

**AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF NOUN CLAUSES  
IN SELECTED ARTICLES OF TIME MAGAZINE**

**RESEARCH SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S. Pd)  
English Education Program*

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**2021**



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(  ) Lulus Bersyarat  
(  ) Memperbaiki Skripsi  
(  ) Tidak Lulus

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## ABSTRACT

**Khofifah Hasugian, 1702050060. "An Analysis of Grammatical Constructions of Noun Clauses Found in Selected Articles of Time Magazine". Skripsi: English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2021.**

This study discusses the analysis of the grammatical structure of noun clauses in selected articles of Time Magazine. The purpose of this study was to investigate the elements used to compose noun clauses, and knowing about grammatical construction and it was specific to noun clause that would be focused on selected types of noun clause and describing the function of noun clause articles of *Time Magazine*. The data was analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method. As for the data source, the writer got that is from some legal document like journal and archives. As a result, library research has been used to analyze the data. The data focused to use This paper contains three articles selected by Time Magazine, all noun phrases extracted from Article 1 *How to Heal a Broken Heart (By A Poster Girl for Divorce)*, Article 2 *I Was the Victim of Cancel Culture. I Felt Like the Whole World Hated Me* and Article 3 *What Would You Do If Your Child Came Out as Trans?* In this thesis there are 42 noun The terms of the three selected articles. Classify 40 noun clauses into types and functions so that your analysis is well organized. The 40 noun clauses are divided into four types of noun clauses. That is, statements, questions, requests, exclamation. The table 4.1 will classify noun clauses from statement in three selected articles in Time Magazine into its function.

**Keywords:** grammatical constructions, noun clauses, function of noun clauses

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The most benevolent in the name of Allah. First of all, researchers would like to thank Allah SWT for giving us the grace and opportunity to complete our research. Second, Sholawat and greetings to our Lord Prophet Muhammad SAW, who led us from darkness to bright times. The author appreciates the wonderful love and prayers of his beloved parents, Mukta Samsuri Hasugian and Lamia Rahayu, and the material and moral support before, during and after study.

This study is entitled "An Analysis of Grammatical Constructions of Noun Clauses Found in Selected Articles of Time Magazine" It was written to meet one of the requirements for a Sarjana Pendidikan degree in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara University. While writing this study, the researcher faced many difficulties and problems, but they did not stop her efforts to make something better, and to do without the help of others. Was impossible. Therefore, researchers would like to thank:

1. Prof. Dr. Agussani, M.AP., as the rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd., the Dekan of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
3. Mandra saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum., and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum., as the head and secretary of the English Education Department of FKIP UMSU, who had allowed and facilitated the researcher to carry out the research.



4. Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd., who had given her guidance, valuable suggestions, and advices to complete the ideas of this research.
5. Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd., M.Hum, the Head library of UMSU at Jalan Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan, who has allowed his collect the data in library.
6. All of lecturers, especially those of the English Education Program who had given their valuable knowledge during her academic year in UMSU.
7. Her beloved people, especially Tommy Safrizal, Irfan Rizky Hasugian, Rahmi Afritri Hasugian, Vilin Septaria Ratina, Elfiyana Rosa Siregar, Khairrizka Angelia, Ayu Kusheilla Apriliana, Sri Mulia Fitri, Rifa Silvia Purnama, Reni Selvia, Erwinto Sinambela, Dumaris Safitri Tarihoran who had always supported her.
8. All of friends in class VIIIB Morning of 2017/2018 intake who had given help, Support and motivation.

Finally, researchers have found that this paper is far from perfect. Therefore, researchers seek suggestions and constructive criticism for perfection, which may be useful to all of us. Amin.

Medan, November 2021

The Researcher,



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Language is very important to humans. Humans share ideas, thought, wishes, intentions, desire, and many more. Owen (2006: 1) stated that language can be defined as a socially acceptable code or conventional system for delivering concepts through the use of symbol and combination are governed by provision. Harmer (2001: 1) states that English is not the language with the highest number of native speakers or "first" speakers. It has become a common language. The lingua franca can be defined as a language that is widely adopted for communication between two speakers whose native languages are different from each other and one or both speakers use it as a second language for the existence of English in many areas makes English be the most recommended language to be learnt.

As a means of communication, English is structured in the form of a grammatical structure. In linguistics, grammatical structures are syntactic templates paired with traditional semantic and pragmatic content. In this area, structures are given a more semi-automatic framework. In the generation framework, the configuration is generally considered empty in content and is derived by the general syntax rules of the language in question.

An example of grammatical structure can be found in the newspaper language as part of the print medium. Gumovskaya (2007: 3) stated that Newspaper language

is recognized as a particular variety of style, characterized by a specific communicative purpose and its own system of language means. Newspaper language can be found in newspaper, magazine, tabloid etc. Time Magazine is one of the weekly Indonesian English magazines. Time Magazine has a variety of articles on advertising, commentary, global business, art, global advisory and more. According to Fowler (Fowler, 1991: 1) language in news is a social construction of ideas, beliefs or values and thus definitely not objective and neutral . Language in this context is highly constructive mediator (Fowler, 1991:2).

for example:

*I felt desperate. What had happened ? Had I missed something ? He was the first patient I'd seen die of Covid and he was 28 years old.. (Time Magazine, Feb 2021)*

The above sentence consists of 6 clauses:

1. I felt desperate
2. What had happened ?
3. Had I missed something ?
4. He was the first patient
5. I'd seen die of Covid
6. He was 28 yeas old

Since a clause is one of the elements of the language in addition to phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences, the language cannot be separated from the clause. As Wren and Martin (1990: 3) states, clauses are not only an element of language, but also part of a sentence. A clause is a group of words that are part of a

sentence and contain a subject and a predicate. Pharr and Buscemi (2005: 652) states that all clauses, both independent and subordinate, must contain a subject and a predicate. The Goh and Silver (2004: 3) clause is a larger grammatical unit that usually contains at least one noun clause (as a grammatical subject) and a verb clause. Clauses can form a sentence or part of a sentence. Frank (1993: 222), clauses can be defined in the same way as sentences: it's complete predication that contains a subject and a predicate with an infinite verb. There are two kinds of clauses, independent and dependent.

There are two types of clauses, independent clauses and dependent clauses. Noun clause is a type of dependent clause. The noun clause is that your obsessions and compulsions are irrational. As part of the language, noun clauses also have their own grammatical structure. Frank (1972: 283) states that noun clauses retain the full subject and predicate, but the structure is modified by the addition of special predicates, special word order, or both. Therefore, noun clause elements can be simply composed of introductory clauses or called subordinate clauses, subjects, and verbs. This is because noun clause are subordinate phrases that consist of the subject and the complete predicate itself, and are introduced by such an introduction. , Wh-pronouns and if / whether.

In Ihemere (2006: 299-300), a noun clause appears in one of the two syntactic positions (object position or adverb position) after the verb in its superordinate clause. Noun clause can also follow the introduction of adverbial phrases. In that case, it can be considered part of a larger adverbial phrase. Similarly, noun clause that do not occupy adverb positions are syntactic objects of phrasal verbs, as Nigeria



pidin has little or no evidence of the existence of categories such as adjectives and non-transitional verbs.

Based on the explanations above, the writer is interested in analyzing the Grammatical composition of noun clauses. It's important to know which elements are used to create a noun clause, so it's important to know if there is a difference between one composition and another. The grammatical structure is basic. It is impossible to know that such a clause can be classified as a noun clause without knowing the elements in it. It is not enough to know only what is called a noun clause, its type and function. You also need to know the elements used to build it, expressed in the form of a noun clause pattern. The data source magazine is Time Magazine. Also, the articles published in magazines are easy to read. Articles are articles in magazines and newspapers. The author deliberately retrieves data only from the three selected information articles. In addition, the writer wants to know if the noun clause composition found in the selected article in Time Magazine follows the rules proposed by grammar scholars. The author then conducts a survey in a selected article in Time Magazine entitled "Analysis of the Grammatical Structure of Noun Clause".

## **B. The Identification of Problem**

1. People did not know the types of clauses that use in the Time Magazine.
2. People did not know the function of noun clauses in the Time Magazine sentence.

### **C. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of the research was about grammatical construction and it was specific to noun clause that would be focused on selected types of noun clause and describing the function of noun clause articles of time magazine.

### **D. The Formulation of the Study**

Based on the background of the above problem, the research problem is formulated as follows.

1. What are the elements used to construct noun clause in selected article of Time Magazine?
2. How are they used noun clause pattern in selected article of Time Magazine?
3. Why are they used the noun clause patterns found selected article of Time Magazine followed the grammarians' rule or not?

### **E. The Objective of the Study**

1. To find out the clause element used to construct the noun clause in selected article in Time Magazine.
2. To find out the number of noun clause patterns found in selected article in Time Magazine.
3. The find out whether the noun clause patterns found in the selected article of Time Magazine followed the grammarians' rule or not.

## **F. The Significant of the Study**

By conducting this study, the results are expected to have some significant contribution of teaching English and to give theoretical, practical, and pedagogical significances as followings:

1. Theoretically, the finding of this study will be expected to contribute to the development of education. It will also be Expected to broaden the knowledge of writers and readers on the grammatical composition of noun clauses
2. Practically, the result of this study was beneficial for those in the followings:
  - a. English teacher, this study will be expected to provide useful information and give an information about nou clauses. It will also be expected to be beneficial for the teachers to improve the students' English skill.
  - b. The students, this study is expected to help students develop their abilities English skill by understanding grammatical constuction of noun clause and can involve their experience in learning English. It hopefully will be motivation to learn English in new ways. Moreover, it will also be expected to present useful information for the students.
  - c. For other researchers, this study is analyze grammatical construction of noun clause. Moreover, it will also be expected to provide more useful information and contribution for the other researchers.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

This chapter provides an overview of the grammar, including some theories used to guide this research process. Discussions include grammatical structures, structures, clauses, and Time magazine noun clauses. This survey also selects Time magazine articles for surveys conducted and previous surveys related to this research topic. In addition, a conceptual framework of research and analytical construction are provided.

#### **1. Grammatical Construction**

The word grammar is actually derived from the Greek graph meaning "write" (Leech, Deuchar and Hoogenband, 1985: 4). It is a linguistic system consisting of specific rules that allow words to be grouped in a specific way, expressed in the form of grammatical structures. Grammatic structure refers to the way words are used together and placed to form sentences, phrases, and so on. (Oxford Dictionary, 2000: 279). Its grammatical structure has the goal of preparing students for academic studies needs to be designed to develop learners' practical and useful skills, directly relevant to producing academic text (Kay, 1999:21).

