry" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O + Pel

Example : *yang merasakan perutnya mual*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Harry, "merasakan" functioned as *predikat*, "perutnya" functioned as *objek*, "mual" functioned as *pelengkap*.

2. **English: He had soon swum so far into the lake that he could no longer see the bottom.**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv + Adv

Example : He had soon swum so far into the lake

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "had soon swum" functioned as verb, "so far" functioned as adverb of degree referred to **swum**, "into the lake" functioned as adverb of place referred to **swum.**

Clause 2 : Conj. + S + V + O

Example : that he could no longer see the bottom

In this clause, "that" functioned as a conjunction, "he" functioned as subject, "could no longer see" functioned as verb, "the bottom" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia sudah berenang sangat jauh ke dalam danau, hingga dia tidak bisa lagi melihat dasarnya.

Clause 1 : S + Adv + P + K + K

Example : *Dia sudah berenang sangat jauh ke dalam danau*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "sudah berenang" functioned as *predikat*, "sangat jauh" functioned as *keterangan derajat* referred to **sudah berenang**, "ke dalam danau" functioned as *keterangan tempat*.

Clause 2 : Konj. + S + P + Pel

Example : *hingga dia tidak bisa lagi melihat dasarnya*

In this clause, "hingga" functioned as *konjungsi*, "dia" functioned as *subjek*, "tidak bisa lagi melihat" functioned as *predikat*, "dasarnya" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Data 27 – Chapter 27

1. **English: She looked over the Slytherins who were all watching her and Harry closely accross the room**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : She looked over the Slytherins

In this clause, "She" functioned as subject, "looked" functioned as verb, "over" functioned as preposition, "the Slytherins" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + Adv + C

Example : who were all watching her and Harry closely accross the room

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **the Slytherins**, "were all watching" functioned as verb, "her and Harry" functioned as object, "closely" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **watching, "**accross the room" functioned as adverbial complement referred to **closely.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia melihat murid-murid Slytherin yang semuanya memperhatikan dia dan Harry berdekatan melewati ruangan.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Dia melihat murid-murid Slytherin*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "melihat" functioned as *predikat*, "murid-murid Slytherin" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + S + P + O + K + Pel

Example : *yang semuanya memperhatikan dia dan Harry berdekatan melewati ruangan*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **murid-murid Slytherin**, "semuanya" functioned as *subjek*, "memperhatikan" functioned as *predikat*, "dia dan Harry" functioned as *objek*, "berdekatan" functioned as *keterangan cara*, "melewati ruangan" functioned as *pelengkap*.

2. **English: He seemed so determined, that nobody should hear what he was saying, that he was barely opening his lips.**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv

Example : He seemed so determined

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "seemed" functioned as verb, "So determined" functioned as adverb of degree.

Clause 2 : Conj + S + V + C

Example : that nobody should hear what he was saying

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction , "nobody" functioned as subject, "should" hear functioned as verb, "what he was saying" functioned as adverbial complement referred to **could hear.**

Clause 3 : Conj + S + Adv + V + O

Example : that he was barely opening his lips

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "he" functioned as subject, "was barely" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **opening**, "Opening" functioned as verb, "his lips" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia terlihat sangat memastikan, bahwa siapapun tidak boleh mendengar apa yang dikatakannya, bahwa dia terang-terangan membuka mulutnya.

Clause 1 : S + P + K

Example : *Dia terlihat sangat memastikan*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "terlihat" functioned as *predikat*, "sangat memastikan" functioned as *keterangan derajat*.

Clause 2 : Konj + S + P + Pel

Example : *bahwa siapapun tidak boleh mendengar apa yang dikatakannya*

In this clause, "bahwa" functioned as *konjungsi*, "siapapun" functioned as *subjek*, "tidak boleh mendengar" functioned as *predikat*, "apa yang dikatakannya" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 3 : Konj + S + K + P + O

Example : *bahwa dia terang-terangan membuka mulutnya*

In this clause, "bahwa" functioned as *konjungsi*, "dia" functioned as *subjek*, "terang-terangan" functioned as *keterangan cara* referred to **membuka**, "membuka" functioned as *predikat*, "mulutnya" functioned as *objek*.

3. **English: She was stroking Buckbeak, who was crunching up Sirius' chicken bones**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : She was stroking Buckbeak

In this clause, "She" functioned as subject, "was stroking" functioned as verb, "Buckbeak" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : who was crunching up Sirius' chicken bones

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Buckbeak, "was crunching up" functioned as verb, "Sirius' chicken bones" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia membelai Buckbeak, yang sedang mengunyah tulang ayam Sirius.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Dia membelai Buckbeak*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "membelai" functioned as *predikat*, "Buckbeak" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O

Example : *yang sedang mengunyah tulang ayam Sirius.*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Buckbeak, "sedang mengunyah" functioned as *predikat*, "tulang ayam Sirius" functioned as *objek.*

Data 28 – Chapter 28

1. **Bahasa Inggris : Harry took off his watch which he was only wearing out of habit**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : Harry took off his watch

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "took off" functioned as verb, "his watch" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Conj + S + V + C

Example : which he was only wearing out of habit

In this clause, "which" functioned as conjunction, "he" functioned as subject, "was only wearing" functioned as verb, "out of habit" functioned as adverbial complement.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry melepas jam tangannya, yang dia hanya pakai sesekali.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Harry melepas jam tangannya*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "melepas" functioned as *predikat*, "jam tangannya" functioned as *objek.*.

Clause 2 : Konj + S + P + K

Example : *yang dia hanya pakai sesekali*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "dia" functioned as *subjek*, "hanya pakai" functioned as *predikat*, "sesekali" functioned as *keterangan waktu*.

Data 29 – Chapter 29

1. **English: Harry was concentrating on the Stunning Spell which he had never used before**

Clause 1 : S + V + C

Example : Harry was concentrating on the Stunning Spell

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "was concentrating" functioned as verb, "on the stunning spell" functioned as adverbial complement referred to **concentrating**

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + S + V + Adv

Example : which he had never used before

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **the stunning spell, "**he" functioned as ubject**, "**had never used" functioned as verb, "before" functioned as adverb of time referred to **used.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry berkonsentrasi pada Mantra Bius yang dia tidak pernah gunakan sebelumnya.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel

Example : *Harry berkonsentrasi pada Mantra Bius*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "berkonsentrasi" functioned as *predikat*, "pada Mantra Bius" functioned as *pelengkap.*

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + S + P + K

Example : *yang dia tidak pernah gunakan sebelumnya*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to ***Mantra Bius,*** "dia" functioned as *subjek*, "tidak pernah gunakan" functioned as *predikat*, "sebelumnya" functioned as *keterangan waktu* referred to ***tidak pernah gunakan.***

2. **English: He picked up his bag and headed for the trapdoor, ignoring Professor Trelawney, who was wearing an expression of great frustration,**

Clause 1 : S + V + O + Conj + V + O + V + O

Example : He picked up his bag and headed for the trapdoor, ignoring Professor Trelawney

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "picked up" functioned as verb, "his bag" functioned as object, "and" functioned as conjunction, "headed" functioned as verb, "for" functioned as preposition, "the trapdoor" functioned as object, "ignoring" functioned as verb, "Professor Trelawney" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + C

Example : who was wearing an expression of great frustration

In this clause, "who" functioned as Relative pronoun referred to **Profesor Trelawney**, "was wearing" functioned as verb, "an expression of great frustration" functioned as adverbial complement referred to **wearing**.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia mengambil tasnya dan berjalan ke pintu, mengabaikan Profesor Trelawney, yang memasang ekspresi sangat frustasi.

Clause 1 : S + P + O + Konj + P + O + P + O

Example: *Dia mengambil tasnya dan berjalan ke pintu, mengabaikan Profesor Trelawney*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "mengambil" functioned as *predikat*, "tasnya" functioned as *objek*, "dan" functioned as *konjungsi*, "berjalan" functioned as *predikat*, "ke pintu" functioned as *objek*, "mengabaikan" functioned as *predikat*, "Profesor Trelawney" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel

Example : *yang memasang ekspresi sangat frustasi*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Professor Trelawney**, "memasang" functioned as *predikat*, "ekspresi sangat frustasi" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Data 30 – Chapter 30

1. **English: Harry leaned forward so that he could see past Dumbledore**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv

Example : Harry leaned forward

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "leaned" functioned as verb, "forward" functioned as adverb of place referred to **leaned.**

Cause 2 : Conj + S + V + Adv + Prep + O

Example : so that he could see past Dumbledore

In this clause, "so that" functioned as conjunction, "he" functioned as subject, "could see" functioned as verb, "past" functioned as preposition, "Dumbledore" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry mencondongkan tubuh ke depan sehingga dia bisa melihat lewat Dumbledore.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel + K

Example : *Harry mencondongkan tubuh ke depan*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "mencondongkan" functioned as *predikat*, "tubuh" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 2 : Konj + S + P + Pel + Prep. + O

Example : *sehingga dia bisa melihat lewat Dumbledore.*

In this clause, "sehingga" functioned *konjungsi*, "dia" functioned as *subjek*, "bisa melihat" functioned as *predikat*, "lewat" functioned as *preposisi*, "Dumbledore" functioned as *objek.*

2. **English: He peered over the top of his half-moon spectacles at Harry, who was gaping at Snape's face**.

