

## **THE SYNTAX ANALYSIS IN RELATIVE CLAUSE FOUND IN THE NOVEL “THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ”**

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### **Abstract**

The paper analyzed syntax in relative clause found in the novel “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”. This research aims to analyze the syntax structure in the relative clause and find out the types of relative clauses found in the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”. This is library research with qualitative method. The data source of this study was “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”, a literary work of kid story by Lyman Frank Baum. The theory of relative clauses that was proposed by Quirk (1985) and Sneddon (1996) was used to conduct the data. Furthermore, the researcher used the theory proposed by Brown and Miller to analyze the syntax structure. The data were taken from the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”. The type of relative clause found is restrictive relative clause with the relative pronoun who.

**Keywords:** Relative clause, syntax, tree diagram

### **INTRODUCTION**

A literary work is in non-dramatic textual works with or without illustration. Computer programs and databases can also be considered literary works. One of literary works is the novel entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. It is a kid storytelling about Dorothy and her Aunt Em. In the novel entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, the researcher found that there are many data in relative clauses. The data of relative clauses are interested to be analyzed using the tree diagram in order to know about the syntax analysis.

An idea, a question, and a statement are expressed by words, and as we know that there is a subject and verb in the sentence. Phrases and sentences are usually built up of constituent series and they can serve as grammatical functions. This can be seen that the arrangement and the form of words are related in a sentence. Some words that can build sentences in English are as one unit. In a sentence, there are subject, verb, complement, object, and adverbial (SVCOA).

Comrie (1990) stated that a clause is independent and dependent. An Independent clause can be a clause standing alone as a simple sentence. Meanwhile, a dependent clause cannot stand alone as a sentence although there is a subject and a verb in it. The types of dependent clauses are categorized into adverbial clauses, noun clauses, and adjective clauses. A noun clause is a subordinate clause used as a noun in a sentence. There are three main structural types of clauses that are analyzed. The finite clause, nonfinite clause, and verbless clause are parts of it that are analyzed. The verb element in finite is called a finite clause. A nonfinite clause can be a clause in which the verb element is non-finite. For example, it can be seen in to-infinitive, bare infinitive, -ing participle, and -ed

participle. A verbless clause can be a clause in which there is no verb element, but it is nevertheless capable of being analyzed into clause of elements.

Brown and Miller (1990) stated that dependent clauses can fill grammatical functions in a sentence. Based on their functions, there are some types of dependent clauses that can be classified into some types, those are noun clause, adverb clause, and adjective clause. A dependent clause that can function as a noun in the sentence is stated as a noun clause. A relative clause is as a subordinate clause that is also used in order to modify a noun or pronoun found in the main clause. A relative clause is also used in the level of phrase. This can be found in a relative pronoun, especially in that, who, which, or whose. In English, the relative clause is also classified into two categories; restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining. In a relative clause, a relative pronoun occurs in the clause initially. In a restrictive relative clause, the sentence gives the hearer sufficient information and in a non-restrictive relative clause, a piece of additional information is provided.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher has the purpose of analyzing the text. The first is to analyze the types of relative clauses found in the novel entitled "*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*". The second is to analyze the syntax structure in relative clauses found in the novel. The syntax structure is analyzed by using the tree diagram and using the theory proposed by Brown and Miller. In analyzing the types of a relative clause, the researcher used the theory proposed by Quirk.

The theory used to analyze the types of relative clauses is the theory proposed by Comrie (1990), they are restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining. In a relative clause, the relative pronoun can be found initially. The theories are chosen because they can analyze the types of relative clauses found in the data source. This research used qualitative method because the results of data analysis were described descriptively. The theory used to analyze syntax in the tree diagram is the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1990). The tree diagrams were analyzed in order to know the syntax structure found in the relative clauses.

Relative clauses are usually placed after a noun phrase. It can give some information related to the person or thing indicated by noun phrase. The connection that is located between the noun phrase in the main clause is in the main clause. It is known as the antecedent and the relative pronoun in the relative clause. Restrictive relative clauses are connected to the head and it denotes a limitation on the reference of the antecedent. On the contrary, non-restrictive clauses provides additional information and do not further define the antecedent.

The relative pronoun is different from personal pronoun. The sentence that contains relative pronoun is placed at the beginning of the clause. It can be subject, complement, adverbial, postmodifier, prepositional complement, or object (Quirk et al, 1985: 365).