The two types of grammatical and lexical constructs are briefly described below. (1) Necessary constructs that L2 academic writers cannot survive and require

intensive and continuous instruction, and (2) obsolete or highly conversational constructs. Rare in academic prose. The last group does not represent learning effort and effective use of teaching time.

**a. Sentence Construction**

In English, teaching basic sentence structure is relatively easy. This is because the English word order is strict. For example, the subject is followed by a verb, followed by an object (Hinkel, 2013: 31). Many variations of this framework structure are possible, but their addition follows a slightly inflexible pattern. The contents to be taught are as follows.

1. Sentence structure and boundaries, e.g., fragment and run-on avoidance
2. Clause structure, for example, most countable nouns require articles. Alternatively, each sentence requires a grammatical verb.

Frank (1972: 220) states that a sentence is a complete predicate, including a predicate containing a subject and a finite verb. Arrangements can be expressed in expressions such as SVO (subject + verb + object), N1 V N2 (noun + verb + noun), or NP + VP (noun phrase + verb phrase). In addition, Frank (1972: 222) divides sentence types based on the number of complete predicates. This classification is based on the number and type of clause in the sentence. There are four types of sentences based on the number of complete predicates:

**a. Simple Sentence**

Simple sentence is the sentence which has only one full predication in the form of independent clause, such as:

*The man stole the jewelry.*

b. Compound Sentence

Compound sentence is the sentence which has two or more full predications in the form of independent clauses, such as:

*The man stole the jewelry and he hit it in his home.*

The above sentence consists of two independent clauses, they are:

1. The man stole the jewelry.
2. He hit it in his home.

c. Complex Sentence

Complex sentence is the sentence which has Two or more complete predicates. One of them is an independent clause (main clause) that resembles a simple sentence form, and one or more are subordinate clauses such as:

*The man who stole the jewel hid it in his house.*

d. Compound-Complex Sentence

compound equivalent statement contains two or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses, such as:

*The man stole the jewelry and he hid it at home until he was able to get out of town safely.*



## **2. Clause**

Warriner (1982:93) a clause is a group of words that contains a verb and its subject and is used as a part of sentence. Pharr and Buscemi (2005:652) says that all clauses, whether independent or dependent, must contain a subject and a predicate. A subject is the noun, pronoun, phrase, or clause that functions as the “actor” in the sentence. The subject “act” through the verb or verb phrase which is the basis of the predicate, the verb along with-it modifier.

## **3. Types of Clauses**

### **a. Independent Clauses**

Bossone (1997: 38-45) states that there are two types of clauses: independent or dependent clauses and subordinate clauses. An independent clause is a complete predicate that can be independent as a sentence (Frank, 1972: 222). Independent clauses are clauses that are not part of the larger clause structure. They are sentences and can be independent. They are very simple and contain only one major clause. Independent clauses can be very simple sentences that contain only the subject and verb, or they can contain additional words or clauses.

### **b. Dependent clause**

A subordinate clause or dependent clause is a clause that cannot be independent as a sentence. Subordinate clauses have a special predicate that makes a predicate "dependent" on an independent clause. In a subordinate clause, the

complete predicate is modified and the clause must be added to another clause, the independent clause. There are three types of clauses, named according to their function in the sentence.

### 1. Adverbial Clauses

Both independent clauses and dependent clauses contain subjects and verbs, but dependent clauses cannot stand alone. They depend on (need) an independent clause to make sense. Dependent clauses are only parts of sentences; they begin with special words known as subordinating conjunction. Such as after, although, as, because, before, if, since, then, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, wherever, while. Dependent clauses that start with the subordinating conjunctions provide the same kinds of information that adverbs do. They tell when, where, how, and why. Example:

“He drove the school bus **as carefully as possible.**”

The word *drove* is the verb, and the adverbial clause *as carefully as possible* describes how the driver performed the action.

### 2. Relative Clauses

Dependent clauses start with one of the relative pronouns such as: Who, Whose, Whom, Which, and That. Because they start with relative pronouns, these clauses are often called relative clauses. Here are some examples:

- a. Acapulco in Mexico has beautiful beaches.

Relative clauses act as adjectives and modify the noun "Acapulco".

- b. Teacher Esther Weinberg goes to Italy.

Relative clauses act as adjectives and change the noun "Esther Weinberg".

### 3. Noun Clauses

Noun clauses begin with such words as: what, where, why, when, who, that. These words are also used in adverbial and relative clauses. A noun clause is used only where a noun could be used, such as: subject of the sentence, direct object, and object of the preposition. Below are some examples of noun clauses in sentences:

- a. That he could be an enemy spy is impossible.

The noun clause is used as the subject of the sentence.

- b. I discovered what the secret was.

The noun clause is used as the direct object of the verb "discovered."

### 4. Noun Clause

A noun clause consisting of a subject and a predicate. It serves as the noun Frank (1972: 62) in his book "Modern English: Exercise for Non – Native Speakers". Just as a noun phrase can stand as a complement to a sentence's subject, object, complement, complement, or preamble, a noun clause can stand as them. However, noun clauses are rarer than noun clauses in sentences. Noun clauses are meant to refer to abstractions such as events, facts, and ideas. Noun clauses are a commonly

used structure in both spoken and written English. You can use it wherever the noun is used. For example, the subject, the direct object, the object of the preposition, and so on. What a speaker can do with a noun phrase is to explain or emphasize the idea more completely, as a single noun does not have such ability. Take a look at these examples.

a. Manchester United fans want the Red Devils to be the Premier League champions this year.

Here, the noun in the clause "Red Devils will be the Premier League champion" serves as the object of the verb "hope."

b. What you say to me hurt my feelings.

The noun clause "what did you say to me?" Is the subject of wounds.

c. You can call him what you want.

Noun clause "what you want" serves as a complement to the clause "you can call it."

## **5. Types of Noun Clauses**

Noun clause can be categorized according to the type of sentence they are derived from (statements, questions, requests, and exclamations) (Frank, 1972: 283-284).

### **a. Noun Clause from Statements**

Frank (1972: 286) states that the noun clause of a statement is introduced by the conjunction "that". They can have any nominal function, except for the object of the preposition. As an example:

"The roots of the sentence: Statement: Coffee grows in Brazil."

From the above sentence, you can create a noun clause that works as follows:

1. Subject: That coffee grows in Brazil is well known to everyone.
2. Subject after "it": It is well known that coffee grows in Brazil.
3. Subjective Complement: In my understanding, coffee grows in Brazil.
4. Verb object: I know coffee grows in Brazil.
5. Apposition: His belief that coffee grows in Brazil is correct.

#### **b. Noun Clause from Question**

Frank (1972: 293) states that there are two types of noun clause that come from questions.

1. Noun clauses come from questions that begin with an auxiliary verb (yes-no questions), the introductory word whether or if is added to the question. As an example:

“Expect yes or no answer Question: Does he get the money?”

From the above sentence, you can create a noun phrase that works as follows:

1. Subject: It is not my job whether he makes money.
2. Subjective complement: The question is whether he will make money.
3. Object of the verb: Do you know if he makes (or gets) money?
4. Object of the preposition: I'm worried if he will get the money.

2. A noun clauses for a question that begins with a question word.

Does the question itself act as an introductory link in question noun clause that begin with a question such as who (ever) and when (ever)? As an example:

“Who goes with you?”

From the above sentence, you can create a noun clause that works as follows:

1. Subject: Who goes with you is determined by your mother.
2. Subjective supplement: The question is who goes with you.
3. Object of the verb: I know who goes with you.

#### **c. Noun Clauses from Request**

Like the noun clause of the statement, the noun clauses of the request is introduced by it. Such clauses are most often the degree of urgency, value, or desire, such as advice, request, solicitation, command, request, wish, ban, claim, move, suggestion, recommendation, request, request, suggestion, prompting, etc. It is displayed as an object that represents. (Frank, 1972: 297).

#### **d. Noun Clauses from Exclamation**

Frank (1972: 299) states that exclamation mark noun clause is introduced with the same words that introduce exclamation marks – what (a), how. The order of the exclamation marks is retained in this noun clause.

### **6. Function of Noun Clauses**



Frank (1972: 283-284) states that a clause noun can function as a subject, a complement of a subject, a verb object, a prepositional object, a preposition, and the subject after "it".

#### **a. Noun Clauses as subjects**

The first grammatical function that a noun clause can perform is the subject. A subject is defined as a word, phrase, and clauses that performs an action or action on a predicate. For example, the following italic noun clauses serves as the subject.

“The way to get all your homework done on time is beyond me.”

#### **b. Noun Clauses as Subjective Complement**

The second grammatical function that a noun clause can perform is a subjective complement. Subject complements are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that describe the subject, following the copula verb. For example:

“The truth is that the moving company will lose all your furniture.”

#### **c. Noun Clauses as Object of Verb**

The third grammatical function that a noun clause can perform is an object verb, especially a transitive verb. As an example:

“Do you know *when the train should arrive.*”

#### **d. Noun Clauses as Object of Preposition**

The fourth grammatical function that a noun clause can perform is the object of a preposition. For example, the following italic noun clause serves as the subject of a preposition.

“I was waiting for someone to pick me up from the party.”

#### **e. Noun Clauses as Appositives**

The fifth grammatical function that a noun clause can perform is apposition. Positive expressions are defined as words, phrases, and clause that explain or explain other noun phrases. For example, the following italic noun phrase acts as an apposition

“Your question is whether you should wear a blue or pink dress

#### **f. Noun Clause serve as the Subject after "it"**

The grammatical function of the six-noun clause is used as the subject after "it". Here is an example:

It is important that you know the latest news.

### **7. Noun Clause Pattern**

A pattern is a model or guideline for making something. Therefore, we need a noun clause pattern here as a guide for creating noun clause. Frank (1972: 283) states

that noun clause retains the full subject and predicate, but are restructured by the addition of a special predicate using a special word order or both. Therefore, a noun clause is a subordinate phrase consisting of the complete subject and its own predicate, and is introduced by such an interrogative word, if / Is, so that the noun clause element consists only of the introductory, subject, and verb. increase. Therefore, the prototype of a noun clause is:

Introductory word (Subordinator) + S + V + ....

That, w h- pronoun, if/whether

For example:

She said that he wants to go.