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv + O + O

Example : He peered over the top of his half-moon spectacles at Harry

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "peered" functioned as verb, "over" functioned as preposition, "the top of his half-moon spectacles" functioned as object, "at Harry" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : who was gaping at Snape's face

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Harry, "**Was gaping" functioned as verb, "at Snape's face" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia mengintip dari balik celah kacamata bulan separuh-nya ke arah Harry, yang terpaku pada wajah Snape.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel + O

Example : *Dia mengintip dari balik celah kacamata bulan separuh-nya ke arah Harry*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "mengintip" functioned as *predikat*, "dari" functioned as *preposisi*, "balik celah" functioned as *pelengkap*, "kacamata bulan separuh-nya" functioned as *objek*, "ke arah Harry" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O

Example : *yang terpaku pada wajah Snape*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Harry**, "terpaku" functioned as *predikat*, "pada wajah Snape" functioned as *objek.*

Data 31 – Chapter 31

1. **English: Harry felt a rush of anger and hate toward the people who had tortured Mr. and Mrs. Longbottom**

Clause 1 : S + V + C + O

Example : Harry felt a rush of anger and hate toward the people

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "felt" functioned as verb, "a rush of anger and hate" functioned as adverb complement referred to **felt**, "toward" functioned as preposition, "the people" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : who had tortured Mr. and Mrs. Longbottom

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **the people**, **"**had tortured" functioned as verb, "Mr. and Mrs. Longbottom" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry merasakan aliran kebencian dan kemarahan kepada orang-orang yang telah menyiksa Mr. dan Mrs. Longbottom.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel + O

Example : *Harry merasakan aliran kebencian dan kemarahan kepada orang-orang*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "merasakan" functioned as *predikat*, "aliran kebencian dan kemarahan" functioned as *pelengkap* referred to **merasakan**, "kepada" functioned as preposisi, "orang-orang" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + V + O

Example : *yang telah menyiksa Mr. dan Mrs. Longbottom.*

In this clause "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **orang-orang**, "telah menyiksa" functioned as *predikat*, "Mr. dan Mrs. Longbottom" functioned as *objek.*

2. **English: He was the one who had torn these families apart, who had ruined all these lives.**

Clause 1 : S + Conj + V + O + Adv

Example : He was the one who had torn these families apart

In this clause, "He was the one" functioned as subject, "who functioned" as conjunction, "had torn" functioned as verb, "these families" functioned as object, "apart" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **had torn.**

Clause 2 : Conj + V + O

Example : who had ruined all these lives

In this clause, "who" functioned as conjunction , "had ruined" functioned as verb, "all these life" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dialah orang yang telah memisahkan keluarga-keluarga ini, yang telah menghabisi semua kehidupan ini.

Clause 1 : S + Konj + P + O

Example : *Dialah orang yang telah memisahkan keluarga-keluarga ini*

In this clause, "Dialah orang" functioned as *subjek*, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "telah memisahkan" functioned as *predikat*, "keluarga-keluarga" ini functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Konj + P + Pel

Example : *yang telah menghabisi semua kehidupan ini.*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as *konjungsi*, "telah menghabisi" functioned as *predikat*, "semua kehidupan ini" functioned as *objek*.

3. **English: Ron and Hermione were supposed to be studying for their exams, which would finish on the day of the third task.**

Clause 1 : S + V + C

Example : Ron and Hermione were supposed to be studying for their exams

In this clause, "Ron and Hermione" functioned as subject, "were supposed to be studying" functioned as verb, "for their exams" functioned as adverb complement referred to **supposed to be studying.**

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

Example : which would finish on the day of the third task

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **their exams**, "would" finish functioned as verb, "on the day of the third task" functioned as adverb of time referred to **finish.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Ron dan Hermione seharusnya belajar untuk ujian mereka yang akan selesai pada hari Tugas Ketiga.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel

Example : *Ron dan Hermione seharusnya belajar untuk ujian mereka*

In this clause, "Ron dan Hermione" functioned as *subjek*, "seharusnya belajar" functioned as *predikat*, "untuk ujian mereka" functioned as *pelengkap.*

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K

Example : *yang akan selesai pada hari Tugas Ketiga*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **ujian mereka**, "akan selesai" functioned as *predikat*, "pada hari Tugas Ketiga" functioned as *keterangan waktu.*

Data 32 – Chapter 32

1. **English: Harry was bound so tightly to the headstone that he could not move an inch**

Clause 1 : S + V + Adv + C

Example : Harry was bound so tightly to the headstone

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "was bound" functioned as verb, "so tightly" functioned as adverb of degree referred to **bound**, "to the headstone" functioned as adverbial complement referred to **so tightly.**

Clause 2 : Conj + S + V + C

Example : that he could not move an inch

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "he" functioned as subject, "could not move" functioned as verb, "an inch" functioned as adverb complement referred to **could not move.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry terikat dengan sangat kuat di batu nisan, sehingga dia tidak bisa bergerak sedikitpun.

Clause 1 : S + P + K + Pel

Example : *Harry terikat dengan sangat kuat di batu nisan*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "terikat" functioned as *predikat*, "dengan sangat kuat" functioned as *keterangan derajat* referred **terikat**, "di batu nisan" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 2 : Konj + S + P + Pel

Example : *sehingga dia tidak bisa bergerak sedikitpun*

In this clause, "sehingga" functioned as *konjungsi*, "dia" functioned as *subjek*, "tidak bisa bergerak" functioned as *predikat*, "sedikitpun" functioned as *pelengkap*.

2. **English: Harry stared back into the face that had haunted his nightmares for three years.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : Harry stared back into the face

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as subject, "stared back" functioned as verb , "into" functioned as preposition, "the face" functioned as object.

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

Example : that had haunted his nightmares for three years

In this clause, "that" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **the face**, "had haunted" functioned as verb, "his nightmares" functioned as object, "for three years" functioned as adverb of time referred to **had haunted**.

Bahasa Indonesia: Harry menatap balik ke wajah itu yang sudah menghantui mimpi buruknya selama tiga tahun.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel + O

Example : *Harry menatap balik ke wajah itu*

In this clause, "Harry" functioned as *subjek*, "menatap" functioned as *predikat*, "balik" functioned as *pelengkap*, "ke wajah itu" functioned as *objek.*

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + P + O + K

Example : *yang sudah menghantui mimpi buruknya selama tiga tahun*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **wajah itu**, "sudah menghantui" functioned as *predikat*, "mimpi buruknya" functioned as *objek*, "selama tiga tahun" functioned as *keterangan waktu* referred to **sudah menghantui.**

Data 33 – Chapter 33

1. **English: He looked down at Wormtail who continued to sob**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : He looked down at Wormtail

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "looked down" functioned as verb, "at Wormtail" functioned as object.

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

Example : who continued to sob

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Wormtail,** **"**continued" functioned as verb, "to sob" functioned as adverb complement referred to **continued**.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia menunduk ke arah Wormtail, yang terus terisak.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Dia menunduk ke arah Wormtail*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "menunduk" functioned as *predikat*, "ke arah Wormtail" functioned as *objek.*

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel

Example : *yang terus terisak*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Wormtail**, "terus" functioned as *predikat*, "terisak" functioned as *pelengkap*.

2. **English: No one moved except Wormtail, who was upon the ground**.

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : No one moved except Wormtail

In this clause, "No one" functioned as subject, "moved" functioned as verb, "except" functioned as preposition, "Wormtail" functioned as object.

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

Example : who was upon the ground

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Wormtail, "was" functioned as verb-be, "upon the ground" functioned as adverb of place   .

Bahasa Indonesia: Tidak seorang pun bergerak kecuali Wormtail, yang tergeletak di tanah.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Tidak seorang pun bergerak kecuali Wormtail*

In this clause, "Tidak seorang pun" functioned as *subjek*, "bergerak" functioned as *predikat*, "kecuali" functioned as *preposisi*, "Wormtail" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K

Example : *yang tergeletak di tanah*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Wormtail**, "tergeletak" functioned as *predikat*, "di tanah" functioned as *keterangan tempat*.

Data 34 – Chapter 34

    1. **English: Wormtail approached Harry who scrambled to find his feet**

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : Wormtail approached Harry

In this clause, "Wormtail" functioned as subject, "approached" functioned as verb, "Harry" functioned as object.

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

Example : who scrambled to find his feet

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Harry**, "scrambled" functioned as verb, "to find" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **scrambled, "**his feet" functioned as object.

Bahasa Indonesia: Wormtail mendekati Harry yang berjuang untuk merasakan kakinya.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Wormtail mendekati Harry*

In this clause, "Wormtail" functioned as *subjek*, "mendekati" functioned as *predikat*, "Harry" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel + O

Example : *yang berjuang untuk merasakan kakinya*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Harry**, "berjuang" functioned as *predikat*, "untuk merasakan" functioned as *pelengkap*, "kakinya" functioned as *objek*.

2. **English: He heard Voldemort's scream of fury at the same moment that he felt the jerk behind his navel, that meant the Portkey had worked.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O + C

Example : He heard Voldemort's scream of fury at the same moment

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "heard" functioned as verb, "Voldemort's scream of fury" functioned as object, "at the same moment" functioned as adverb complement referred to **heard.**

Clause 2 : Conj + S + V + C + Adv

Example : that he felt the jerk behind his navel

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "he" functioned as subject, "felt" functioned as verb, "the jerk" functioned as adverb complement referred to **felt**, "behind his navel" functioned as adverb of place.

Clause 3 : Conj + S + V

Example : that meant the Portkey had worked

In this clause, "That meant" functioned as Conjunction, "The Portkey" functioned as Subject, "Has worked" functioned as verb.

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia mendengar teriakan Voldemort pada saat yang sama ketika dia merasakan hentakan di belakang pusarnya, yang berarti Portkey itu bekerja.

Clause 1 : S + P + O + Pel

Example : *Dia mendengar teriakan Voldemort pada saat yang sama*

In this clause "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "mendengar" functioned as *predikat*, "teriakan Voldemort" functioned as *objek*, "pada saat yang sama" functioned as *pelengkap* referred to ***mendengar.***

Clause 2 : Konj. + S + P + Pel + K

Example : *ketika dia merasakan hentakan di belakang pusarnya*

In this clause, "ketika" functioned as *konjungsi,* "dia" functioned as *subjek*, "merasakan" functioned as *predikat*, "hentakan" functioned as *pelengkap*, "di belakang tempatnya berdiri" functioned as *keterangan tempat.*

Clause 3 : Konj + S + P

Example: *yang berarti Portkey itu bekerja*

In this clause, "yang" berarti functioned as *konjungsi*, "portkey itu" functioned as *subjek*, "bekerja" functioned as *predikat.*

Data 35 – Chapter 35

No data found in this chapter

Data 36 – Chapter 36

1. English: He was looking at Harry who avoided his eyes.

Clause 1 : S + V + O

Example : He was looking at Harry

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "was looking" functioned as verb, "at Harry" functioned as object.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : who avoided his eyes

In this clause, "who" functioned as relative pronoun referred to Harry, "avoided" functioned as verb, "his eyes" functioned as object .

