

## Subordinate Clause Analysis Found in Part III And IV “*Gulliver’s Travels*” Novel

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**Abstract**— This study aims to find out the types of subordinate clause and the most occurring type of subordinate clause which found in *Gulliver’s Travels* Novel. The quantitative and qualitative method are applied to analysed the data which based on the theory from (Miller, 2002) and supported theory by (Kroeger, 2005). The study found that complement clause, relative clause, and adverbial clause were the types of subordinate clause found in this novel. The complementizers found in the complement clause namely *that*. In the relative clause, the conjunction found such as *which, that, who, whose, whom, how, and Ø*. Meanwhile, the conjunctions found in adverbial clause are *before, where, when* (time), *as* (manner), *although* (concession), and *if, that* (condition). There were total 35 sentences containing subordinate clause found in the novel such as 3 sentences (8,6%) of complement clause, 19 sentences (54,3%) of relative clause, and 13 sentences (37,1%). Therefore, the most occurring type of subordinate clause found in the novel is relative clause as subordinate clause with total 19 sentences (54,3%). Especially, the type of non-restrictive with 15 sentences found.

**Keywords**— subordinate clause; types; *Gulliver’s Travels* Novel

### 1. Introduction

According to (Miller, 2002), clause contains at least a verb and its complements (such as: verb, complements and adjuncts). In clause, there are independent clause (main clause) and dependent clause (subordinate clause). Subordinate clause is meant to add information to the main clause. Hence, it must appear with the main clause. Complement clause, relative clause, and adverbial clause are the types of subordinate clause. In regarding to the clause, to find out the types of subordinate clause and to find out the most occurring type found in the novel of part III and IV “*Gulliver’s Travels*” were the formulated problems in this study. Furthermore, the constituent structures of complex sentence were drawn through tree diagram which means to provide the substation of each type modifying the part of main clause. Here are some abbreviations used in the tree diagram (Kroeger, 2005):

|                          |                           |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Adj (Adjective)          | Dem (Demonstrative)       | Prep (Preposition)        |
| Adv (Adverb)             | Det (Determiner)          | PP (Prepositional Phrase) |
| Adj P (Adjective Phrase) | Inf (Infinitive)          | Pro (Pronoun)             |
| Adv P (Adverb Phrase)    | Inf P (Infinitive Phrase) | V (Verb)                  |
| Aux (Auxiliary)          | N (Noun)                  | VP (Verb Phrase)          |
| Comp (Complementizer)    | NP (Noun Phrase)          | S (Sentence)              |
| Conj (Conjunction)       | Part (Particle)           |                           |

In different with the formulated problems above, there were six researches compare to this study which analysed similar things in terms of subordinate clause. First, (Anggreni, 2017) analysed subordinate clause types, its syntactic structure by presenting tree diagram, as well as its grammatical function, entitled “The Analysis of Subordinate Clause Used in “*Pocket Bali*” Guidebook” using the theory proposed by (Kroeger, 2005). Second, by (Kaefiyah, 2015) in journal entitled “A Syntactic Analysis on Sentences Found in “*Go Diego Go*” Eps. *The Artic Rescue*”. This study aims to analyse sentence structures by tree diagram based on

the theory written by (Aarts, 2001). Third, (Muhdhor, 2016) analysed about the types and form of relative clauses, and its dominant occurrence which found in the novel, entitled “The Analysis of Relative Clauses in Novel of Francus Scott Key Fitzgerald “*The Great Gatsby*”” based on theory by (Greenbaum, 1996). Fourth, (Putra & dkk, 2020) analyzed the types and function of subordinate clause in the novel, entitled Subordinate Clauses in *Adultery* Novel. Theory is proposed by (Miller, 2002), (Eastwood, 1994) in terms of the subordinate types, and (Aarts, 2001) in analyzing the function. Fifth, the study by (Ramadhan & dkk, 2019) aims to show the dominant function and types of adjective clause in Daniel Defoe’s *Robinson Crusoe* entitled An Analysis on Adjective Clause in Daniel Defoe’s *Robinson Crusoe* proposed theory by (Oshima & Hogue, 1999). Sixth, (Setiawan, 2019) analyzed analyzed the errors of subordinate conjunction in students’ in writing recount text and its percentage entitled “An Analysis of Students’ Subordinate Conjunction Errors in Writing Recount Text at The Second Semester of The Eleventh Grade of SMA Gajah Mada Bandar Lampung in The Academic Year of 2018/2019” based on theory proposed by (Djuharie, 2009) and (Barwick, 1999). The last review by (Wahyudi, 2015), he identified and described the types of dependent clause used in the text of Look Ahead 1 as well as identified the most dominant type of dependent clause entitled “An Analysis of Dependent Clauses in *Look Ahead 1*, A Text Book For Senior High School Students Year X”.