The head of a relative clause functions in two different clauses in the relative clause construction. The term head is restricted to the noun phrase in question because it occurs in the main clause. However, it plays role in the restricting clause, for example relative clause in the sense of the embedded (subordinate) clause Comrie (1981). The head noun can be seen in the embedded sentence in the normal position or with the normal case

marking for a noun phrase. In pronoun-retention type, the head noun remains in the embedded sentence in pronominal form. The head noun appears in a modified or reduced form, in one of the two clauses. In non-reduction, the head appears in full in the embedded sentence, in the normal position. In the pronoun-retention type, the head noun is in the embedded sentence in pronominal form.

**METHOD**

Library research strategy was used to collect the data. The technique of collecting data was done by doing note taking, reading and observing. The process of collecting data were done by reading the entire novel in order to understand the story of the novel and to observe the possibility of the data that could be taken from the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”. Firstly, the entire novel was read in order to get complex sentence containing relative clauses. Then, it was continued to select the data that is based on the problems discussed in this research study. Finally, the types of relative clauses were classified and continued to analyze the syntax structure in the tree diagram.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

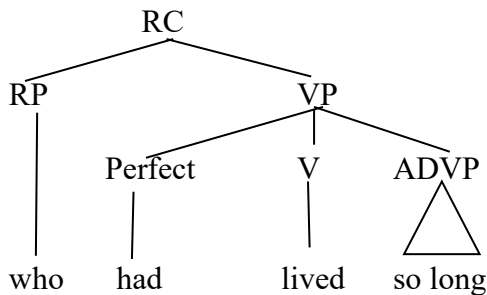
The data of relative clauses were analyzed based on their types and continue to analyze syntax in tree diagram. The data presented below including the tree diagram analysis.

*Case 1*

A little girl who had lived so long.

Relative Clause C:    who    had lived    so long  
                                   S                    V                    C

SL:

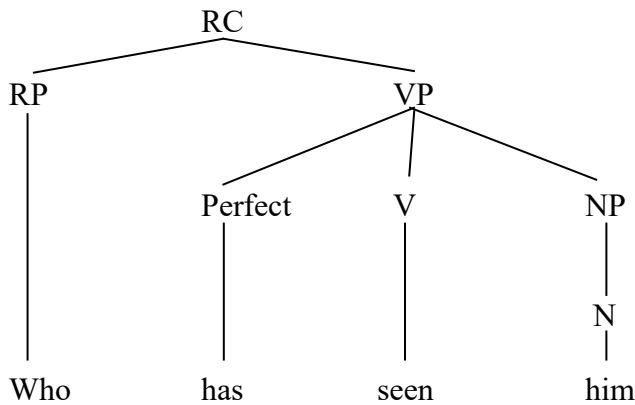


The example in case 1 above is a kind of restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. In restrictive relative clause, the relative pronoun has the function as a subject. The relative clause in case 1 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*had lived*), and adverb phrase (*so long*). Verb phrase (*had lived*) consists of perfect (*had*) followed by verb (*lived*).

Relative clauses *who had lived so long* is found after a noun phrase a little girl. It usually provides some information related to the person or thing indicated by that noun phrase. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who had lived so long*. Relative pronoun *who* in case 1 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence which contains relative pronoun is placed at the beginning of the clause. Relative pronoun *who*



SL:



The example in case 3 above is categorized as restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. In restrictive relative clause in case 3 above, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in case 3 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*has seen him*), and noun phrase (*him*). Verb phrase (*has seen*) consists of perfect (*has*) followed by verb (*seen*).