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia melihat Harry, yang menghindari tatapannya.

Clause 1 : S + P + O

Example : *Dia melihat Harry*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "melihat" functioned as *predikat*, "Harry" functioned as *objek*.

Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel

Example : *yang menghindari tatapannya*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **Harry**, "menghindari" functioned as *predikat*, "tatapannya" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Data 37 – Chapter 37

1. **English: He had merely requested that they leave Harry alone**

Clause 1 : S + Adv + V

Example : He had merely requested

In this clause, "He" functioned as subject, "had merely" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **requested**, "requested" functioned as verb.

Clause 2 : Conj + S + V + O + C

Example : that they leave Harry alone

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "they" functioned as subject, "leave" functioned as verb, "Harry" functioned as object, "alone" functioned as object complement referred to **Harry.**

Clause 3 : Conj + S + V + O + C

Example : that nobody ask him questions

In this clause, "that" functioned as conjunction, "nobody" functioned as subject, "ask" functioned as verb, "him" functioned as object , "question" functioned as object complement referred to **him.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Dia cuma meminta agar mereka membiarkan Harry sendiri, agar tidak ada siapapun yang memberinya pertanyaan.

Clause 1 : S + P

Example : *Dia cuma meminta*

In this clause, "Dia" functioned as *subjek*, "cuma meminta" functioned as *predikat.*

Clause 2 : Konj + S + P + O + Pel

Example : *agar mereka membiarkan Harry sendiri.*

In this clause, "agar" functioned as *konjungsi*, "mereka" functioned as *subjek*, "membiarkan" functioned as *predikat*, "Harry" functioned as *objek*, "sendiri" functioned as *pelengkap*.

Clause 3 : Konj + S + P + Pel

Example : *agar tidak ada siapapun yang memberinya pertanyaan*

In this clause, "agar" functioned as *konjungsi*, "tidak ada siapapun" functioned as *subjek*, "yang memberinya" functioned as *predikat*, "pertanyaan" functioned as *pelengkap*.

2. **English: Hermione took the glass jar back from Ron and smiled at the beetle which buzzed angrily against the glass.**

Clause 1 : S + V + O + Adv + O + Conj + V + O

Example : Hermione took the glass jar back from Ron and smiled at the beetle

In this clause, "Hermione functioned as subject, "took" functioned as verb, "the glass jar" functioned as object, "back" functioned as adverb complement referred to **took**, "from" functioned as preposition, "Ron" functioned as object, "and" functioned as conjunction, "smiled" functioned as verb, "at the beetle" functioned as object.

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

Example : which buzzed angrily against the glass

In this clause, "which" functioned as relative pronoun referred to **the beetle**, "buzzed" functioned as verb, "angrily" functioned as adverb of manner referred to **buzzed, "**against the glass" functioned as adverb of place referred to **buzzed.**

Bahasa Indonesia: Hermione mengambil kembali botol kaca itu dari Ron dan tersenyum pada kumbang itu, yang berdengung dengan marah dari balik kaca.

Clause 1 : S + P + Pel + O + O + Konj + P + O

Example : *Hermione mengambil kembali botol kaca itu dari Ron dan tersenyum pada kumbang itu*

In this clause, "Hermione" functioned as *subjek*, "mengambil" functioned as *predikat*, "kembali" functioned as *pelengkap*, "botol kaca itu" functioned as *objek*, "dari" functioned as *preposisi*, "Ron" functioned as *objek*, "dan" functioned as *konjungsi,* "tersenyum" functioned as *predikat*, "pada kumbang itu" functioned as *objek.*

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

Example : *yang berdengung dengan marah dari balik kaca*

In this clause, "yang" functioned as relative pronoun, "berdengung" functioned as *predikat*, "dengan marah" functioned as *keterangan cara* referred to ***berdengung***, "dari balik kaca" functioned as *keterangan tempat*.

B. Data Analysis

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.

4.1 Table of the 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

No.	English	Bahasa Indonesia
1.	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	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	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + A	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K
	Example : which was propped against the wall	Example : yang bersandar di dinding
	Which = Relative pronoun	Yang = Relative pronoun

	referreded to **his walking stick** Was propped = Verb Against the wall = Adverb of place	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	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Conj. + O Example : that was not taken up by the large, empty cage.	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Konj + O Example : yang tidak ditempati oleh sangkar besar kosong

	That = Relative pronoun referred to **part of his desk** Was not taken up = Verb By = Conjunction The large empty cage = Object	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.	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + C Example : who hated and despised magic in any form	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O + Pel Example : yang membenci dan meremehkan sihir dalam berbagai bentuk

	Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Muggle** Hated and despised = Verb Magic = Object In any form = Object Complement	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	Clause 3 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + C Example : who had already finished his own grapefruit quarter Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Dudley**	Clause 3 : Rel. Pron + P + O + Pel Example : yang sudah menghabiskan jeruk miliknya seperempat Yang = Relative pronoun

	Had = Auxiliary verb	referred to **Dudley**
	Already = Adverb of time	Sudah menghabiskan = Predikat
	Finished = Verb	Jeruk miliknya = Objek
	His own grapefruit = Object	Seperempat = Pelengkap
	Quarter = Object complement	
	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	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O
	Example : which had settled in his hair and mustache	Example = yang sudah menutupi rambut dan kumisnya
	Which = Relative pronoun referred to **white dust**	Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **debu putih**
	Had settled = Verb	Menutupi = Predikat
	In his hair and mustache = Adverb of place	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	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	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	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	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O Example : yang memakai baju tidur panjang berbunga Yang = Relative Pronoun referred to **penyihir yang sangat tua**

	A long flowery nightgown = Object	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	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	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	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	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.	
11	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv + O + Adv Example : who had come to find them at their cottage Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Voldemort** Had come = Verb To find = Adverb of manner referred to **had come** Them = Object At their cottage = Adverb of place referred to **had come**	Clause 2 : Pron. + P + K + O + K Example : yang datang mencari mereka di pondok mereka Yang = relative pronoun referred to **Voldemort** Datang = Predikat Mencari = Keterangan cara Mereka = Objek Di pondok mereka = Keterangan tempat
	The similarities were in the function and structure of the clause in English and Bahasa Indonesia. Relative pronoun "who" functioned to explain "Voldemort" in English and as the hidden subject, and relative pronoun "yang" functioned to explain "Voldemort" as the object in clauses in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The difference only in the appearance of "had" as the auxiliary verb that showed the verb "come" has done in the past.	
12	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + S + V + Adv	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + S + P + K.

	Example : which she ate gratefully Which = Rel. Pron referred to **his bacon rinds** She = Subject Ate = Predicate Gratefully = Adverb of manner referred to **ate**	Example : yang dia makan dengan lahap Yang = Relative pronoun referred to daging Dia = Subjek Makan = Predikat Dengan lahap = Keterangan cara referred to **makan**
	All of the function and structure in this clause were similar.	
13	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron. (S) + V + O Example : who was sitting with Fred, George, and Lee Jordan. Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Ron** Was sitting = Verb With Fred, George, and Lee Jordan = Object	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron. + P + O Example : yang sedang duduk bersama Fred, George, dan Lee Jordan. Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **Ron** Sedang duduk = Predikat Bersama Fred, George, dan Lee Jordan = Objek
	The similarities were in the structure and function of structure in this clause. The relative pronoun functioned to explain "Ron" as the object	

	and hidden subject of the English clause. In Bahasa Indonesia, relative pronoun "yang" was used to explain "Ron" as the object in Bahasa Indonesia adjective clause. But the verb in English used auxiliary verb "was" and suffix –ing that indicated this verb has done in the past but still going. While in Bahasa Indonesia, "sedang duduk" indicated that the verb is happening in the present time.	
14	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + V + Adv Example : who were dancing nearby Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Hermione and Krum** Were dancing = Verb Nearby = Adverb of place referred to **dancing**	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K Example : yang berdansa di dekat situ Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **Hermione dan Krum** Berdansa = Predikat
	The similarities were laid in the function of the relative pronoun and the structure of the clause. Relative pronoun "who" functioned to explain "Hermione and Krum" as the object and hidden subject of the English clause. Relative pronoun "yang" functioned to explain "Hermione dan Krum" as the object in the clause of Bahasa Indonesia. English has auxiliary verb "were" as the indication of past tense while in Bahasa Indonesia there is no past tense.	
15	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + C	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel

	Example : which sounded like a fountain Which = Relative pronoun referred to **splashing water** Sounded = Verb Like a fountain = Objective Complement referred to **sounded**	Example : yang bersuara seperti air terjun Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **percikan air** Bersuara = Predikat Seperti air terjun = Pelengkap referred to **bersuara**
	The similarities laid in the function of the relative pronoun in English and Bahasa Indonesia. Relative pronoun "which" functioned to explained "splashing water" as the object and hidden subject of the English clause (the noun here is water) and relative pronoun "yang" functioned as relative pronoun that explained "percikan air" (the noun is *air*) in the clause in Bahasa Indonesia.	
16	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + C Example : who felt his stomach drop Who = Relative pronoun referred to Harry	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O + Pel Example : yang merasakan perutnya mual Yang = Relative pronoun referred to Harry