Sub S V inf

The noun clause in the above sentence is *that he wants to go*. Derived from the statement, it serves as the object of the verb "say" as the past tense of the verb "say". The pattern is Sub + S + V + Inf. Here, the preface "it" acts as a subordinate that introduces a noun clause. This is because the noun clause she wants to go to has his own subject "he". Because they can act as the subject of a noun clause, the noun clause pattern introduced by this pronoun is:

S + V + ....

who (ever), what (ever), which (ever)?

For example:

I know who will do the work.

S V O

The noun clause in the above sentence is *who does the work*. It comes from a question that serves as the object of the verb "know". There is an S + V + O pattern. Here, the preface "who" serves as the subject of the clause within the clause, that is, the clause it introduces. Below is the noun clause pattern after "It".

It + be + adjective/noun + noun clause (Wren and Martin, 1990:383).

For examples:

It is *strange* that he should behave like that.

Adj.

It is *a pity* that you didn't try harder.

N

On the other hand, noun clause patterns derived from requests usually use the current subjunctive mood (Frank, 1972: 297). Therefore, the pattern is:

That + Subject + the simple form of the verb + .... (Wren and Martin, 1990: 75)

For example:

Her father *insists* that she *speak* English well.

Sub S V O Adv

(The simple form of the verb)

The pattern of exclamation-derived noun clause is the same as the pattern of exclamation sentences, as Frank (1972: 299) states that exclamation noun clauses are introduced with the same words that introduce exclamation. a), how. The order of the exclamation marks is retained in this noun clause. Below is a noun clause pattern derived from the exclamation mark.

what + (adjective) + noun + (subject + verb) (Wren and Martin, 1990:385).

For example:

He is always boasting about what a beautiful figure his wife has.

Sub Adj N S V

how + adjective/adverb + subject + verb (Wren and Martin, 1990:385).

For example:

I am amazed at how beautiful his wife is.

Sub Adj S V

## **B. Previous Research**

In this study, the researcher will present previous studies that are related and relevant to the research that will conduct. They are in the form of journal and thesis. It will be a mark that kind of this research has been applied before.

The first research was conducted by Lestari (2013) Grammatic structure analysis of noun clauses found in selected information articles in Hello Magazine. " This study describes the grammatical composition of noun clauses in three selected Time Magazine into articles. There are two issues discussed in this paper. Noun clauses elements, noun clauses patterns that do not follow grammatical rules.

The second article was written by Nugraha (2017) entitle "*An Analysis of Translation Techniques of Noun Clauses in The Motivational Book Entitled The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People: Powerful Lessons in Personal Change*". This study describes an analysis of translation methods for translating noun clauses in a motivational book entitled "The 7 Habits of Very Effective People: A Powerful Lesson in Personal Change" by Stephen. increase. R Covey. Noun clauses containing

certain relative pronouns such as what, which, who, where, when, how cannot be literally translated, especially in Indonesian, due to the different grammatical rules of each language.

Based on the previous studies above, the writer will analyse grammatical construction of noun clauses in an article in Time magazine. He covered three articles in Time Magazine. These are three articles published on February 20, 2021 as the data source for this study. In addition, conjunctions when writing articles have several functions. That is, it logically interconnects the ideas in the following texts and connects the sentences in the paragraphs of the article. So that readers can understand it and get information easily.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

This study describes two important aspects of purpose: clause types and how to use noun clauses in selected articles in Time magazine. There are four types of clauses: the main noun (or independent), the subordinate (or subordinate), the adjective (or relative), and the last noun. Each clause has at least one subject and one verb. Other characteristics help distinguish one type of clause from another.

A noun clause is defined as a subordinate or subordinate clause formed by a subordinate clause and the following clauses. Dependent clauses are the most important dependent devices, especially for finite clauses. The following are the subordinators used to introduce a noun clause (Azar, 1993: 263).



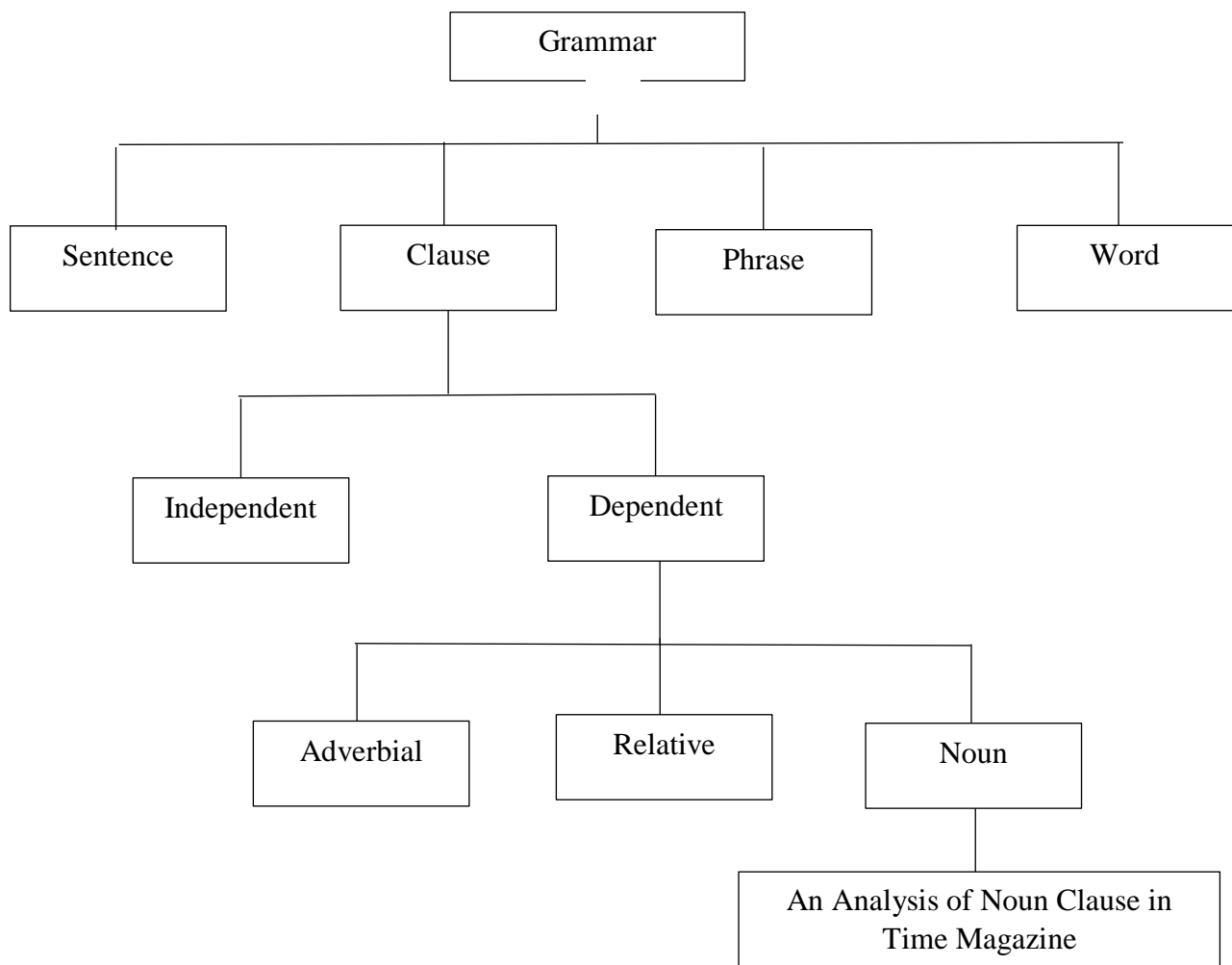


Figure 1. Analytical Construct

In Grammar include Sentence, Clause, Phrase, and Word. In Clause there are two types that is, Independent Clause and Dependent Clause. Noun clause is a type of Dependent Clause. Noun Clauses is my main discussion which my own title is An Analysis of Noun Clause in Time Magazine

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

##### **A. Research Design**

The author applies a qualitative method focused on document analysis. Moleong (2006: 6) states that qualitative studies are studies in which the analytical procedure does not use statistical analytical procedures or other quantifications. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collections of a variety of empirical materials-case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual text-that describe routine and problematic moment and meaning in individuals live. In general, qualitative research uses three qualitative techniques: observation, interview, and document analysis. In this study, the author focuses on document analysis.

##### **B. Source of Data**

According to Lofland and Lofland (1984: 47) of Moeleong (1989: 112), the main data sources for qualitative research are words and actions, and the others are additional data such as documents. The writer has selected the written data source as the source of data for this final project. Moleong (1989: 113) states that from sources of data, additional data from written sources can be divided into books, magazines, archives, personal documents, and legal documents.

Magazines as documents are treated as data sources. Magazines are publications that are printed in ink on paper, are usually published on a regular basis, and contain a variety of content (obtained from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magazine>). The author selected the February 20, 2021 issue of Time magazine as the data source. Time Magazine is a monthly magazine that provides excellent reading material for English learners of all learning backgrounds (especially young people). Also, the articles published in magazines are easy to read. Articles are articles in magazines and newspapers. These articles can give us information about something we didn't know before. In other words, we can gain knowledge by reading articles.

Due to the large amount of data, as Moleong (1989: 165) states, the data to be analyzed is acquired with purpose. Qualitative research requires objective sampling rather than random sampling. Objective sampling means that samples are taken based on the focus of the study (Moleong, 1989: 166). Therefore, in this case, the data was deliberately taken from the three selected information articles, as many noun phrases were found in the three articles *How To Heal A Broken Heart ( By A Poster Girl For Divorce )*, *I Was The Victim of Cancel Culture*. *I Felt Like The*

*Whole World Hated Me, and What Would You Do If Your Child Came Out as Trans*

?

**Table 3.1**  
**Source of Data**

Article	Title	Page
Article 1	<i>How To Heal A Broken Heart ( By A Poster Girl For Divorce )</i>	18-21
Article 2	<i>I Was The Victim of Cancel Culture. I Felt Like The Whole World Hated Me</i>	22-25
Article 3	<i>What Would You Do If Your Child Came Out as Trans ?</i>	36-37

### **C. Technique of Collection Data**

Moelong (2006: 242) stated that data collecting methods which are usually used are interview, observation, document collecting etc.). The writer will use observations as a data collection method. Observation means the act of carefully observing someone or something for a period of time, especially to learn something (Oxford Dictionary, 2000: 910).