The subordinate clause is chosen to be analysed in order to avoid misunderstanding in differentiating the use of subordinating conjunction on each type. *Gulliver’s Travels* Novel is used as the data source in this study, especially the part III and IV of this novel. Due to this novel contains clear sentences that shows subordinate clause of each type which is necessary for this study. Therefore, part III and IV of *Gulliver’s Travels* Novel is suitable media to utilize in order to conduct this study.

## 2. Methods

In this study, an English classic novel that is written by Jonathan Swift entitled *Gulliver’s Travels* was used as the data source. The data were collected in part III and IV of this novel from page 211 - 422. It was published on October 28, 1726. *Gulliver’s Travels* Novel is contained of 423 pages that tells about the story from a doctor called Gulliver. Moreover, the reason for choosing this novel as the data source of this study is it contains the types of subordinate clause especially found in the part III - IV of this novel. Qualitative and quantitative methods were applied in this study. The quantitative was implemented in showing the classified data. Then, it is shown into a table; types of subordinate clause, total data, and percentage of the data. Meanwhile, the qualitative method was implemented in explaining the data analysis using descriptive explanation based on the theory used namely theory of subordinate clause types is adopted from (Miller, 2002) and supported by (Kroeger, 2005) in order to find out and analyse the formulated problems of the study. In conducting the study, there are some systematic techniques used as follows: (1) reading the selected part (Part III - IV) of *Gulliver’s Travels* Novel several times, (2) finding the types of subordinate clause on the data source, (3) underlining the appropriate data, (4) identifying and classifying into the types of subordinate clause, (5) analysing the data by using descriptive explanation and drawing the constituent structure through tree diagram, (6) finding the most occurring subordinate clause type found in the novel, (7) concluding based on the data analysis (finding and discussion session).

## 3. Result and Discussion

This part meant to show the occurrences of the data found in the novel in form of table and to describe and analyze the data. It was classified into the types of subordinate clause based on the theory by (Miller, 2002) and supported by (Kroeger, 2005). The table of occurrences of subordinate clause types is as follow:

TABLE 1  
 THE OCCURRENCES OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSE TYPES

| NO    | The Types of Subordinate Clause | Detail of Types   | The Data Found (Total) | Percentage (%) |
|-------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------|
| 1     | Complement Clause               | 3   | 3                      | 8,6%           |
| 2     | Relative Clause                 | Restrictive (4)<br>Non-restrictive (15)                             | 19                     | 54,3%          |
| 3     | Adverbial Clause                | Time (7), Manner (2)<br>Concession (2), Condition (2)<br>Reason (0) | 13                     | 37,1%          |
| TOTAL |                                 |   | 35                     | 100%           |



Based on the occurrences of subordinate clause types above, three types of subordinate clause were found in part IV of *Gulliver's Travels* Novel such as complement clause, relative clause, and adverbial clause. There were total 35 sentences as the data found in the data source. The table above shows that 3 sentences (8,6%) of complement clause, 19 sentences (54,3%) of relative clause with 4 sentences of restrictive and 15 sentences of non-restrictive. Last type, 13 sentences (37,1%) of adverbial clause with time (7 sentences), manner (2 sentences), concession (2 sentences), and condition (2 sentences) were found in the data source.

The discussion is intended to discuss the formulated problems of this study, namely to find out and analyse the types subordinate clause and to find out the most occurring type of subordinate clause found in the *Gulliver's Travels* Novel part III and IV and were analysed based on the theory proposed by (Miller, 2002) as well as supported by (Kroeger, 2005). The data were shown in form of complex sentence, in order to ensure the use of subordinate clause to the main clause or the part of main clause that contain in the sentence. In addition, the constituent structure of complex sentence is drawn through tree diagram to represent the subordinate clause modifies the main clause or the part of main clause of the sentence.