	Felt = Verb	Merasakan = Predikat
	His stomach = Object	Perutnya = Objek
	Drop = Objective Complement	Mual = Pelengkap
	The similarities laid in the function of the relative pronoun. The relative pronoun "who" functioned to explain "Harry" as the object and hidden subject in English clause. The relative pronoun "yang" functioned to explain "Harry" as the object of Bahasa Indonesia clause. A little difference could be seen at the verb in English and Bahasa Indonesia clauses. In English, the verb showed the past tense form, but in Bahasa Indonesia did not.	
17	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv + Adv Example : who was now standing nervously next to Harry's bed Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Dobby** Was now standing = Verb Nervously = Adverb of manner referred to **standing** Next to Harry's bed = Adverb of place referred to **standing**	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K + K Example : yang sekarang sedang berdiri dengan gugup di sebelah tempat tidur Harry Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **Dobby** Sekarang sedang berdiri = Predikat Dengan gugup = Keterangan cara referred to **berdiri** Di sebelah tempat tidur Harry =

		Keterangan tempat referred to **berdiri**
	The similarities laid in the function of the relative pronoun. The relative pronoun "who" and "yang" referred to Dobby as the object and hidden subject in the clauses in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The difference only in the adverb in English and Keterangan in Bahasa Indonesia. Adverb of manner in English marked with suffix –ly.	
18	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O

Example : who was gaping at Snape's face

Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Harry**

Was gaping = Verb

At Snape's face = Object | Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O

Example : yang terpaku pada wajah Snape

Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **Harry**

Terpaku = Predikat

Pada wajah Snape = Objek |
| | The similarities were in the function of the relative clause and the clause structure in both languages. Relative clause "who" in English referred to Harry as the object and hidden subject, and relative clause "yang" referred to the object Harry as the object in Bahasa Indonsia. The difference only in the form of the verb in English which has auxiliary verb and suffix –ing and in Bahasa Indonesia only has prefix –ter. | |

19	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + V + O
	Example : who had tortured Mr. and Mrs. Longbottom	Example : yang telah menyiksa Mr. dan Mrs. Longbottom
	Who = Relative pronoun referred to **the people**	Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **orang-orang**
	Had tortured = Verb	Telah menyiksa = Predikat
	Mr. and Mrs. Longbottom = Object	Mr. dan Mrs. Longbottom = Objek
	The similarities were placed in the function of the relative pronoun. Relative pronoun "who" in English functioned to explained "the people" as the object and hidden subject. And relative pronoun "yang" explained "orang-orang" as the object and hidden subect of the clause in Bahasa Indonesia. Auxiliary verb "had" meant "sudah" in Bahasa Indonesia which indicated that the verb had happened in the past. It also used past tense in the verb in English.	
20	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + Adv	Clause 2 : yang sudah menghantui mimpi buruknya selama tiga tahun
	Example : that had haunted his nightmares for three years	Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **wajah itu**

	That = Relative pronoun referred to **the face** Had haunted = Verb His nightmares = Object For three years = Adverb of time referred to **had haunted**	Sudah menghantui = Predikat Mimpi buruknya = Objek Selama tiga tahun = Keterangan waktu referred to **sudah menghantui**
	The similarities were in the form of structure and the function of relative pronoun in this clause. The relative pronoun "that" referred to "the face" as the object and hidden subject in English, and relative pronoun "yang" referred to the object "wajah" in the clause in Bahasa Indonesia.	
	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv Example : who was upon the ground Who = Relative pronoun referred to Wormtail Was = Verb-be Upon the ground = Adverb of place	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K Example : yang tergeletak di tanah Yang = Relative pronoun referred to Wormtail Tergeletak = Predikat Di tanah = Keterangan tempat
21	The similarities were in the function and clause structure in this data. The function of relative pronoun in English was to explained "Wormtail" as the object and hidden subject in Clause 2, and in Bahasa	

	Indonesia relative pronoun "yang" functioned to explained "Wormtail" as the object in Clause 2 in Bahasa Indonesia. In English, only verb-be found, but in Bahasa Indonesia, there was *predikat* "tergeletak" found.	
22	Clause 2 : Rel Pron (S) + V + Adv + Conj + Adv Example = who yawned very widely and obviously Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Harry** Yawned = Verb Very widely = Adverb of manner and adverb of degree referred to **yawned** And = Conjunction Obviously = Adverb of manner to **yawned**	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K + K Example : yang menguap dengan sangat lebar dan dengan terang-terangan. Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **Harry** Menguap = Predikat Dengan sangat lebar = Keterangan cara dan keterangan derajat referred to **menguap** Dan = Konjungsi Dengan terang-terangan = Keterangan cara referred to **menguap**
	The similarities were in the function of relative pronoun and the structure in both languages. The function of relative pronouns in both languages were to explain Harry as the object, both in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The similarity also found in the adverb and	

	keterangan, it has been known that adverb and *keterangan* in Bahasa Indonesia were similar. In English, there were two kinds of adverbs found. "Very" marked the adverb of degree, and suffix –ly marked the abverb of manner. In Bahasa Indonesia there were two kinds of *keterangan* found, "dengan" marked *keterangan cara* and "sangat" marked *keterangan derajat.*	
23	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv Example : which would finish on the day of the third task Which = Relative pronoun referred to **their exams** Would finish = Verb On the day of the third task = Adverb of time referred to **finish**	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K Example : yang akan selesai pada hari Tugas Ketiga Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **ujian mereka** Akan selesai = Predikat Pada hari Tugas Ketiga = Keterangan waktu referred to akan **selesai**
	The similarity was in the function of the relative pronoun and the clause structure. The relative pronoun "whch" referred to "their exam" (the noun or object here was exam) as the object and hidden subject. And the function of the relative pronoun "yang" functioned to explain the object "ujian mereka" (here the *pronomina* was *ujian*).	
24	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + A + Conj. + A	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + A + Konj. + A

	Example : that has three floors and several turrets	Example : yang memiliki tiga lantai dan beberapa kubah.
	That = Relative pronoun referred to **a tent**	Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **sebuah tenda**
	Has = Verb	Memiliki = Predikat
	Three floors = Adverb of quantity	Tiga lantai = Keterangan jumlah
	And = Conjunction	Dan = Konjungsi
	Several turrets = Adverb of quantity	Beberapa kubah = Keterangan jumlah
	The similarity were in the function of the relative pronoun the clause structure in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The relative pronoun "that" functioned to explained "a tent" as the object and hidden subject in Clause 2 in English. The relative pronoun "yang" functioned to explain the *objek* "sebuah tenda" in Bahasa Indonesia.	
25	Clause 3 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv + C	Clause 3 : Pron. + K + P + Pel
	Example : which was swelling slowly to the size of a salami	Example : yang perlahan-lahan membesar seukuran salami.
	Which = Relative pronoun referred	Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **seekor siput**

	to **a slug** Was swelling = Verb Slowly = Adverb of manner To the size of salami = Adverb Complement	Perlahan-lahan = Keterangan cara Membesar = Predikat Seukuran salami = Pelengkap
	The similarities were in function and structure of the clauses in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The function of relative pronoun "which" was to explain "a slug" as the object and hidden subject in English. A little difference could be seen in the verb in English and *predikat* in Bahasa Indonesia. In English, there was auxiliary verb "was" as the indication of past tense. But in Bahasa Indonesia, there was no auxiliary verb.	
26	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv + Adv Example : which buzzed angrily against the glass Which = Relative pronoun referred to **the beetle** Buzzed = Verb Angrily = Adverb of manner referred to **buzzed** Against the glass = Adverb of place referred to **buzzed**	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + K + K Example : yang berdengung dengan marah dari balik kaca Yang = Relative pronoun referred to "kumbang" Berdengung = Predikat Dengan marah = Keterangan cara referred to **berdengung** Dari balik kaca = Keterangan tempat referred to **berdengung**

	The similarities were in the function of the relative clause and the structure of the clause in English and Bahasa Indonesia. Relative pronoun "which" referred to the "the beetle" as the object and hidden subject of the clause in English. The relative pronoun "yang" functioned to explain "kumbang" as the object in Bahasa Indonesia.

2. To Explain Subject

1	English	Bahasa Indonesia
	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + O
	Example : who had ruined all these lives	Example : yang telah menghabisi semua kehidupan ini
	Who = Relative pronoun referred to He	Yang = Relative pronoun referred to Dia
	Had ruined = Verb	Telah menghabisi = Predikat
	All these life = Object	Semua kehidupan ini = Objek
	The similarities were in the function of the relative pronoun in both languages. The relative pronoun "who" referred to "He" as the subject and hidden subject in English clause. And relative pronoun "yang" referred to "Dia" as the subject in Bahasa Indonesia clause.	