### **D. Technique of Analysis Data**

According to Moelong (2006: 103), data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories, and units, which can determine themes and formulate working hypotheses as proposed data). The data used in this analysis is a document, so the data analysis method is content analysis. Weber (1985: 9) of

Milelong (2006: 220) states that content analysis is a research method that uses several steps to draw correct conclusions from books and documents.

1. The first step is to read the three selected articles and then look for the noun clause for each article.
2. After the noun clauses are collected, classify the noun clauses based on type and function, as suggested by Frank (1972: 283-284).
3. The next step is to find the clause element of each noun clause proposed by Frank (1972: 283 & 295), Greenbaum and Quirk (2003: 207), and Wren & Martin (1990: 3-4, 75, 383 & 385).
4. Then determine the noun clause pattern based on the clause element Found as suggested by Frank (1972: 283 & 295) and Wren & Martin (1990: 75, 383 & 385).
5. Then find a noun clause pattern that does not follow the grammatical rules proposed by Frank (1972: 283 & 295) and Wren & Martin (1990: 75, 383 & 385).
6. Finally, making a conclusion as the result of the analysis.

**Example of the data analysis:**

The noun clause taken from article 1 “*Prejudices and Stereotypes*” in Vol. 301 January 2011:

When he meets Al, an athletic gay man, he assumes **that Al is not a typical representative of gay people.**

He assumes that      Al      is not      a typical representative of gay people.

Sub                  S                  V    C

The noun clause in the above sentence is that Al is atypical representative of gay people. It comes from a statement and acts as an object from the verb "hypothesis". The elements of a clause are subordinate words, subjects, verbs, and completion. The word "it" acts as a subordinate, the word "al" acts as the subject, the word "not" acts as a verb in the form of a negative gift, "typical representative of gay people". Is a supplement. Therefore, the above noun phrase pattern is Sub S VC.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data Collection

All the data used in this paper are three selected articles from Time Magazine, the noun clauses taken from Article 1 *How to Heal a Broken Heart (By A Poster Girl for Divorce)*, Article 2 *I Was the Victim of Cancel Culture. I Felt Like the Whole World Hated Me* and Article 3 *What Would You Do If Your Child Came Out as Trans?* The writer gets 40 noun clauses of the three selected info articles. The writer classifies the 40 Insert noun phrases into their types and functions for a well-organized analysis. The 40 noun clauses are divided into four types of noun clauses. That is, statements, questions, requests, and exclamations. The table 1 will classify noun clauses from statement in three selected articles in Time Magazine into its function.

**Table 4.1**  
**Noun Clause**

<b>Noun Clauses from Statements</b>	<b>Subject S</b>	<b>Subjective Complement</b>	<b>Object of Verb</b>	<b>Object of Preposition</b>	<b>Appositive</b>	<b>Subject after "It"</b>
-------------------------------------	------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------	-------------------	---------------------------



The school's report cards revealed that was uncooperative and lazy (Article 3 Paragraph 17)			✓			
For me the real sadness is that I didn't have fighting (Article 1 paragraph 25)		✓				
The difference in her now is that she is obviously happy (Article 3 paragraph 3)		✓				
She hopes that those who read her book (Article 3 paragraph 7)			✓			
This was an absolute shock that I didn't see coming (Article 2 Paragraph 6)			✓			
I think he's been body batched (Article 1 paragraph 9)			✓			
I Thought that just made him angry (Article 1 paragraph 10)			✓			

I worried that writing about being dumped (Article 1 paragraph 20)			✓			
I think that was our undoing (Article 1 paragraph 23)			✓			
She thinks that she's past the must-find-a-husband-and-have-babies stage (Article 1 paragraph 29)			✓			
Friends tell her that no one under 35 expect to see hair (Article 1 paragraph 36)			✓			
Then Oprah Winfrey announced she'd selected American dirt (Article 2 paragraph 3)			✓			
I really felt that the whole worked hated me (Article 1 paragraph 25)			✓			
There are						

layers of this controversy that are really valid (Article 2 paragraph 13)	✓					
I very much felt that I suffered a bereavement (Article 3 paragraph 8)			✓			
I think I was mainly relieved for myself (Article 3 paragraph 15)			✓			
I find it extremely upsetting that it's taken so long (Article 3 paragraph 17)			✓			
She learns that miles had a large circle of female friend (Article 3 paragraph 7)			✓			
It's troubling that a school would keep such a secret						✓

From table 4.1 above we know that, there are 20 noun clauses from statement in three selected articles in Time magazine. It's classified into the function of noun clause, the writer found there is 1 noun clause from statement as subject, 2 clauses

form statement as subjective compliment, 17 clauses from statement as object of verb, 1 noun clause as subject after “It” and there is no clause as object of preposition and appositive.

Table 4.2  
Noun Clause from Question

<b>Noun Clauses from Questions</b>	<b>Subjects</b>	<b>Subjective Compliment</b>	<b>Object of Verb</b>	<b>Object of Preposition</b>	<b>Appositive</b>	<b>Subject after “It”</b>
What didn't help was that people were becoming enrage (Article 2 paragraph 14)	✓					
What's clear is that just a few years ago (Article 2 paragraph 9)	✓					
What I have a problem with is people being vicious (Article 2 paragraph 13)	✓					
What stands out most in this account is her mothers' enormous relief (Article 3 Paragraph 2)	✓					
What has stunned her daughter is emotionally (Article 3 paragraph 3)	✓					
Given what						

happened there (Article 3 paragraph 14)	✓					
What has stunned her the most is how completely changed her daughter (Article 3 Paragraph 2)	✓					
She wanted to see how his model of phone worked (Article 1 paragraph 8)			✓			
The person GMTV calls when they need someone on to talk (Article 1 paragraph 21)			✓			
She was a successful beauty journalist who also wrote an amusing (Article 1 paragraph 4)			✓			
We were the kind couple who shared an email address (Article 1 paragraph 7)			✓			
It's given you the chance to discover who you really are (Article 1 paragraph 33)			✓			
I was so beaten down that when we made the final decision			✓			

(Article 2 paragraph 18)						
And see who I am (Article 2 paragraph 18)			✓			
Thought several who were most angry (Article 2 paragraph 8)			✓			
almost to define who she was has lifted (Article 3 paragraph 3)			✓			
Spencer describes what followed (Article 3 paragraph 19)			✓			
I couldn't have articulated exactly what was wrong with my son (Article 3 paragraph 4)			✓			
I liked what I saw of the first choir (Article 3 paragraph 15)			✓			
I supposed something of what I hoped (Article 3 paragraph 13)				✓		

From table 4.2 above we know that, there are 20 noun clauses from question in three selected articles in Time magazine. It's classified into the function of noun

Section subject, subject after completing the target language verb preposition target language, same case, subject “It”, the writer found there is 8 noun clauses from question as subject, 11 clauses from statement as object of verb, 1 noun clause from question as object of prepetition and there is no clause as subjective compliment, subject after “it “and appositive. In this analysis, the writer did not find the noun clause from request and exclamation

## **B. Data Analysis**

The 40 noun clauses are then divided into six functions: subject, subject complement, object verb, object of preamble, apposition, and subject “It”. in Article 1 *How to Heal a Broken Heart (By A Poster Girl for Divorce)* there are no clauses as subject, as appositive and subject after “It”. It found 14 clauses as object of verb, 1 clause subjective complement, 1 clause as object of preposition. It is also found that there are 7 noun clauses functions as object of verb and 1 noun clause functions as object of preposition and 4 clauses as subject in Article 2 *I Was the Victim of Cancel Culture. I Felt Like the Whole World Hated Me*. Besides that, it is also found there is There is no noun clause that acts as a subjective complement, 7 noun clauses act as verb objects, 8 noun clauses act as prefix objects, and 1 noun clause after "it" in Article 3. You can also see that the function of a noun clause as a verb object can be seen in the three selected articles.

### **1. Elements of Noun Clauses**

Noun clause elements are introductions or subordinators, subjects, and verbs because noun clauses are subordinate clauses consisting of the complete subject and the predicate itself and are introduced by such predicates, interrogative words, and if / what. Consists of only. In this section writer only discusses the 3 types of noun clauses, those are statements, questions and exclamations. Noun clauses from requests are not discussed here because there is no data which show noun clauses from requests found in the three selected article of *Time Magazine*.

#### **a. Elements of Noun Clauses from Statements**

It has been I found that there are 24 noun clauses derived from the statement the three selected articles of *Time Magazine* with the different function they do. The 24 noun clauses only perform 5 functions of noun clauses such as the complement of the subject, the target verb, the preposition of the target, the same case, the post-subject "It".

#### **1. Noun Clauses from Statements Function as Subjective Complement**

Subject complements are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that describe the subject, following the copula verb. Noun clauses from statements function as subjective complement. Only be found in the Article 1 *How to Heal a Broken Heart (By A Poster Girl for Divorce)* and Article 3 *What Would You Do If Your Child Came Out as Trans?* The following italicized noun clauses function as subjective complement.

For me the real sadness is that I didn't have fighting





The school's report cards revealed that was uncooperative and lazy  
 Sub V Adj

The noun clause in the above sentence has been found to be uncooperative and lazy. It comes from a statement clause that either performs an action or acts on the basis of a predicate. The elements of a clause ... subordinates, verbs, and adjectives. The word "it" acts as a subordinate, the word "was" acts as a verb, and the word "uncooperative and lazy" works as adjective.

She hopes that those who read her book

Sub S V O

The noun clause in the above sentence is that the person reading the book can learn to forbid. Derived from the sentence, it functions as the object of the verb "wish". The elements of a clause are subordinate words, subjects, verbs, and objects. The word "it" acts as a subordinate, the word "who" acts as the subject, and the word "read" acts as a verb word "her book" functions as object

This was an absolute shock that I didn't see coming  
 Sub S V

The noun clause in the above sentence is that I don't see me coming. Derived from the statement, it serves as the object of the verb "shock". The elements of a clause are subordinate words, subjects, and verbs. The word "it" acts as a subordinate, and the word "I" acts as the subject "didn't see coming" functions as Verb.

I think he's been body batched  
           S      V      O

The noun clause in the above sentence is that he is a body collection. It comes from the statement and serves as the object of the verb "think". The elements of a clause are subordinate words (abbreviations), subjects, verbs, and objects. The abbreviated word acts as a subordinate word, the word "he" acts as the subject, and the word "come" acts as a verb "body batched" functions as object.