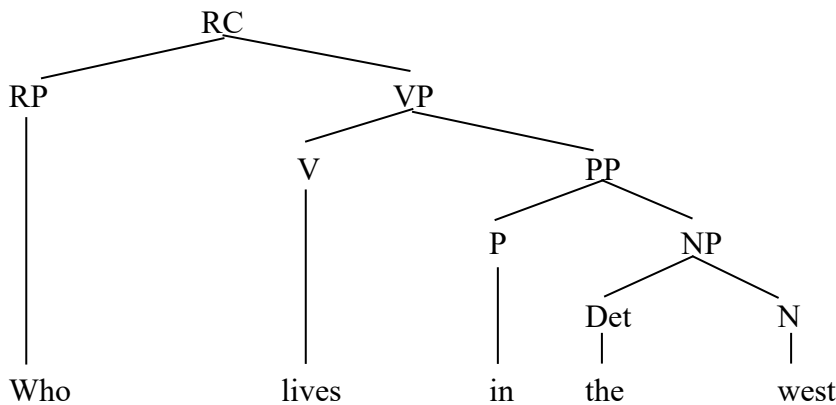
Relative clauses *who has seen him* is found after a noun phrase *any living person*. It indicates some information related to the person or thing indicated by that noun phrase. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who has seen him*. Relative pronoun *who* in case 3 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence containing relative pronoun is at the beginning of the clause. Relative pronoun *who* functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who has seen him* is stated as restrictive relative clause, Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who has seen him* is stated as relative pronoun type. Comrie (1981) stated that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Case 4

There is but one wicked Witch in all the Land of Oz the one who lives in the West."(29)

Relative Clause C: who lives in the West.  
                           S    V    C

SL:



Relative clause *who lives in the West* in case 4 above is categorized as restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. In restrictive relative clause







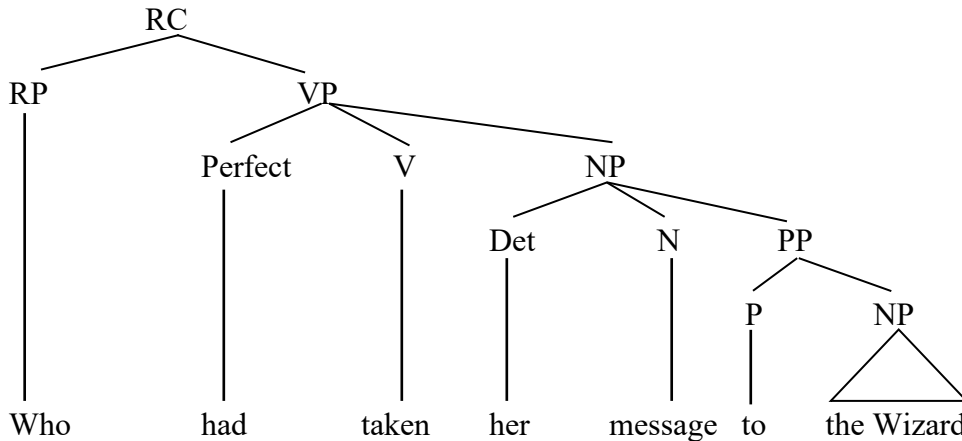


*the Witch of the North* is stated as restrictive relative clause, Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who has been kissed by the Witch of the North* is stated as relative pronoun type. Comrie (1981) stated that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

Case 9

"Oh, he will see you," said the soldier *who had taken her message to the Wizard*, "although he does not like to have people ask to see him. (150)

SL:



Relative clause *who had taken her message to the Wizard* in case 9 above is categorized as restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. In restrictive relative clause in case 9 above, the relative pronoun functions as a subject. The relative clause in case 9 has the constituent structure of subject (*who*), verb phrase (*had taken*), noun phrase (*her message*) and prepositional phrase (*to the wizard*). Verb phrase consists of perfect (*had*), and a verb (*taken*).

Relative clauses *who had taken her message to the Wizard* is found after a noun phrase *the soldier*. It can indicate some information related to the person or thing indicated by that noun phrase. Relative pronoun *who* introduces relative clause *who had taken her message to the Wizard*. Relative pronoun *who* in case 9 differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence containing relative pronoun is at the beginning of the clause. Relative pronoun *who* functions as the subject. Relative clauses *who had taken her message to the Wizard* is stated as restrictive relative clause, Comrie (1981). An English relative clause *who had taken her message to the Wizard* is stated as relative pronoun type. Comrie (1981) stated that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

**CONCLUSION**

The types of relative clauses found in the data source is restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who*. It concluded that clauses found in the data source are formed by subject, verb and complement. Moreover, clauses are also formed by subject, verb and adverb. This study also concluded that the types of relative clauses found in the data source are restrictive relative clause with relative pronoun *who* as the antecedent. The data source was analyzed using the tree diagram. It has the purpose to analyze the syntax

by using the tree diagram. The head of a relative clause functions in two different clauses in the relative clause construction. The term head is restricted to the noun phrase in question because it occurs in the main clause.

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