4.2 Table of the Dissimilarities in Subordinate Adjective Clause in English

and Bahasa Indonesia

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

No.	English	Bahasa Indonesia
1	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	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	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		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	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + A Example : who grinned back Who = Relative pronoun referred to		Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel Example : yang balas tersenyum Yang = Relative pronoun

	Harry	referred to Harry
	Grinned = Verb	Balas = Predikat
	Back = Adverb	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	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	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

	In his other hand = Adverb of place	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	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	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.	
6	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + V + Adv + C	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel

	Example : who looked stonily back. Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Harry** Looked = Verb Stonily = Adverb of manner referred **to looked** Back = Adverb complement	Example : yang terlihat tertegun juga Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **Harry** Terlihat = Predikat Tertegun juga = Pelengkap
	The difference was in the structure of the clause. In English, there was an adverb of manner "stonily" found. According to Wren and Martin (2000) adverb of manner is functioned to show something "how or in what way", it was similar with *keterangan cara* which according to Noortyani (2017) *keterangan cara berfungsi menjelaskan bagaimana dan dengan cara apa*. But contrast in Bahasa Indonesia, there was no *keterangan cara* found in the clause.	
7	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O + Prep + O Example : who were discussing those Hogwart's students of seventeen or over who might be entering Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Dean and Seamus**	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron. + P + Konj. + O + Prep + O Example : yang sedang berdiskusi tentang murid-murid Hogwarts yang berusia tujuh belas atau orang-orang yang mungkin mendaftar Yang = Relative pronoun

	Were discussing = Verb Those Hogwarts's students of seventeen = Object Or = Preposition Over who might be entering = Object	referred to **Dean dan Seamus** Sedang berdiskusi = Predikat Tentang = Konjungsi Murid-murid Hogwarts yang berusia tujuh belas tahun = Objek Atau = Preposisi Orang-orang yang mungkin mendaftar = Objek
	The differences was found in the structure of adjective clause in English and Bahasa Indonesia. In Bahasa Indonesia, conjunction "tentang" was found before the object "murid-murid Hogwarts yang berusia tujuh belas tahun". In English, there is no conjunction found. The object stand alone as direct object in this clause.	
8	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O Example : who stared at him Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Myrtle** Stared = Verb At = Preposition Him = Object	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel Example : yang melihat ke arahnya Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **Myrtle** Melihat = Predikat Ke = Preposisi Arahnya = Pelengkap
	The differences were laid in the structure and function in this clause. In	

	English, "him" stand alone as an object. But in Bahasa Indonesia, "-nya" in the word "arahnya" functioned as pronoun that bound together with the word "arah" as *pelengkap*.	
9	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O Example = which ruffled his large, bushy mustache Which = Relative pronoun referred to **a great sigh** Ruffled = Verb His large bushy mustache = Object	Clause 2 : Konj + P + O Example : yang menggoyangkan kumis besarnya Yang = Konjungsi Menggoyangkan = Predikat Kumis besarnya = Objek
	The difference found in the function of relative pronoun in English and in Bahasa Indonesia. In English, "which" functioned as relative pronoun that referred to "a great sigh" (sigh functioned as noun) while in Bahasa Indonesia "yang" functioned as conjunction that connected main clause and subordinate clause but it could be relative pronoun as well that referred to "napas" as the complement or *pelengkap* in Bahasa Indonesia. According to Wren and Martin (2000) this is called "Conjunctive pronoun".	
10	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O Example : which was ended by Mr. Weasleys Which = Relative pronoun referred	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron. + P + O Example : yang diakhiri oleh Mr. Weasley Yang = Relative pronoun

	to **a very nasty silence** Was ended by = Verb Mr. Weasley = Object	referred to **keheningan** Diakhiri oleh = Predikat Mr. weasley = Objek
	The difference laid in the function and structure in this clause. In English clause, the relative pronoun functioned to explain the object in the main clause, "a very nasty silence" was placed at the end of the clause as object, but relative pronoun in Bahasa Indonesia was explained "keheningan" which functioned as subject of the main clause.	
11	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv. + O Example : which sounded oddly like Lockhart Which = Relative pronoun referred to **a loud false cough** Sounded = Verb Oddly = Adverb of manner referred to **sounded** Like = Preposition Lockhart = Object	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel + O Example : yang terdengar aneh seperti Lockhart. Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **batuk palsu yang keras** Terdengar = Predikat Aneh = Pelengkap referred to **terdengar** Seperti Lockhart = Objek
	The differences was in the clause structure in English and Bahasa	

	Indonesia. There was adverb of manner "oddly" found in English. "Oddly" if translated in Bahasa Indonesia would have meaning as "dengan aneh" but in Bahasa Indonesia it was only translated as "aneh" that functioned as *pelengkap* that complete the predicate "terdengar".	
12	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv Example : who continued to sob Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Wormtail** Continued = Verb To sob = Adverb	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel Example : yang terus terisak Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **Wormtail** Terus = Predikat Terisak = Pelengkap
	The difference was in the structure in this clause in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The function of the relative pronouns were similar in both languages, but the structure was different. Here, "to sob" meant "terisak" functioned as adverb in English, but in Bahasa Indonesia functioned as *pelengkap*.	
13	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv + O + C Example : who stared blankly at Harry for a few more seconds Who = Relative pronoun referred to	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel. + O + Pel Example : yang menatap bengong pada Harry selama beberapa saat

	Mrs. Norris Stared = Verb Blankly = Adverb of manner referred to **stared** At Harry = Object For a few more seconds = Adverbial Complement referred to **stared**	Yang = Relative pronoun referred to Mrs. Norris Menatap = Predikat Bengong = Pel Pada Harry = Objek Selama beberapa saat = Pelengkap
	The difference was only in the structure in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The function of relative pronoun in English and Bahasa Indonesia were similar. Relative pronoun "who" was referred to "Mrs. Norris" as the object and hidden subject in English clause. Relative pronoun "yang" functioned as the adjective that explained the object "Mrs. Norris" as the object of in Bahasa Indonesia adjective clause. But the adverb "blankly" in English was functioned as *pelengkap* in Bahasa Indonesia which contrast because the function of adverb in English supposed to be similar with *keterangan.*	
14	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv + O Example : who scrambled to find his feet	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel + O Example : Yang berjuang untuk merasakan kakinya

	Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Harry** Scrambled = Verb To find = Adverb of manner referred to **scrambled** His feet = Object	Yang = Relative pronoun referred to Harry Berjuang = Predikat Untuk merasakan = Pelengkap Kakinya = Objek
	The difference was in the structure of the clauses in both languages. The function of the relative pronoun in English and Bahasa Indonesia were similar. The relative pronoun "who" functioned to explain "Harry" as the object and hidden subject in English clause. Relative pronoun "yang" in Bahasa Indonesia functioned as the adjective that explained "Harry" as the object of Bahasa Indonesia clause. But the difference found was the function of adverb in English contrast with the function of *pelengkap* in Bahasa Indonesia.	
15	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O Example : who avoided his eyes Who = Relative pronoun referred to Harry Avoided = Verb His eyes = Object	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel Example : yang menghindari tatapannya Yang = Relative pronoun referred to Harry Menghindari = Predikat Tatapannya = Pelengkap
	The difference was in the clause structure in English and Bahasa	

Indonesia. The function of relative clause in English was similar with Bahasa Indonesia. The relative pronoun "who" functioned to explain the object "Harry" as the hidden subject in English clause. And relative pronoun "yang" functioned to explain "Harry" as the object in Bahasa Indonesia. The verb in English used the form of past tense. Bahasa Indonesia did not use past tense, only *keterangan waktu*. "Him" in English could stand alone as an object, so there was an object in English. But in Bahasa Indonesia there was only *pelengkap*.

16	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + S + V + O	Clause 2 : Konj + S + P + Pel
	Example : that Cedric gave him	Example : yang Cedric berikan padanya
	That = Relative pronoun referred to **the hint**	Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **petunjuk**
	Cedric = Subject	Cedric = Subjek
	Gave = Verb	Berikan = Predikat
	Him = Object	Padanya = Pelengkap referred to **berikan**

The difference was in the clause structure in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The function of relative clause in English was similar with Bahasa Indonesia. The relative pronoun "that" functioned to explain the object "the hint" as the hidden subject in English clause. And relative pronoun "yang" functioned to explain "petunjuk" as the object

	in Bahasa Indonesia. The verb in English used the form of past tense. Bahasa Indonesia does not use past tense, only *keterangan waktu*. "Him" in English could stand alone as an object, so there was an object in English. But in Bahasa Indonesia there was only *pelengkap*.	
17	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron (S) + V + O Example : who stared at him Who = Relative pronoun referred to **Myrtle** Stared = Verb At him = Object	Clause 2 : Rel. Pron + P + Pel Example : yang melihat ke arahnya Yang = Relative pronoun referred to **Myrtle** Melihat = Predikat Ke arahnya = Pelengkap
	The difference was in the clause structure in English and Bahasa Indonesi. The function of relative pronooun were similar. The relative pronoun "who" referred to Myrtle as the object and hidden subject in English. The relative pronoun "yang" referred to Myrtle as the object in Bahasa Indonesia. But in English, "him" functioned as direct object because it could stand alone as an object. But in Bahasa Indonesia the suffix –nya could not stand alone, so it became *pelengkap* in Bahasa Indonesia.	

Discussion

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.

C. 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.

For example in Chapter 37

English   : Nobody ask him questions

Bahasa Indonesa   : *Tidak ada siapapun yang memberinya pertanyaan*

Yang in Bahasa Indonesia was functioned as conjunction that connected Subject "tidak ada siapapun" and predicate "memberinya".

Tidak ada siapapun memberinya pertanyaan does not have complete meaning.

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

   For example:

Clause 1 : Uncle Vernon gave a great sigh
 	
  ➢ S + V + C.
Clause 2 : which ruffled his large, bushy mustache and picked up his spoon.
 	
  ➢ Rel. Pron + V + O + Conj. + V + O.
	Clause 1 : Paman Vernon menghela napas dengan keras
	
	  ➢ S + P + Adv.
	Clause 2 : yang menggoyangkan kumis besarnya dan mengangkat sendoknya
	
	  ➢ Konj. + P + O + Konj. + P + O.

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 + …

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. 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".

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of the research, the suggestion can be concluded as follows:

1. This research is prioritized for students or English learner, so the researcher hopes that this research could be used as further information in studying English, for teacher and university as the further information in

teaching about sentences, and for the next researcher as a guideline when they have the same idea of the same reserach but in different object.

2. This research is shown to the readers, and others as further information to gain knowledge about sentence structure and to understand kind of sentences and clauses.