I Thought that just made him angry  
               Sub      V      S      Adj

The noun clause in the above sentence makes him angry. Derived from the sentence, it serves as the object of the verb "thinking". The elements of a clause are subordinates, verbs, subjects, and adjectives. The word "it" acts as a subordinate, the word "just now" acts as a verb, the word "he" acts as the subject, and the word "angry" acts as an adjective.

I worried that writing about being dumped  
               Sub      S      Prep      V

The noun clause in the above sentence is about being discarded. Derived from the sentence, it serves as the object of the verb "worry." The elements of a clause are subordinates, subjects, subjects, prepositions, and verbs. The word "it" acts as a

subordinate, the word "write" acts as the subject, the word "about" acts as a preposition, and the word "wasted" acts as a verb.

I think that was our undoing

Sub V O

The noun clause in the above sentence was that it was to bring it back to us. It comes from the statement and serves as the object of the verb "think". The elements of a clause are subordinate words, verbs, and objects. The word "it" acts as a subordinate, the word "was" acts as a verb, and the word "our destruction" acts as an object.

She thinks that she's past the must-find-a-husband-and-have-babies stage

Sub S V O

The noun clause in the above sentence is that she goes through the steps where she needs to find her husband and give birth to a baby. Derived from the statement, it serves as the object of the verb "mean". The elements of the clause are subordinators and complements. The word "it" acts as a subordinate, and the word "he" acts as the subject. The word "past" as a verb and the word "must find the stage of husband and baby" as an object.

Friends tell her that no one under 35 expect to see hair

Sub S V O

The noun clause in the above sentence is that no one under the age of 35 expects to see hair. Derived from the sentence, it functions as the object of the verb "tell". The





I find it extremely upsetting that it's taken so long  
 Sub S V Adv

The noun clause in the above sentence is that it takes a lot of time. Derived from the sentence, it functions as the object of the verb "upset". The elements of a clause are subordinates, subjects, verbs, and adverbs. The word "it" acts as a subordinate, the word "it" acts as the subject, the word "taken" acts as a verb, and the word "limit" acts as an adverb.

She learns that miles had a large circle of female friend  
 Sub S V O

The noun clause in the above sentence is that Miles has a large circle of female friends. Derived from the statement, it serves as the object of the verb "learn". The elements of a clause are subordinate words, subjects, verbs, and objects. The word "it" acts as a subordinate, the word "mile" acts as the subject, the word "have" acts as a verb, and the word "big circle of female friends" serves as the object. It works.

### 3. Noun Clauses from Statements Function as Subject after “It”

Noun clauses from statements function as subject after “It” only be found in Article 3 *What Would You Do If Your Child Came Out as Trans?* The following italicized noun clauses function as subject after “It”.

It's troubling that a school would keep such secret

Sub      S                  V                  O

The noun clause in the above sentence is very annoying for the school to keep it secret. It comes from the statement and serves as the subject after "it". The elements of a clause are It, Be, adjectives, subordinate words, subjects, verbs, and objects. The word "it" works as it, the word "*is*" functions as Be, the word "*troubling*" is an adjective, the word "*that*" functions as Subordinator, the word "*a school*" is the Subject, the word "*would keep*" is the Verb in the form of modal + V1 and the word "*such secret*" is an Object.

#### **b. Elements of Noun Clauses from Questions**

The questions beginning with interrogative words also simply consist of subordinator, a subject and a verb or only a subject and a verb. The writer only discusses the noun clauses from questions beginning with interrogative words because the data that indicates a noun phrase derived from a question that begins with an auxiliary verb (yes-no question) cannot be found in the three selected info articles of *Time Magazine*. All of the analysis can be drawn be

#### **1. Noun Clauses from Questions Beginning with Interrogative Words Function as Subject**

What didn't help was that people were becoming enraged

Sub      V      O



The noun clause in the above sentence is what is useless. The elements of a clause are subordinate words, verbs, and objects. The word "what" acts as a subordinate, the word "is" acts as a verb, and the word "helps" acts as an object.

What's clear is that just a few years ago

Sub + Be Adj

What is clear about the noun clause in the above sentence. The elements of the clause are subordinates, Be, and adjectives. The word "what" acts as a subordinate, the word "is" acts as, and the word "clear" acts as an object.

What I have a problem with is people being vicious

Sub S V O

The noun clause in the above sentence is what I have a problem with. The elements of a clause are subordinate words, subjects, verbs, and objects. The word "what" acts as a subordinate word, the word "I" acts as the subject, and the word "has" acts as a verb and a verb. "a problem with" functions as object.

What stands out most in this account is her mothers' enormous relief

Sub V M Com

The noun clause in the above sentence is the one that stands out most in this account. The elements of a clause are subordination, verbs, modal verbs, and complements. The word "what" acts as a subordinate, the word "prominent" acts as a verb, and the word "most" acts as a modal verb. word "in this account" functions as complement.

What has stunned her daughter is emotionally

Sub            V                    O

The noun clause in the above sentence surprised my daughter. The elements of a clause are subordinate words, verbs, and objects. The word "what" acts as a subordinate, the word "anesthesia" acts as a verb, and the word "daughter" acts as an object.

Given what happened there, it was probably a mistake to send miles

Sub            V            Prep

The noun clause in the above sentence is what happens there. The elements of a clause are subordinates, verbs, and prepositions. The word "what" acts as a subordinate, the word "happens" acts as a verb, and the word "they" Preposition.

When he was home, his appearance and behavior is becoming troubling

Sub    S    V    O

The noun clause in the above sentence is when he was at home. The elements of a clause are subordinate words, verbs, and objects. The word "when" acts as a subordinate, the word "he" acts as the subject, and the word "was" acts as a verb. word "**home**" functions as object.

What has stunned her the most is how completely changed her daughter

Sub            V                    O



She was a successful beauty journalist who also wrote an amusing

Sub V O

The noun clauses in the above sentences are also written by interesting people. Derived from the question, it serves as the object of the verb "was". The elements of a clause are subordinate words, verbs, and objects. The word "who" acts as a subordinate. "*wrote*" is the verb, and the word "**an amusing**" is object.

1. We were the kind couple who shared an email address

Sub V O

The noun clause in the above sentence is who shared the email address. Derived from the question, it serves as the object of the verb "was". The elements of a clause are subordinate words, verbs, and objects. The word "who" acts as a subordinate. "*shared*" is the verb, and the word "**an email address**" is object.

It's given you the chance to discover who you really are

Sub S adv+ Be

The noun clause in the above sentence is who you really are. Derived from the question, it serves as the object of the verb "discovery". The elements of the clause are subordinators, subjects, adverbs, and be. The word "who" acts as a subordinate, the word "you" acts as the subject, and the word "who" acts as the subject. "**Really are**" is adverb and be.

I was so beaten down that when we made the final decision

Sub      S      V                      O

The noun clause in the above sentence is when we make the final decision. Derived from the question, it serves as the object of the verb "hit". The elements of a clause are subordinate words, subjects, verbs, and objects. say "**when**" functions as Subordinator, the word "**we**" is the subject and the word "**made**" is verb and word "**the final decision**" is object.

And see who I am  
                     Sub    S    Be

The noun clause in the above sentence is me. It comes from the question and serves as the object of the verb "see". The elements of the clause are the subordinate word, the subject, and be. The word "who" acts as a subordinate, the word "I" acts as the subject, and the word "I" becomes.

Thought several who was most angry  
                                     Sub      V            Adj

The noun clause in the above sentence is who is the most angry. Derived from the question, it serves as the object of the verb "heart". The elements of a clause are subordinates, verbs, and adjectives. The word "who" acts as a subordinate. "**was**" is the verb, and the word "**most angry**" is adjective.

almost to define who she was has lifted  
                                     Sub      S      be      V





		<i>Heal a Broken Heart (By A Poster Girl for Divorce)</i>	<i>Victim of Cancel Culture. I Felt Like the Whole World Hated Me</i>	<i>Would You Do If Your Child Came Out as Trans?</i>	
	<b>Subordinator (Sub)</b>	14	11	17	42
	<b>Subject (S)</b>	15	10	18	43
	<b>Verb (V)</b>	14	12	11	37
	<b>Object (O)</b>	13	16	7	36
	<b>Complement (C)</b>	4	-	6	10
	<b>Adverbial (A)</b>	8	-	6	14
	<b>Noun (N)</b>	5	1	2	8
	<b>Adjective (Adj)</b>	2	9	7	18
	<b>Preposition (Prep)</b>	6	8	-	14
	<b>It</b>	2	1	3	6
	<b>Be</b>	2	2	1	5

From the table above, it can be drawn that there are 40 subordinators, 43 subjects, 37 verbs, 36 objects, 10 complements, 14 adverbials, 8 nouns, 18 adjectives, 14 prepositions, 6 “It”, 5 “Be”. After finding out the elements in each noun clauses, the



noun clause pattern then can be determined. There are 40 patterns Noun Clauses in three articles selected from Time Magazine. following table will illustrate it.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

The analysis that had been done in the previous chapter, surely can be used to answer the three problems of this analysis; those are The clause elements used to compose the noun clause found in the selected article in Time Magazine, the number of noun clause patterns found, and the number of noun clause patterns that do not follow grammatical rules. Therefore, we can conclude that:

1. There are 14 kinds of clause elements used to construct noun clause found in 40 noun clauses of the three selected into article of Time Magazine: Subordinator, Subject, Verbs, Objects, Complements, Adverbs, Nouns, Adjectives, Preposition, It, Be, Adjective Clause, Adverb Clauses, and To Infinity. It is drawn that there are 42 subordinators, 43 subjects, 37 verbs, 36 objects, 10 complements, 14 adverbials, 8 nouns, 18 adjectives, 14 prepositions, 6 “It”, 5 “Be”. After finding out the elements in each noun clauses, the noun clause pattern then can be determined.
2. There are 29 noun clause patterns found from 40 noun clauses of three selected articles of *Time Magazine* where they are divided into 6 categories: Pattern I consists of 16 patterns where 2 clauses are : 4 clauses are of Sub + S + V , 12

clauses are of Sub + S + V + O , 2 clauses are of Sub + S + V + Prep + O, Pattern II consist of 3 clauses are 2 clauses of Sub + S + V + Prep + C and 1 clause is of Sub + S + V + Inf. Pattern V consist of 7 clauses there are 7 clauses where 6 clauses are of Sub + S + V+ Adj and 1 clause of Sub + S + A + V + O

3. There are 13 clauses that noun clause patterns found that do not follow the grammarians' rule, where 2 clauses are of Sub + O + Prep, 6 clauses are of Sub + V + O, 1 clauses of Sub + S+ to be, 1 clause of Sub + S + v + adv + prep, 1 clause of Sub + V + S + adv, 1 clause of The Sub +, S+V +adv +adj, 1 clause of Sub + V + Adj

Most the noun clauses that found in three selected articles in Time Magazine are followed the grammarians' rule. The function of the noun clause is various based on the context of sentences that contain in each article. Not only the noun clauses that followed grammarians' rule but also there are noun clauses do not follow the grammarians. Although they do not follow the grammarians rule it don't change the context and meaning of each noun clause. Because in three selected articles in Time Magazine used the informal and casual information it doesn't matter that contain noun clause pattern followed the grammarians' rule or not.

