CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. Grammar

1. The Definition of Grammar

Grammar is one of the most important language components for forming words and constructing English sentences. There are several definitions about grammar by some experts. Carter and McCarthy (2006:2) state grammar is concerned with how sentences and utterances are formed. While, Swan (1980: xvi) explains grammar is the rules that say how words change to show different meanings, and how they are combined into sentences.

Meanwhile, Sudhakar and Farheen (2015: 122) says grammar explains how the language should be structured, using various categories. Whereas, Hornby (1995:519) states grammar are the rules in a language for changing the form of words and combining them into sentences. Therefore, the researcher concludes that grammar is a set of rules used to construct a sentence in order to have more meaning.

2. The Importance of Grammar

Grammar is one of important aspects in learning English. All language has grammar, and each language has its own grammar. Without grammar, it is difficult to understand what words or sentences mean or to produce
language. Take for example when someone wants to say “Laki laki yang sedang mengendarai mobil merah adalah ayah saya”. In English, she should arrange the word into “The man who is driving a red car is my father”. If she does know English Grammar, she will probably say “The man drives a red car is my father”. It is reasonable that someone who does not know English grammar will not be able to produce sentences correctly and understandably. Whereas, someone who has good knowledge of grammar will be able to accurate in using English sentences both in spoken and written form. Thus, mastering grammar is very important.

B. Relative Clause

1. The Definition of Relative Clause

According to Hewing (2001:140) relative clause is a clause which gives more information about someone or something referred to in a main clause. Murphy (1995:182) says that relative clause tells us which person or thing (or what kinds of person or thing) the speaker means. Therefore, Suroso (2013:62) also defines relative clause is a clause which began with relative pronoun, such as who, that, which, or whose, in this case it has a meaning “yang” in Indonesia. He also states that the function of relative clause is to give information to a noun. The position is after noun.

Sometimes, we call relative clause as adjective clause. Mas’ud (1991:203) also states relative clause is a clause used as adjective to modify
noun or pronoun. Frank (1972:276) says adjective clause modifies a preceding noun or a pronoun. The noun or pronoun being modified is called antecedent.

2. The Elements of Relative Clause

The elements in relative clause contain of a noun antecedent, introductory words (relative pronoun or relative adverb), verb, or clause.

a. Noun

Mas’ud (1991:204) says the noun antecedent is noun that being modified. Noun antecedent meaning refers to a person, a thing, a time, a place, a reason.

b. Introductory words

In relative clause introductory words are divided into two types, namely relative pronoun and relative adverb.

1) Relative pronoun

Mas’ud (1991:205) defines relative pronoun is adjective clause which used as connector. Relative pronoun that is used in relative clause, such as: who, whom, whose, which and that.

a) Who: who in relative clause is only used for person. Who is used with refers to subject.

Example

- As Subject – She paid the money to the man who had done the work.
b) Whom: whom is relative pronoun which refer only for person. It can be used as object of verb and object of preposition.

Example:

- As object of verb – She paid the man whom he had hired.
- As object preposition – She paid the man from whom he had borrowed the money.

c) Whose: whose is relative pronoun is used to refer possessive adjective for person and things.

Example:

- As possessive adjective – This is the girl whose picture you saw.

d) Which: This is used to refer for thing. It also can be used to change many positions in a sentence. They are subject, object of verb and object of preposition.

Example:

- As subject – Here is the book which describes animals.
- As object of verb – The chair which he broke is being repaired.
- As object preposition – She was wearing the coat for which she had been bought in Landon

e) That: that is used to refer for person, things as subject, object of verb, and object of preposition. All of the example above can be replaced by using that

2) Relative adverb

Relative adverb is an adverb used to give information about noun. Relative adverb has the same function with relative pronoun. Relative adverb that is used in relative clause, such as: why, where, and when.

a). Why: why is used to show the reason, sometimes it may be changed with “that” or it can be dropped in the sentence.

Example

- The reason (why) I came should be obvious to you.
- The reason (that) I came should be obvious to you.
- The reason I came should be obvious to you.

b). Where: is used to refer the place. Where is same as in which.