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APPENDICES

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

S : Subject

P : Predicate

V : Verb

O : Object

C : Complement

A : Adverb

K : Keterangan

Pel : Pelengkap

Conj : Conjunction

Rel. Pron : Relative Pronoun

Konj : Konjungsi

Similarity and Differences of Adjective Clause in Complex Sentences in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire

English and Bahasa Indonesia Version

No	Complex Sentence		Function of Subordinate Clause		Meaning of Conjunction and Relative Pronouns					Clause Structures	
	English	**Bahasa Indonesia**	**Conj.**	**Rel. Pron**	**yang**	**bahwa**	**agar**	**sehingga**	**ketika**		
1	He stayed to tend the garden for the next family *who* lived in the Riddle House	Dia tinggal untuk mengurus kebun bagi keluarga berikutnya *yang* tinggal di Rumah Riddle		✓	✓					S + V + Adv. + O + O	S + P + Pel. + O + O
										Rel. Pron + V + Adv	Pron. + P + K
2.	Perhaps it was partly because of Frank, *that* the new owner said	Mungkin sebagian karena Frank-lah para pemilik baru ini	✓		✓					Adv + S + V + Adv + Conj + O	Adv + S + Pel + Konj + O

No.	English	Indonesian									English structure	Indonesian structure
	there was a nasty feeling about the place, *which*, in the absence of inhabitants, started to fall into disrepair	mengatakan ada perasaan tak enak tentang tempat itu yang, seiring absennya penghuni, mulai terlantar									Conj. + S + V + C + O	Konj + S + P + Pel + O
3.	He picked up his walking stick, *which* was propped against the wall, and set off into the night	Dia mengambil tongkatnya yang bersandar di dinding, dan berjalan ke luar	✓	✓	✓						S + V + O	S + P + O
											Rel. Pro + V + Adv	Pron. + P + K
											Conj. + V + Adv.	Konj. + P + K
4.	He sat up, one hand still on his scar, the other reaching out in the darkness for his	Harry duduk, satu tangan masih pada bekas lukanya, satunya lagi terjulur dalam		✓	✓						S + V + O + C	S + P + O + K
											S + V + Adv. + O	S + P + K + Pel. + O

No.	English	Indonesian									Structure (EN)	Structure (ID)
	glasses, *which* were on the bedside table	kegelapan mencari-cari kacamatanya, yang terletak di atas meja di sebelah tempat tidurnya.									Rel. Pron. + V + Adv.	Pron. + P + K + K.
5.	Rolls of parchment littered that part of his desk, that was not taken up by the large, empty cage	Bergulung-gulung perkamen memenuhi sebagian mejanya, yang tidak ditempati sangkar besar kosong		✓	✓						S + V + Conj. + C	S + P + Pel
											Rel. Pron + V + O	Rel. Pron + P + O
6.	They were Muggles, *who* hated and despised magic in any form, *which* meant that Harry was about as welcome	Mereka adalah Muggle (bukan penyihir) yang membenci dan meremehkan sihir dalam segala bentuk,	✓		✓						S + V + C	S + P + K
											Conj + V + S + C	Konj + P + S + K

No.				✓	✓						
	in their house as dry rot.	yang berarti Harry diterima di rumah mereka seperti kayu kering.								Conj. + V + Conj + S + Conj + V + Adv + C	Konj. + P + S + P + K + Pel
7.	Aunt Petunia gave him a severe look, and nodded pointedly at Dudley, *who* had already finished his own grapefruit quarter and was eyeing Harry's with a very sour look in his piggy little eyes	Bibi Petunia memandangnya dengan galak lalu mengangguk tepat ke arah Dudley yang sudah menghabiskan jeruk miliknya seperempat dan sedang mengawasi jeruk Harry dengan tatapan sangat masam dengan mata babi kecilnya.		✓	✓					S + V + O + C	S + P + Adv
										Conj. + V + Adv. + O	Konj. + P + Adj. + O
										Rel. Pro. + V + O + C.	Pron. + + P + O + K
										Conj. + V + O + C + Adv	Konj. + P + O + Pel + K

8.	Uncle Vernon gave a great sigh *which* ruffled his large, bushy mustache and picked up his spoon.	Paman Vernon menghela napas dengan keras yang menggoyangkan kumis besarnya dan mengangkat sendoknya		✓	✓					S + V + C.	S + P + Adv.
										Rel. Pron + V + O + Conj. + V + O.	Konj. + P + O + Konj. + P + O.
9.	Uncle Vernon was still glaring at Harry *who* tried to keep his expression neutral	Paman Vernon masih menatap Harry, yang mencoba menjaga ekspresinya tetap datar.		✓	✓					S + V + O	S + P + O
										Rel. Pro + V + Adv. + O + C	Pron + P + Pel + O + Pel

No.	English	Indonesian								English Structure	Indonesian Structure
10.	Loud hangings and scrappings were coming from behind the Dursleys' boarded-up fireplce, *which* had a fake coal fire plugged in front of it.	Gedoran dan garukan keras muncul dari belakang perapian milik keluarga Dursley yang memiliki api batu bara palsu terpasang di depannya.		✓	✓					S + V + Adv. + O	S + P + K + O
										Rel. Pro (S) + V + C + Adv	Pron. + P + Pel. + K.
11.	His best suit was covered in white dust, *which* had settled in his hair and mustache.	Jas terbaiknya tertutup debu putih yang sudah menutupi rambut dan kumisnya		✓	✓					S + V + O	S + P + O
										Rel. Pro (S) + V + C	Pron. + P + K
12.	Both of them smiled at Harry who grinned back, *which* made	Mereka berdua tersenyum pada Harry yang balas tersenyum	✓		✓					S + V + O + Conj. + C	S + P + O + Konj. + Pel

No.	English	Indonesian		✓	✓						English Structure	Indonesian Structure
	Ginny go scarlett.	yang membuat Ginny merah padam									Conj. + V + O + C	Konj. + P + O + Pel
13.	Mrs. Weasley was still glowering as she kissed Mr. Weasley on the cheek though not nearly as much as the twins, *who* had each hoisted their rucksacks onto their backs and walked out without a word to her	Mrs. Weasley masih marah saat dia mencium pipi Mr. Weasley walaupun tidak seperti si kembar, yang sudah memikul tas di punggung mereka dan berjalan tanpa kata kepadanya		✓	✓						S + V	S + P
											Conj + S + V + O + C	Konj + S + P + Pel + O
											Conj. + Adv. + Adv. + O	Konj + K + O
											Rel. Pro. (S) + V + O + Adv	Rel. Pron. + P + O + K
											Conj. + V + C + O	Konj. + P + Pel. + O
14.	Mr. Weasley was shaking hands with a	Mr. Waesley berjabat tangan dengan seorang		✓	✓						S + V + C + Conj + C	S + P + Pel + Konj. + Pel

No.	Source Text	Target Text								Structure (ST)	Structure (TT)
	ruddy-faced wizard with a scrubby brown beard, *who* was holding a moldy-looking old boot in his other hand.	penyihir berwajah kemerahan dengan jenggot coklat lebat yang memegang sepatu bot yang terlihat usang di tangan satunya.								Rel. Pro. + V + C + O + Adv	Rel. Pro + P + O + Pel + K
15.	Everybody said hi back except Fred and George *who* merely nodded	Semuanya balas menyapa kecuali yang dengan malas mengangguk		✓	✓					S + V + Adv + C	S + P + K + Pel
										Rel. Pron + Adv + V	Rel. Pron + K + P.
16.	A little farther on they passed a tent *that* has three floors and several turrets	Agak jauh kemudian mereka melewati sebuah tenda yang memiliki tiga lantai dan beberapa kubah	✓		✓					Adv + S + V + O	K + S + P + O
										Conj + V + O + O	Konj + P + O + O

17.	A tiny boy no older than two was crouch outside a large pyramid-shaped tent, holding a wand and poking happily at a slug in the grass *which* was swelling slowly to the size of a salami	Anak kecil berusia kurang lebih dua tahun berjongkok di luar tenda besar berbentuk piramid memegang sebuah tongkat dan mencolek seekor siput di rumput dengan senangnya yang perlahan-lahan membesar seukuran salami.		✓	✓					S + V + Adv + O	S + P + K + O
										V + O + Conj. + V + Adv + O + Adv	P + O + Konj + P + O + K + K
										Rel. Pron + V + Adv + C	Pron. + K + P + Pel
18.	One of them was a very old wizard *who* was wearing a long flowery nightgown	Salah satu dari mereka adalah penyihir yang sangat tua yang memakai baju tidur panjang berbunga	✓		✓					S + V + C	S + P + Pel
										Conj + V + O	Konj. + P + O

No.	English	Indonesian									Analysis 1	Analysis 2
19.	Mr. Weasley kept shaking hands with people *who* were obviously very important wizards	Mr. Weasley terus berjabat tangan dengan orang-orang yang jelas sekali para penyihir sangat penting	✓		✓						S + V + Adv. + O	S + Adv + P + O
											Conj. + Adv. + Adv. + O	Conj. + K + O + K
20.	He was pressing his Omnioculars so hard to his glasses *that* they were cutting into the bridge of his nose	Dia menekan Omniocularnya sangat keras ke sehingga benda itu melukai batang hidungnya	✓					✓			S + V + O + Adv. + C	S + P + O + K + Pel
											Conj. + S + V + Adv	Konj. + S + P + K
21.	Harry knew enough about Quidditch to see *that* the Irish Chasers were superb	Harry cukup paham tentang Quidditch untuk melihat bahwa para Chaser Irlandia sangat hebat	✓		✓						S + V + Adv. + O + C	S + Adv. + P + O + Pel
											Conj. + S + V + Adv.	Konj. + S + K
22.	Winky was crying so hard *that* her sobs	Winky menangis sangat kuat sehingga	✓					✓			S + V + Adv	S + P + K

No.	English	Indonesian								English Structure	Indonesian Structure
	echoed around the clearing	tangisannya menggema di sekitar								Conj. + S + V + Adv	Konj. + S + P + K
23.	There was a very nasty silence *which* was ended by Mr. Weasleys	Ada keheningan yang sangat janggal yang diakhiri oleh Mr. Weasley	✓		✓					S + V + Adv. + C	P + S + Konj. + K
										Rel. Pron (S) + V + O	Rel. Pron. + P + O
24.	The sky was so dark and the windows are so steamy *that* the lanterns were lit by midday	Langit sangat gelap dan jendela-jendela sangat berembun sehingga lampu menyala pada siang hari	✓					✓		S + V + Adv.	S + K
										Conj. + S + V + A	Konj + S + K
										Conj. + S + V + C	Konj. + S + P + Pel
25.	Evidently they has overheard the conversation through	Ternyata mereka telah mendengar percakapan itu melalui pintu		✓	✓					Adv. + S + V + C + Conj. + O	P + S + P + Pel + Konj. + O