## **B. Suggestion**

Noun clause is an interesting topic to study . In this analysis, the writer focuses on grammatical construction of noun clause, but the uniqueness of noun clauses also can be observed through different aspects, for example translation. It is suggested to

those who are interested in studying noun clause to observe the methods of translation used to translate noun clauses, for example from an English novel to Indonesian novel in order to find out whether there is a difference between the English and Indonesian structure in translating noun clauses.

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## APPENDIX

Time Magazine February 20,2021

### HOW TO HEAL A BROKEN HEART (by the poster girl for divorce)



Beauty editor Rosie Green was devastated when her husband walked out after 26 years of living together. Her world fell apart – the mother of two lost two stone in the first month. But just when she was at an all-time low, her career soared – she had turned her break-up into her brand

INTERVIEW Julia Lovelley & Smith



Article 1 : *How To Heal A Broken Heart ( By A Poster Girl For Divorce )*

At the lowest point of Rosie Green's mind, she pretended to split from her ex-husband came after yet another night when he'd first texted to say he'd be going for some drinks after work, then say he'd be sleeping at the office.

"There was this sucker-punch feeling I knew so well, of him slipping through my fingers," says Green. "I was in a world of pain. Some doctor-friends had given me a stash of sleeping pills and I took one but my brain was wired. I only slept for about three hours. When I woke my face was tight with tears. Up to then, I'd tried not to tell anyone how bad things were because I was still thinking 'We can get through this.' But now I waited until 6am, which I thought was the earliest acceptable, and called his best friend, sobbing my heart out."

After this, she took her daughter to school. "I was wearing leggings and they were just flapping around my thighs because I'd lost so much weight — two stone in a month. Somebody said, 'Oh, my God, are you all right?' and I just couldn't even get a sentence out."

This was just over two years ago. Green was 44 and had been with her husband, X, since university when they were both 18. For 26 years they appeared to lead a perfect life, in a cottage in a charming Oxfordshire village with a boy, now 15, and a girl, 13.

She was a successful beauty journalist who also wrote an amusing and — with hindsight — faintly strap-rarrred magazine column about life with the man she then called Alpha Male, fully of wacky anecdotes about wearing jeans with yesterday's knickers stuck in the leg that fell out in the middle of a work meeting.

But in early 2018 Green rolled her formerly cam and idontg husband becoming increasingly grumpy — snatching plates when she slammed the dishwasher door shut and raging at other drivers. She wrote a column about the male 'manopause', wondering if he'd be appeased if she were less bossy or stacked the fridge better. "But I still didn't see anything coming," she says.

By the summer Green had started to have suspicions about X's relationship with a female colleague. It was August and their 15th wedding anniversary when she spotted his phone, charging in the kitchen, flashing with a message. She typed in the passcode he'd always used, only to discover it didn't work. "I'd never needed to look at his phone before, or had cause to do so. We were the kind of couple who shared an email address. We had no secrets from each other."

She asked for the new code, saying she wanted to see how his mode of phone worked. He shook as she punched it in, and immediately, she saw he'd installed WhatsApp without her knowledge, but only used it to

message one person. Green read the latest message, then ran into the garden, shouting for X to follow her. "I punched him hard in the chest," she says.

Five more months of agony followed, with Green, who'd always prided herself on her independence, repeatedly begging X not to leave. When he moved into the spare room, Green climbed into bed with him. He decamped to the sofa and she followed him. "I was googling things like '360 ways to keep your marriage alive.' I remember saying to my friend, 'I think he's been bodysnatched, and she said, 'No, you've been bodysnatched. Why are you so desperate?'"

Green tried to lure him back by being a perfect wife. "I would have liked to have been like Penélope Cruz in *Vicky Cristina Barcelona*, all blazing eyes and fury, but instead I was like a housewife in *American Beauty*, desperately clinging on. I was ironing his shirts, though that just made him angry as I did it so badly. I was putting or make-up for when he came home, saying to the kids, 'Just behave,' so everything would be as nice as possible."

X's response was increased hostility. "Everything I did irritated him, from the way I stacked the dishwasher, to nobody replacing the loo roll, to me not wanting him to put matting down to cover the weeds in the garden. He was horrendously angry, a totally different person."

They had counseling — "But it didn't work, because his mind was already made up." His absences from home grew longer. Once when Green tracked his phone after a night when he claimed he was sleeping at the office it showed him to be in a budget hotel.

Green, on lawyers' advice, won't confirm there was an affair. "Anyone who reads the book can come to their own conclusion," she says.

On December 22, X announced it was over for good, but the couple should still host his parents for Christmas "for the kids".

"My head was so messed up I thought, 'Maybe I should do that. If I don't, am I a bad mother? Am I a bad daughter-in-law?'"

But then came a turning point. "A fake Christmas leaving polite conversations about noise (at versus snore) over for roast potatoes with my mother-in-law, with him so volatile and me on my knees, was simply not OK. For the first time in ages there was clarity," she said. "I just can't do that." He said, "That's so typically selfish of you!" She took the children to her cousin's. "Everyone was crying except X as he watched us drive away."

Just over two years later, all this seems a far distant past. Tall, slender and make-up-free glam in vest and leggings, Green is sitting in her kitchen, drinking coffee, the hip London man now settled in a persicoificator of Ivana Trump's. "Don't get mad, get everything." The



## I DIDN'T SEE IT COMING. I DIDN'T HAVE A FIGHTING CHANCE — HE'D ALREADY MADE UP HIS MIND

divorce may not be finalised, but a new boyfriend on the scene. More importantly, she's turned her heartbreak into her 'unique Selling Point' for being — as she cheerily puts it — "the poster girl for divorce", happily spilling her guts about her agonies and subsequently steadily piling back to happiness.

"It's strange, but when I was at an emotional all-time low, my career was flying higher than ever," she says.

Green announced her split to the world in a column very unlike her previous chirpy chronicles. The result was a huge new fabbase of abandoned women. Now they write to her in droves and pore over her Instagram (nearly 75,000 followers), packed with posts of her looking fabulous in swimsuits and feisty dresses, accompanied by #leanDreathelappy hashtags and uplifting captions promising "You will be OK." Green recounts all this in her new book, *How to Heal a Broken Heart: From Rock Bottom to Rejuvenation*, both a memoir and a catalogue of the numerous tips she gleaned from interviewing the likes of psychologists, lawyers, financial advisers and other divorcees to help navigate her pain.

Describing her humiliation so frankly was not easy. "I worried that writing about being dumped would make me deeply unattractive to some people, so I got gods almost. Being abandoned is embarrassing. A friend whose husband died around the same time told me



she thought I had it worse than her because I'd had the double whammy of losing him and this blow to my ego. I had this vision of turning up at X's funeral, a mysterious widow all in black, and how much easier that would have been."

But — as with so many aspects of our lives — the stigma around being dumped seems to be dissipating. Recently the headlines have been full of British actress Alice Evans using Twitter to announce that her actor husband Sam Griffudd was leaving after 26 years. "We and our two young daughters are extremely confused and sad," she wrote. "We haven't been given a reason except he 'no longer loves me'." The tweet was deleted, but Evans subsequently reappraised to say Griffudd was responsible, adding — in response to some who'd questioned her public stance — "When I am being gaslit and mentally tortured then hell yes, I will wash my linen in public."

Green was long inured to sharing details of her life. "Even when I was just writing the family life column, people always used to say, 'I feel I know too much about you. There was one where I wrote about my ex and me having a huge argument and realising neither of us had any pants on. But to me, there's always been a disconnect, like a missing clip, between what I write and myself.' Journalists have always known that the worst experiences make the best copy. The writer and film-maker Nora Ephron wrote the semi-autobiographical *Heartburn* after divorcing Carl 'Watergate' Bernstein. Writers such as Kathryn Flett and

turn their misdeeds into a full-time career as self-help gurus, with memoirs/self-help books, television appearances, non-stop webinars and Instagram lives. "Maybe I'll become the person GMTV calls when they need someone on to talk about divorce," Green says merrily. "I wouldn't mind that, not at all. Feeling I'm helping people gives me a purpose."

She's been bombarded by letters from people "who are in the pits of hell. They say, 'I look at your Instagram and it gives me hope. It makes me feel less alone and a lot less of a loser.' Often they don't have access to the experts that I have. They don't have any self-confidence. They don't have careers because they gave that up when they had kids. So they leave all the feelings of hurt that I have without any of the validation I received, the messages saying, 'You're lovely, you're clever, you're gorgeous,' things that someone sitting at home without a media platform won't hear."

Slowly Green developed coping strategies, such as how to deal with "the why why, why's that so endlessly round your brain: was I too mean to him? Was I not mean enough? Ultimately, you're never going to find out exactly what happened. They could be trying to protect your feelings; they could be trying to protect their own feelings. There are so many reasons. But somebody said you just have to find your own story and then stick to that and that was really useful."

So what story did Green decide on? "I still don't know the entirety. All I can do is know my truth, which is that for me this was an absolute shock that I didn't see coming. I think X had been detaching for a while, but he didn't have the tools to communicate that. So for me the real sadness is that I didn't have a fighting chance because he'd already made up his mind. His laser focus was elsewhere and he'd moved on and moved away."

Green grew up in Birmingham, the daughter of two academics, who split when she was three. Although the break-up was amicable and she was too young to remember it, Green wasn't surprised when a life coach explained she'd probably been attracted to X because of his apparently glib nature. "I wanted someone super-smart, someone, someone who wasn't going to be endlessly overthinking our relationship, but in the end I think that was our undoing, because X was so straight, so unquestioning. 'What's the problem? It's self-awareness — I don't mean that in a negative way — that when he started to feel those negative feelings, he had no way to deal with them or think them through.'"