Example

- The small town in which (=where) I was born has grown to a large metropolis.

c). When: in relative clause refers to time expression. It is placed after adverb of time.

Example:

- This is the month when I will get my job.
- This is the month on which (=when) I will get my job.

Sometimes, *that* can replace where or when.

Example

- The day *that* (*or when, on which*) the trial was to take place was a stormy one.

- Please suggest a good place *that* (*or where*) we can meet.

3) Clause / Verb

Clause is one of the elements in relative clause. Mas’ud (1991:195) defines clause is sentence that consists of subject and verb. The position of clause is after introductory words relative pronoun or relative adverb than it is followed by “clause” or only “verb”.

### 3. Pattern of Relative Clause

According to Suroso (2013:62-63) relative clause has two following patterns:

a. Relative clause without subject

In this pattern, the relative pronoun is followed by verb directly. The form of the verb can be simple present, present continuous, simple past, passive verb and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>REL.PRON</th>
<th>VERB+(OBJECT, ADVERB, ETC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple present (be)</td>
<td>the plant</td>
<td>which</td>
<td>is dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple present (V1)</td>
<td>the people</td>
<td>who</td>
<td>work here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Simple past (be)  |  the people  |  who  |  were sick
---|---|---|---
Simple past (V2)  |  the man  |  who  |  discovered
Present continuous (be +V-ing)  |  the students  |  who  |  are reading in the library
Present perfect (have/have+V3)  |  all the drivers  |  who  |  have enrolled for the driving competition
Modal  |  the girl  |  who  |  speak two foreign language
Passive verb  |  the gold mine  |  which  |  was discovered near the river
  |  the documents  |  that  |  were stolen from the office
  |  a car  |  that  |  has been modified for desert road
  |  the language  |  which  |  will be used in the conference
  |  the problem  |  which  |  is being discussed

Note: *that* can be used for person or things.

b. Relative clause pattern with subject

Relative clause where there is a subject after relative pronoun.

Relative clause pattern with subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>REL.PRON</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the book</td>
<td>That</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>am reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the boy</td>
<td>Whom</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>Saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the system</td>
<td>Which</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>should use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the song</td>
<td>That</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>want to sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the novel</td>
<td>That</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>have read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the restaurant</td>
<td>where(in which)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>ate dinner last night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the month</td>
<td>when(on which)</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>will get married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the reason</td>
<td>why (for which)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>did not come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

✓ In this pattern the relative pronoun “*that, whom, which*” can be dropped.

✓ *That* can be used for person and things.
Furthermore, Suroso (2013:63) also classifies two patterns of relative clause using whose. The use of whose in relative clause is to state that noun before whose is preceded noun possession. In Bahasa Indonesia, this pattern can be translated with “yang…..nya”. the pattern is categorized into two, without subject and with subject.

a. Without subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>WHOSE</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>VERB/BE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the man</td>
<td></td>
<td>house</td>
<td>was damaged by the earth quake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the boy</td>
<td></td>
<td>cycle</td>
<td>was broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the girl</td>
<td></td>
<td>book</td>
<td>was left in the office.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. with subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>WHOSE</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the girl</td>
<td></td>
<td>houses</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>saw last night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the students</td>
<td></td>
<td>village</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>will visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td>car</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>borrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. The Types of Relative Clause

Swam (1980:526-528) explains relative clause is divided into two types, those are identifying relative clause and non-identifying relative clause.

a. Identifying Relative Clause

Identifying relative clause is a relative clause which identifies the noun it refers to – that is to say, it tells us which person or thing is being talked about. Example: There is the woman who tried to steal your cat. (The relative clause identifies the woman – it tells us which woman is
meant). Identifying relative clause is also called defining relative clause or restrictive relative clause.

b. Non-Identifying Relative Clause

Non-identifying relative clause is a relative clause which does not identify the noun it refers to (because we already know which person or thing is meant). Example: *There is Hannah Smith, who tried to steal my cat.* (the relative clause, *who tried to steal my cat*, does not identify the person – she is already identified by the name Hannah Smith). Non-identifying relative clause is also called non-restricted relative clause.