No.	English	Indonesian	✓		✓						Structure EN	Structure ID
	the compartment door *which* Dean and Seamus had left ajar	pemisah yang dibiarkan sedikit terbuka oleh Dean dan Seamus									Rel. Pron. + S + V + C	Pron. + P + Pel + S
26.	They had never yet has a Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher *who* has lasted more than three terms	Mereka belum pernah memiliki guru Pertahanan Terhadap Ilmu Hitam yang bertahan lebih dari 3 semester	✓		✓						S + V + Adv. + O	S + Adv. + P + O
											Conj. + V + Adv.	Konj. + P + K
27.	Professor Trelawney kept predicting Harry's death *which* he found	Professor Trelawney terus memprediksi kematian Harry yang	✓		✓						S + V+ Adv + C	S + Adv + P + Pel

No.												
	extremely annoying	menurutnya sangat menyebalkan										
											Conj. + S + V + Adv. + C	Konj + P + Adv.
28.	Ron rolled his eyes at Harry, *who* looked stonily back.	Ron memutar matanya ke arah Harry yang terlihat tertegun juga		✓	✓						S + V + O + O	S + P + O + O
											Rel. Pron. + V + Adv.	Rel. Pron + P + Adv.
29.	Wormtail had betrayed his parents' wheareabouts to Voldemort, *who* had come to find them at their cottage	Wormtail telah berkhianat tentang keberadaan orang tuanya kepada Voldemort yang datang menemukan mereka di pondok mereka		✓	✓						S + V + C + O	S + P + Pel + O
											Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv + Adv	Pron. + P + K + Pron + K
30.	Harry looked up at Ron	Harry melihat ke arah		✓	✓						S + V + O	S + P + O

No.	English	Indonesian	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	Structure (Eng)	Structure (Ind)
	and Hermione, *who* stared back at him	Ron dan Hermione yang balik memandanginya								Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv. + O	Rel. Pron + Adv + P + O
31.	Ron gave a loud false cough which sounded oddly like Lockhart	Ron memberikan batuk palsu yang keras yang terdengar aneh seperti Lockhart.	✓		✓					S + V + C	S + P + Pel
										Conj. + V + Adv. + O	Konj. + P + Adj. + O
32.	Harry pulled of Sirius' reply and offered Hedwig his bacon rinds *which* she ate gratefully	Harry menarik balasan Sirius dan menawarkan Hedwig daging panggangnya yang dia makan dengan lahap.	✓		✓					S + V + O + Conj. + V + O + O	S + P + O + Konj. + P + O + O
										Conj. + S + V + Adv	Konj. + S + P + K.
33.	Harry led the way over to Dean and Seamus *who* were discussing	Harry mengarahkan langkah menuju Dean dan Seamus yang		✓	✓					S + V + C + O	S + P + Pel. + O

No.	English	Indonesian									Analysis 1	Analysis 2
	those Hogwart's students of seventeen or over who might be entering	sedang berdiskusi tentang murid-murid Hogwarts yang berusia tujuh belas atau orang-orang yang mungkin mendaftar									Rel. Pron + V + O + Prep + O	Rel. Pron. + P + Konj. + O + Prep + O
34.	Professor Dumbledore was now looking down at Harry *who* looked right back at him	Profesor Dumbledore melihat ke arah Harry yang melihat balik ke arahnya		✓	✓						S + V + O	S + P + O
											Rel. Pron (S) + V + Adv + O	Pron + P + Pel + O
35.	Harry spotted Ron *who* was sitting with Fred, George, and Lee Jordan.	Harry melihat Ron yang sedang duduk bersama Fred, George, dan Lee Jordan.		✓	✓						S + V + O	S + P + O
											Rel. Pron. + V + O	Rel. Pron. + P + O

36.	Viktor Krum looked even surlier than usual *which* Harry supposed was his way of showing nerves	Viktor Krum terlihat lebih masam dari biasanya yang Harry anggap adalah caranya menunjukkan kegelisahan	✓		✓						S + V + Adv	S + P + K
											Conj. + S + V + Adv	Konj. + S + P + K
37.	Cedric gave him a small smile *which* Harry returned	Cedric memberinya senyuman kecil yang Harry balas	✓		✓						S + V + O + C	S + P + O + Pel.
											Conj. + S + V + C	Conj. + S + P + Pel
38.	Hagrid launched himself forward on top of the skrewt *tha*t was cornering Harry and Ron and flattened it.	Hagrid mendorong dirinya ke depan ke tumpukan para skrewt yang menyudutkan Harry dan Ron dan menenangkannya	✓		✓						S + V + O + Adv + Adv.	S + P + O + K + K
											Conj. + V + O + C	Konj. + P + O + Pel

No.	English	Indonesian									Structure (English)	Structure (Indonesian)
39.	She stared pointedly at Harry, *who* yawned very widely and obviously	Dia menatap dengan tajam pada Harry yang menguap dengan sangat lebar dan dengan terang-terangan.		✓	✓						S + V + Adv. + O	S + P + K + O
											Rel Pron + V + Adv + Adv	Rel. Pron + P + K + K
40.	Harry turned back to Dobby *who* was now standing nervously next to Harry's bed	Harry berbalik ke Dobby yang sekarang sedang berdiri dengan gugup di sebelah tempat tidur Harry		✓	✓						S + V + Adv + O	S + P + O
											Rel. Pron + V + Adv + Adv	Rel. Pron + P + K + K
41.	He was glaring at Hermione and Krum *who* were dancing nearby	Dia melihat ke arah Hermione dan Krum yang berdansa di dekat situ		✓	✓						S + V + O	S + P + O
											Rel. Pron + V + Adv	Rel. Pron + P + K
42.	Harry could hear splashing water *which*	Harry bisa mendengar percikan air yang	✓		✓						S + V + C	S + P + Pel

No.											
	sounded like a fountain	bersuara seperti air terjun								Konj. + V + C	Konj. + P + Pel
43.	Harry had not forgetten the hint *that* Cedric gave him	Harry belum melupakan petunjuk yang Cedric berikan padanya	✓		✓					S + V + Adv + C	S + Adv + P + Pel
										Conj. + S + V + O	Konj + S + P + Pel
44.	He ran this theory past Myrtle *who* stared at him			✓	✓					S + V + C + O	S + P + Pel + O
										Rel. Pron + V + O	Rel. Pron + P + Pel
45.	Harry examined the Marauder's Map to		✓			✓				S + V + O + C	S + P + O + Pel

	check *that* the coast was still clear										Conj + S + V + C	Konj. + S + Pel
46.	Filch made a chirrupting noise to Mrs. Norris *who* stared blankly at Harry for a few more seconds			✓	✓						S + V + C + O	S + P + Pel + O
											Rel. Pron + V + Adv + O + C	Rel. Pron + P + Pel. + O + Pel
47.	Ron and Hermione stared at Harry who felt his stomach drop	Ron dan Hermione menatap Harry yang merasakan perutnya mual		✓	✓						S + V + O	S + P + O
											Rel. Pron + V + O + C	Rel. Pron + P + O + Pel

No.	English	Indonesian									Structure (Eng)	Structure (Ind)
48.	He had soon swum so far into the lake *that* he could no longer see the bottom	Dia sudah berenang sangat jauh ke dalam danau hingga dia tidak bisa lagi melihat dasarnya	✓						✓		S + Adv + V + Adv + Adv / Conj. + S + V + C	S + Adv + P + K + K / Konj. + S + P + Pel.
49.	She looked over the Slytherins *who* were all watching her and Harry closely accross the room	Dia melihat murid-murid Slytherin yang semuanya memperhatikan dia dan Harry berdekatan melewati ruangan		✓	✓						S + V + Adv. + O / Rel. Pron + S + V + O + Adv + C	S + P + O / Rel. Pron + S + P + O + K + Pel
50.	He seemed so determined *that* nobody should hear what he was saying, *that* he was barely opening his lips	Dia terlihat sangat memastikan bahwa siapapun tidak boleh mendengar apa yang dikatakannya bahwa	✓			✓					S + V + Adv / Conj + S + V + C	S + P + K / Konj + S + P + Pel

No.	English	Indonesian											
	+ P	dia terang-terangan membuka mulutnya										Conj + S + Adv + V + O	Konj + S + K + P + O
51.	She was stroking Buckbeak *who* was crunching up Sirius' chicken bones	Dia membelai Buckbeak yang sedang mengunyah tulang ayam Sirius		✓	✓							S + V + O	S + P + O
												Rel. Pron + V + O	Rel. Pron + P + O
52.	Harry took off his watch *which* he was only wearing out of habit	Harry melepas jam tangannya yang hanya ia pakai sesekali	✓		✓							S + V + O	S + P + O
												Conj + S + V + C	Konj + S + P + K
53.	Harry was concentrating on the Stunning Spell *which* he had never used before	Harry berkonsentrasi pada Mantra Bius yang tidak pernah dia gunakan sebelumnya	✓		✓							S + V + C	S + P + Pel
												Rel. Pron + S + Adv + V + Adv	Rel. Pron + K + S + P + K

No.	English	Indonesian										
54.	He picked up his bag and headed for the trapdoor, ignoring Professor Trelawney *who* was wearing an expression of great frustration	Dia mengambil tasnya dan berjalan ke pintu, mengabaikan Profesor Trelawney yang memasang ekspresi sangat frustasi		✓	✓						S + V + O + Conj + V + C + Adv + O Rel. Pron + V + C + Adv	S + P + O + Konj. + P + Pel. + K + O Rel. Pron + P + Pel
55.	Harry leaned forward so *that* he could see past Dumbledore	Harry mencondongkan tubuh ke depan sehingga dia bisa melihat lewat Dumbledore	✓						✓		S + V + Adv Conj + S + V + Adv + Prep + O	S + P + Pel + K Konj + S + P + Pel + Prep. + O
56.	He peered over the top of his half-moon spectacles at Harry *who*	Dia mengintip dari balik celah kacamata bulan separuh-nya ke		✓	✓						S + V + Adv + O + O	S + P + K + O