Again, the spectre of the "new person" loomed. "I knew he'd transferred his affections, but I didn't know the hideous detail." At one point X refused to tell her where he was living. "When I said I don't think that's right, he said, 'You're just being controlling.'"

Green's mind was so "scrambled" that for a while she wondered if it was unreasonable to ask, "What I found really helpful was, how would a friend look at this? You're feeling so rejected, you doubt yourself on everything. But your best mate would say, 'He's behaved horrendously. Of course you need to know where your children's father is living.'"

Ultimately, however — unfeminist as it may sound — what really helped Green get her groove back was meeting old men. "I just thought no one would ever love me again, but as it happens there were quite a lot of cute 25-year-old men out there who did want me," she says, guffawing.

It helps, she thinks, that she's past the most find-a-husband-and-have-babies stage. "I'm absolutely all right by myself. I like to love, I'm pretty affectionate, but if I didn't meet someone it wouldn't be the end of the world."

All the same, things appear to be going swimmingly with her latest boyfriend, whom she met on Hinge five months ago. "I'm not going to lie, this relationship's a large factor in why I'm feeling so much happier now." The children have taken events in their stride. When she told her daughter she was going on holiday with a boyfriend, the response was, "Are you going to have sex?" followed by, "OK, you can do it once for your self-esteem."

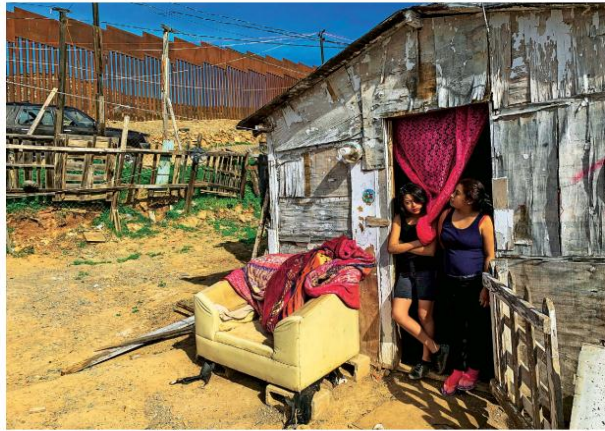
Her relationship with X is now, she says, "functionally trierdy. This whole thing messes with my head so much I don't want to get to the stage where we're going on holiday together. It's still a process; it goes back and forth. Some days I still feel really shit, but most of the time I don't."

It sounds as if life's almost come full circle with the old family column replaced by the even jollier chronicles of a gay divorcee, entertaining readers with the ups and downs of fortysomething sex. Friends tell her that no one under 35 expects to see her "down there", but on the upside, while Green was "pursuing sodding carrots" for her babies, a sexual revolution took place. "New men — well, most of them — actively want you to enjoy them, so straight, so unquestioning. 'What's the problem? It's self-awareness — I don't mean that in a negative way — that when he started to feel those negative feelings, he had no way to deal with them or think them through.'"

"All this has re-energised me. It's given me my voice back," Green says. "TV presenter Amanda Byram said to me, 'What's happened to you is a gift, a f—ing gift. It's given you the chance to discover who you really are.' At the

Article 2 : *I Was The Victim of Cancel Culture. I Felt Like The Whole World Hated*

**'I WAS THE VICTIM OF CANCEL CULTURE.  
IT FELT LIKE THE WHOLE WORLD HATED ME'**



Imagine – your new novel about Mexican migrants is about to come out. It's had five-star advance reviews and Oprah Winfrey has endorsed it for her book club. Then a vicious social media row erupts... In her first interview since her global bestseller, *American Dirt*, made headlines, Jeanine Cummins tells Julia Llewellyn Smith about fear, threats and censorship





*Me*



**A**t the beginning of 2020, Jeanine Cummins couldn't have been happier. Having previously written two novels and a memoir that had been well reviewed but barely sold, her third novel, *American Dirt*, had gone stratospheric even before it was published.

In Cummins' native US, nine different houses fought to publish the story about a Mexican mother and son escaping to America after their entire family is massacred by a drug cartel. Macmillan paid her more than \$1 million, while rights were also sold to a film company and to 38 other countries.

Advance reviews from the likes of Stephen King, John Gisham and Ann Patchett were rapturous. The *Border* writer Don Winslow called the novel "a *Grapes of Wrath* for our times", a quote which was plastered across the dust jackets of the 500,000 copies printed – a vast number for a relatively unknown author.

Then Oprah Winfrey announced she'd selected *American Dirt* for her all-powerful book club, guaranteeing the book sailed to the top of the New York Times bestseller list.

"It was like this unstoppable snowball of success," recalls Cummins, 46. "It was all incredibly gratifying and exciting and very emotional. My husband has a great metaphor, that it was like launching a cruise ship from the top of a cliff. Because then they pushed the cruise ship off the top of the cliff. And that was brutal."

The brutality started about a month before last January's publication date, with a review by Myriam Gauba, a Mexican-American writer, who declared the book an "obra de arte" (a work of art). Calling Cummins (who isn't Mexican, but one quarter Puerto Rican) "brilliant" or "brilliant", Gauba accused her of exploiting "the gringo appetite for Mexican pain", peddling "trauma porn" and demonstrating "Trumpian tactics".

"I was surprised at how personal the attack was, but at the same time there was so much praise it didn't worry me too much," Cummins says. But then a couple of days before publication, the vitriol went viral. Suddenly, social media was full of assertions that *American Dirt* was "harmful, stereotypical, damaging" and "flawed and patronising".

A petition demanded Oprah rescind her choice (she didn't). Reviewers began backtracking on their earlier praise and declared herself unfit to review it, because she was neither Mexican nor a migrant.

Cummins was described as "repulsive" and accused of "making money off [Latino] suffering with a cheap, stereotypical thrill".

Perhaps because I'm around Cummins' age, my take on *American Dirt* is very different to these readers' (though several who were most



**Above:** Jeanine Cummins. **Below:** with Oprah Winfrey at CBS's *60 Minutes*. Right: A migrant at the border wall that divides Ciudad Juárez, in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, and Sante Fe Park in New Mexico



angry proudly admitted they hadn't read the book). I read a pacy, harrowing and clearly painstakingly researched novel, which – after years of Donald Trump promising a border wall and full-time agitator Katie Hopkins comparing migrants from Syria to cockroaches – shone a light on why so many might be desperate to escape their homelands and what errors they had to endure to do so. Winfrey thought the same way. "This humanised the migration process in a way nothing else I'd ever felt or even heard," she said.

What's clear is that just a few years ago no one would have deemed *American Dirt* remotely controversial. But Cummins' book was published at a key moment in publishing's culture wars – a struggle that recently has seen many authors (some provocative, some not) accused of insensitivity, cultural appropriation and racism. Online mobs have "cancelled" these figures with threats to boycott their work and destroy reputations.

## She was accused of exploiting 'the gringo appetite for Mexican pain' and peddling 'trauma porn'



An upcoming book by professional controversialist Luke Burchill was dropped by her publishers because she'd written an allegedly Islamophobic tweet. At Hachette, which publishes JK Rowling, staff have threatened to down tools rather than work with the alleged transphobic. At Penguin Random House, staff cried at the news they were publishing a book by right-wing psychologist Jordan Peterson.

"Certain people are paying an incredibly high price for making one stupid decision," Cummins says, referring to those "cancelled" for an off-colour remark or action. "But there are also plenty who are paying this incredibly high price without having made a stupid decision – they were literally just in the wrong place at the wrong time. I was one of those people."

Cummins has had a year to gain perspective, but at the time did she deal calmly with this fire? "Are you kidding me?" she shrieks.



been invented by Twitter, and when I look at that Jeanine Cummins, who doesn't exist, I don't blame them."

Twitter and other news sources had led to me developing my own, wholly inaccurate impression of Cummins as a wimp, compounded by the news last January that – as the controversy grew – Macmillan had cancelled her book tour "out of concerns for safety", which struck me as capitulation to bullies. But now I learn she didn't go down without a fight.

"It was all such a mix of emotions. A few book stores and venues started cancelling my visits because they were receiving threats of violence and didn't feel they could guarantee my safety," Cummins says. "My publisher said, 'We need to figure out if we're going to cancel the whole tour.' My kneejerk reaction was, 'I'm not going to let hatred win. I want to fight this. I have nothing to hide. I want people to listen to me and see who I am.' But then we talked about it for a week and by that point I was so beaten down that when we made the final decision to cancel the remaining tour I felt really sad but relieved."

What made Cummins back down was that after every previous live appearance, her words had been misrepresented in order to undermine the prevailing narrative that she was a spoiled white woman. "So many times when I'd been at an event with 200 people and spoken from the heart and had the sense that I'd won over 197 people, but then one of the remaining three would go back and just use one quote out of everything I've said and distort everything."

She recalls one reading in New York where she was asked to respond to the accusation that the book was populated with racist stereotypes. "I spent ten minutes answering

"I was in my bathroom all day eating nachos for months. One of my best friends had to move into the house for about six to eight weeks just to talk me through it. At the height of it, I really felt that the whole world hated me. I definitely had some PTSD [post-traumatic stress disorder]. It was really painful and ugly."

Talking from her home in New York State, her 13-year-old and 10-year-old both home schooling in other rooms, her mother calling up at one point with queries about her Covid vaccination, Cummins – whose father was in the US Navy and whose mother was a nurse – is far more vibrant and engaging than the cowed figure I had anticipated.

"There are layers of this controversy that are really valid and important to talk about," she says. "But there are also layers that are, frankly, pure bullshit. Not everyone has to like the book – if people have legitimate criticisms, I'm cool with that. What I have a problem with is people being vicious and saying the book is

full of racist stereotypes and talking about my integrity, as if that's fair game. The whole controversy was founded on bad faith."

Cummins insists that her detractors' argument wasn't principally about whether a gringo should be "allowed" to write about Mexicans, citing plenty of counterarguments along the lines of whether or not Toktoy was allowed to write about Anna Karenina ("That lost its teeth pretty early"), but more about the fact that Latinos are so underrepresented in the literary world.

"There is an awful lot of inequity that [publishers] are now reckoning with for the first time in a really meaningful way," she says. "I was likely the beneficiary in some ways of that inequity and I think conditions were exactly right for people to be really angry." What didn't help was that people were becoming enraged about allegations that were completely untrue. "People were getting mad at a Jeanine Cummins who had

and then said in my jokey, irreverent way. So really, I just don't want to answer that question." The following day a snide article appeared implying all Cummins had said was, "I don't want to talk [about race]; an answer the writer deemed 'steeped in privilege'."