No.												
	was gaping at Snape's face	arah Harry yang terpaku pada wajah Snape									Rel. Pron + V + O	Rel. Pron + P + O
57.	Harry felt a rush of anger and hate toward the people *who* had tortured Mr. and Mrs. Longbottom	Harry merasakan aliran kebencian dan kemarahan kepada orang-orang yang telah menyiksa Mr. dan Mrs. Longbottom		✓	✓						S + V + C + O	S + P + Pel + O
											Rel. Pron + V + O	Rel. Pron + V + O
58.	He was the one *who* had torn these families apart *who* had ruined all these lives	Dialah orang yang telah memisahkan keluarga-keluarga ini yang telah menghabisi semua kehidupan ini	✓		✓						S + Conj + V + O + Adv	S + Konj + P + O
											Conj + V + O	Konj + P + O
59.	Ron and Hermione were supposed to be	Ron dan Hermione seharusnya belajar		✓	✓						S + P + Pel	S + P + Pel

No.	English	Indonesian									English Structure	Indonesian Structure
	studying for their exams *which* would finish on the day of the third task.	untuk ujian mereka yang akan selesai pada hari Tugas Ketiga									Rel. Pron + V + Adv	Rel. Pron + P + K
60.	Harry was bound so tightly to the headstone *that* he couldn't move an inch	Harry terikat dengan kuat di batu nisan sehingga dia tidak bisa bergerak sedikitpun	✓					✓			S + V + Adv + C	S + P + K + Pel
											Conj + S + V + C	Konj + S + P + Pel
61.	Harry stared back into the face *that* had haunted his nightmares for three years	Harry menatap balik ke wajah itu yang sudah menghantui mimpi buruknya selama tiga tahun	✓		✓						S + V + O	S + P + Pel + O
											Rel. Pron + V + O + Adv	Rel. Pron + P + O + K
62.	He looked down at Wormtail *who* continued to sob	Dia menunduk ke arah Wormtail yang terus terisak		✓	✓						S + V + Adv + O	S + P + O

No.	English	Indonesian									English Structure	Indonesian Structure
+											Rel. Pron + V + Adv	Rel. Pron + Adv + P
63.	No one moved except Wormtail *who* was upon the ground	Tidak seorangpun bergerak kecuali Wormtail yang tergeletak di tanah		✓	✓						S + V + C	S + P + Pel
											Rel. Pron + V + Adv	Rel. Pron + P + K
64.	Wormtail approached Harry *who* scrambled to find his feet	Wormtail mendekati Harry yang berjuang untuk merasakan kakinya		✓	✓						S + V + O	S + P + O
											Rel. Pron + V + Adv + O	Rel. Pron + P + Pel + O
65.	*that* he felt the jerk behind his navel that meant the Portkey had worked	yang berjuang untuk merasakan kakinya ketika dia merasakan hentakan di belakang tempatnya berdiri yang berarti Portkey itu bekerja	✓							✓	S + V + C	S + P + Pel
											Conj + S + V + C + Adv	Konj. + S + P + Pel + K
											Conj + S + V	Konj + S + P

No.	English	Indonesian									Analysis 1	Analysis 2
66.	He was looking at Harry *who* avoided his eyes	Dia melihat Harry yang menghindari tatapannya		✓	✓						S + V + O	S + P + O
67.	He had merely requested *that* they leave Harry alone *that* nobody ask him questions	Dia cuma meminta agar mereka membiarkan Harry sendiri agar tidak ada siapapun yang memberinya pertanyaan	✓					✓			S + Adv + V	S + P
											Conj + S + V + O + C	Konj + S + P + O + Pel
											Conj + S + V + O + C	Konj + S + P + Pel
68.	Hermione took the glass jar back from Ron and smiled at the beetle *which* buzzed angrily against the glass	Hermione mengambil kembali botol kaca itu dari Ron dan tersenyum pada kumbang itu yang		✓	✓						S + V + O + Adv + O + Conj + V + O	S + P + Pel + O + O + Konj + P + O
											Rel. Pron + V + Adv + Adv	Rel. Pron + P + K + K

		berdengung dengan marah dari balik kaca									

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya

Nama Mahasiswa : Salwa Nabila

NPM : 1702050062

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel.	Approved 23 / 3 / 2021

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Medan, Maret 2021

Disetujui oleh,
Dosen Pembimbing

Hormat Pemohon,

Halimah Tussa'diah, S.S., M.A.

Salwa Nabila

Form K-1

KepadaYth : Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertandatangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Salwa Nabila
NPM : 1702050062
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 140   IPK = 3,52

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, Prog. Studi	Judul Yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel	
	An Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in Kevin Kwan's Novel: Crazy Rich Asians.	
	Comparison the Translation Procedures Applied by Lebah Ganteng and Pein Akatsuki Translating Movie Subtitle Thor: Ragnarok (2017)	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan,   Maret 2021
Hormat Pemohon,

Salwa Nabila

Keterangan:
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Form K-2

KepadaYth   : Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
                 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
                 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertandatangan di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa   : Salwa Nabila
NPM   : 1702050062
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini
dengan judul sebagai berikut ini:

- Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and
  Indonesian Novel

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

- **Halimah Tussa'diah, S.S., M.A.** Acc 07/04-2021

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya.
Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terimakasih.

                                 Medan,   Maret 2021
                                 Hormat Pemohon,

                                 Salwa Nabila

Keterangan:
Dibuat rangkap 3   : - Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
                           - Duplikat untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Jurusan
                           - Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Nomor	:	890/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp	:	---
H a l	:	Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
		Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :.

Nama	:	**Salwa Nabila**
N P M	:	1702050062
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel.

Pembimbing	:	Halimahtusa'diah, SS, MA

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 6 April 2022

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal   :
Medan,   23 Sya'ban   1442 H
                06 April   2021 M
Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :.
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
   WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama   : Salwa Nabila
NPM   : 1702050062
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
30 /3 /2021	1. Chapter I and II	
26/4/2021	2. Chapter I and III	
3/6/2021	3. Chapter I, II and III	
20/6/2021	All chapters in general, Table of content, references	
3/7/2021	ACC 3/7/2021	

Diketahui/Disetujui,
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan,   Juli 2021
Dosen Pembimbing,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Halimah Tussa'diah, S.S., M.A.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Selasa Tanggal 10 Juli Tahun 2021 diselenggarakan seminar.

Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama	: Salwa Nabila
NPM	: 1702050062
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	: Constrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective In English Novel and Indonesian Novel

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel
BAB I	Background of Study
BAB II	Theoritical Framework
BAB III	Research Design
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	( ) Disetujui ( ) Ditolak (✓) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 10 Juli 2021

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd, M.Hum

Halimah Tussa'diah, S.Pd, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Sekretaris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum.

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama Mahasiswa	: Salwa Nabila
NPM	: 1702050062
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada:

Hari	: Sabtu
Tanggal	: 10 Juli 2021
Dengan Judul Proposal	: Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Dikeluarkan di: Medan
Pada Tanggal : 29 Juli 2021

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

MandraSaragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakuitas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – 1 bagi:

Nama Lengkap	:	Salwa Nabila
NPM	:	1702050062
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	:	Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

Diketahui oleh:

Diketahui/Disetujui Oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Halimah Tussa'diah, S.S., M.A.

Nomor	: 1749/II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021	Medan,	24 Dzulhijjah	1442 H
Lamp	: ----		03 Agustus	2021 M
Hal	: Permohonan Riset Mahasiswa			

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
Di
Tempat

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.

Wa Ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat Wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan /aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syaratpenyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukanPenelitian/riset di tempat Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama	:	Salwa Nabila
N P M	:	1702050062
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	:	Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd
0115057302

Pertinggal

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor :1419/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Salwa Nabila**
NIM	:	**1702050062**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/S-1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, <u>29 Muharam 1443 H</u>
06 September 2021 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M,Pd

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas	: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog.Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap	: Salwa Nabila
NPM	: 1702050062
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
1. 30 - 3 - 2021	Chapter I and ii	
2. 26 - 4 - 2021	Chapter I and iii	
3. 3 - 6 - 2021	Chapter 2, 3 and iii	
4. 23 - 8 - 2021	All chapters in general (I upn V)	
	+ abstract in acknowledgement, appendices	
5. 10 - 9 - 2021	Acc 10/9/2021	

Medan, 10 September 2021

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Halimah Tussa'diah, S.S., M.A.

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh
Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa	: Salwa Nabila
NPM	: 1702050062
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	: Contrastive Analysis of Subordinate Clause as Adjective in English Novel and Indonesian Novel

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 29 Juni 2021

Hormat saya
ang membuat Pernyataan

Salwa Nabila

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M:Hum.

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor :1361/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Salwa Nabila**
NPM	:	**1702050062**
Fakultas	:	**Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 27 Muharam 1443 H.
04 September 2021M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M,Pd

Curriculum Vitae

Name	: Salwa Nabila
NPM	: 1702050062
Place/ Date of Birth	: Kisaran/ 18th May 1999
Religion	: Islam
Status	: Single
Father's Name	: Irwan
Mother's Name	: Suryani
Address	: Jl. Akasia Komp. PJKA Kisaran
Email	: salwanabila180599@gmail.com

Background of Education:

1. Elementary School at Pesantren Modern Daar al-Uluum Kisaran (2005-2011)
2. Junior High School at Pesantren Modern Daar al-Uluum Kisaran (2011-2014)
3. Senior High School at MAN Kisaran (2014-2017)
4. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
   University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (2017-2021)

Medan, September 2021,

Salwa Nabila.