"It was incredibly frustrating, but after that I thought that even if I could do a lot of good by being out on the road, it still wasn't worth it, especially if I might be putting myself in harm's way," Cummins says. "Whatever I said would still provide some people with exactly the same ammunition they came looking for. So we made the decision [to cancel] even though it was painful and sad and I worried it was an acquiescence."

Another doublespeak moment came when, after a meeting with Cummins' publishers, some Latinos (the new, gender-neutral term for people of Latin-American origin) activists, including Garba, published a press release saying Cummins had never been the target of death threats. "But we'd never said

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**HARGREAVES  
LANSDOWN**

"death threats," we'd said "threats of violence," Cummins sighs. "But then they put this out implying we'd made the whole thing up, because we were racist and imagined a violent Latino mob was coming to destroy us."

There was yet more misinformation outrage after Cummins tweeted a shot of an Australian book blogger's nails, intricately decorated with a reproduction of her book cover, a pattern of Mexican tiles and beaded wire. (For the paperback published next week, the jacket's been changed to feature an innocuous dove.)

"This racist bitch using [immigrant] pain to make a dollar," tweeted one. "The vulgar pleasure of proudly wearing this exact symbol of oppression as a fashion statement and claiming it's 'pretty' is literally making me nauseous," belovved another. "This bitch is foul as \*\*\*\*," said a third.

"They weren't even my fingernails. I just retweeted the picture," Cummins exclaims. "So stupid of me – everyone assumed they were mine. It was all crazy."

Much of the toxicity centred on the fact



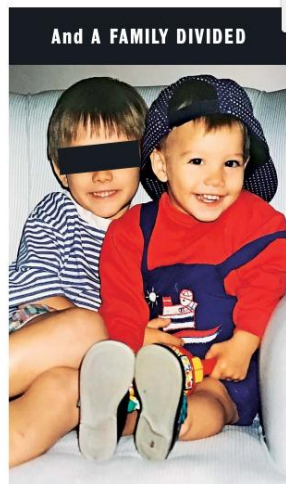
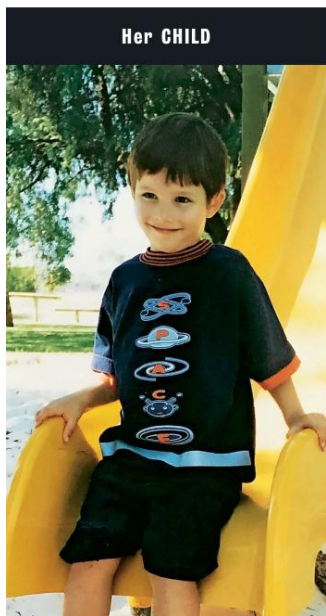
**"They implied we'd made up death threats because we were racist and imagined a violent Latino mob coming to destroy us"**

The story was, says Cummins, "wholly usurped by the perpetrators. They had reporters giving them a platform to talk about their suffering as a death-row inmate. And it made me feel so impotent with rage," she says.

"So I'd always wanted to tell victims' stories and these factors influenced the way I thought about this story. But I also think it's important to say they didn't have to have influenced me. At the end of the day, I made up a story."

Even so, the book is far from the sloppy fantasy her critics claimed. Cummins spent five years visiting migrant shelters and orphanages, interviewing hundreds of migrants and the people who helped them. "And what really cheered me up was realising that the narrative that Latino people hated the book was a total oversimplification. In fact, many hundreds of thousands have loved it and have written to me, saying, 'I'm so glad you wrote this. It sounds so like my mother's story.' It's only a very small, vocal cross-section who, frankly, are not migrants themselves, that have a problem with it. But everyone was reporting

# Articel 3 *What Would You Do If Your Child Came Out as Trans*



As a child, Elisabeth Spencer's son Miles could be withdrawn. He liked his hair long; he adopted the nickname 'Milly'. But it was only in his early twenties that he announced he wanted to be known as Amelia.





OF THE things I thought were discussed those things in the pre-transition phase. I couldn't have articulated exactly what was wrong with my then son.

Spencer's book, *The Road to My Daughter*, is the story of two people's trajectories, but written with the aim of conveying her own difficult feelings along the way in the

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A natural way of writing, he says. Spencer, who gained a daughter but lost a son. "And I very much felt that I suffered a bereavement, that I was losing my son, and I had to grapple a lot with that." She hopes that those who read her book can learn to inhabit a difficult, grey area, a sort of cognitive dissonance – fully accepting their trans son, daughter, parent, sibling,

the right were so stark.

Looking back, there were three potential clues, she thinks. The first, a preschool report observing that Miles was happiest playing "with dolls in the corner". His mother put this down to a mark of good socialisation. Miles also preferred to grow his hair long. At seven, he adopted the nickname "Milby", but remained

"Miles" within the family, a name Spencer had selected for what she felt were his "strong and serious" connotations, reflecting, "I suppose, something of what I hoped my child would become". At a stretch one could, says Spencer, read something into Miles' later decision to learn the flute, a stereotypically "feminine" instrument, she suggests.

"From the earliest age there was a deep unhappiness in Miles that I could not fathom. I utterly blamed myself – for bringing a child into a toxic relationship in which I felt



inextricably entangled, for working too much or for closing the door to practise the flute, for lacking a genuine enthusiasm for Play-Doh, for being messy with work or really just for anything I could think of."

Given what happened there, it was probably a mistake to send Miles to boarding school. Spencer remembers guiltily a pivotal moment in the decision around where he was going for secondary school. Miles had by then shown himself to be a talented singer, pitch perfect. "I liked what I saw of the first choir school I visited, until the moment my tour took me to the school hall, where senior boys were in rehearsal for their end-of-term play. Thirteen-year-olds were running around dressed as fairies and damsels, wearing make-up, spiky wings and long-haired wigs. If I'm honest, I wasn't comfortable with it."

Instead Miles, like his father, was sent to a weekly elite boarding school and this seems to have initiated a major change in him. When he was home, his appearance and behaviour became troubling. He wore baggy clothes and began experimenting with extreme diets, then bodybuilding. One evening at school, he sent her a desperate email saying he had been

cutting himself and had attempted suicide by electrocution in the boarding house. It was a confusing time for his mother. Home from school for a weekend, he told his mother he was gay. "I responded carelessly and with clichés, feeling self-satisfied with how I accepted the news. I think I was mainly relieved for myself, happy to have some kind of explanation for Milby's years of isolation and depression."

The school report cards revealed little besides their opinion that Miles was uncooperative and lazy. When he was given detention, the school failed to tell Spencer why. It was only years later, after Miles came out, that Spencer discovered it was for wearing make-up in class, that her son had been sent out of the classroom and that later, "that same housemaster had unleashed a withering homophobic diatribe upon her at lunch, in front of the assembled house".

Only much later did she learn that Miles had a large circle of female friends and would borrow their uniforms (a skirt and blouse) and wear them to lessons. "Her punishment was severe, but I was not informed. Milby told me later, 'I was only 14. I really didn't see why it was wrong.' It's troubling that a school would keep such a secret. If I'd known, I would have taken her out of school without question, and I find it extremely upsetting that it's taken so long for this to come out," she says. Spencer wants to name and take action against the school but Amelie prefers to move on.

Christmas Day 2015 was the day Amelie came out as trans. Lucas and his new wife, Serena, were home for Christmas from Sydney, and Spencer's brother, Chris, had flown in from Perth. Miles was by then 22, a session guitarist and music teacher. He arrived with a new girlfriend, perplexing his mother who thought he was gay. Then suddenly Baz collapsed. Later he was diagnosed with a fatal blood disease and that day Spencer spent frightening hours in A&E. When she returned home, Lucas was talking about the news. Lawyers for Tara Hudson, a transgender woman jailed for assault, had convinced prison authorities to transfer her from HMP Bristol to a women's prison in Gloucestershire.

In her book, Spencer describes what followed. "Milby was suddenly roused from his guitar review. She'd lived all her life as a woman. She'd been through years of hormone therapy and surgery. She'd got the physique of a woman. Of course she should be in a women's prison," he said angrily. "She", in inverted commas, is a known violent offender, Lucas replied. "What about the physical and emotional safety of vulnerable women in prison? Why should trans rights take priority over women's rights?" Lucas would not let this argument lie, and now he was angry too. He turned to me.

"Do you think a trans woman is really a

woman? Even a post-operative one? Should she have access to women's spaces? Just because she identifies as a woman, should she be privileged with the status of actual womanhood?" I really didn't want this discussion now and, in truth, until this moment hadn't actually considered the issues except in the most fleeting way. But Lucas was intent on a resolution to this debate.

"Is she really a woman, Mum? You're a woman. Defend your position. I was exhausted and knew that a few miles away my husband was in a critical condition. I just wanted to be left alone. 'Um, yes... I don't know.'"

Milby stormed out. Much later he returned to the kitchen, crying and distraught. "There's something I need to tell you," he said. "I'm transgender. I have always wanted to be a woman. And I can't go on any longer like this. I've made an appointment with the doctor."

They talked for hours. Milby explained how, since childhood, she had always found her body repulsive, that she'd spent her life in fear and that she was on a two-year waiting list for an appointment at the Gender Identity Clinic at the Tavistock and Portman in London. "I was confused, having first understood that Milby was gay, then encountering her blossoming relationship with Leigh, only now to find myself face to face with the revelation that my daughter was trans," says Spencer. "Milby patiently explained that she was and always had been attracted to men, and that the love and support she felt in her relationship with Leigh had little to do with sexual attraction."

*The Road to My Daughter* describes mother and daughter going through their separate processes and how those processes were often at odds. From the beginning, Milby knew she wanted to transition fully. The day after coming out, she said she would be dressing "as a girl" and asked other people to refer to her as "she". Her mother observed as her daughter began wearing little hoop earrings, a more feminine style of jeans and grew her hair until it hung down her back. She changed her name by deed poll to Amelie. She seemed happier, but her mother still had concerns. The diets and obsessive exercising intensified but took a different turn. "Milby's new priority was to try to reshape her body for a second time, and she ate constantly to try to increase her body fat to muscle ratio. 'Right now my body is not the shape of a woman. I need to get to the point where I can go out dressed like a girl and not get pointed at or laughed at in the street. Or worse. Assaulted, abused, spat at. I need to be able to pass.'"

Milby feared she would lose her job by coming out to her employer, but her agent reacted positively to the extent that he speculated that a trans session guitarist

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