### A. Subordinate Clause as Complement Clause

Complement clause as subordinate clause appears to complete the main clause of the sentence (Miller, 2002). Usually, it precedes by the complementizer *that*. There were 3 sentences as the data found that consist of complement clause as subordinate clause can be seen as follows:

1. I then absolutely concluded, **that all these appearances could be nothing else but necromancy and magic.** (Swift, 1726: 321)
2. It happened, one morning early, **that my master sent for me by the sorrel nag,** who was his valet. (Swift, 1726: 331)
3. I expected every moment **that my master would accuse the Yahoos of those unnatural appetites in both sexes,** so common among us. (Swift, 1726: 373)

The complement clauses as subordinate clause are indicated by the bolded font. A clause is at least consisted of a verb (Miller, 2002). Therefore, those three clauses are categorized as clause due to they consist of verb such as *be*, *sent*, and *accuse*. The main clauses of those sentences are incomplete sentence due to they need more information to create a complete sentence which is done by the complement clause. It is preceded by the complementizer namely *that*. As the sentences above, each of the complementizer *that* modify the verb of the main clause such as *concluded*, *happened*, and *expected*. The complement clause completes each of the main clause which has function to add more information.

The subordinate clause *that all these appearances could be nothing else but necromancy and magic* modifies the verb *concluded* in the main clause of *I then absolutely concluded*, the subordinate clause *that my master sent for me by the sorrel nag* modifies the verb *happened* in the main clause of *It happened*, and the subordinate clause *that my master would accuse the Yahoos of those unnatural appetites in both sexes* modifies the verb *expected* in the main clause of *I expected every moment*. Therefore, those three clauses are categorized as complement clause. In order to prove the complement clause as subordinate clause modifies the verb, here is the constituent structure of complex sentence (which contain subordinate clause) drawn by tree diagram:

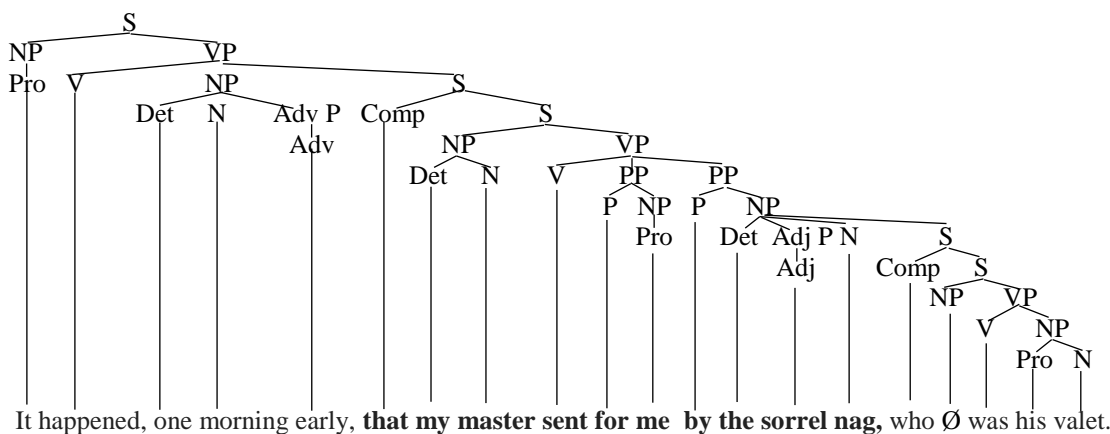


Figure 1  
Complement clause as subordinate clause modifies the main clause of the sentence.

The subordinate clause as represent by S in the third line is drawn as the daughter of VP. It means that the complementizer of the subordinate clause *that* is modifying the main clause of the sentence. In order to add more information to the verb of the main clause.

### B. Subordinate Clause as Relative Clause

The second type of subordinate clause according to (Miller, 2002) is Relative clause. Relative clause as subordinate clause is also known as the adjective clause which modifies the noun of the main clause (Miller, 2002). According to (Kroeger, 2005), there are two types of relative clause as subordinate clause, namely restrictive clause and non-restrictive clause. Hence, there were total 19 sentences consist of relative clause as subordinate clause such as 4 sentences in restrictive clause and 15 sentences in the non-restrictive clause.

#### a) Restrictive

Meanwhile, in restrictive, the noun in the noun phrase of the main clause is modified by the subordinate clause. The noun in the main clause is in terms of general information, therefore, it requires modifying clause “restrictive relative clause” to build clear information about the noun within the noun phrase. It might be indicated by the conjunction *that*, WH – word (what, who, where, when, why, how) or  $\emptyset$ . The 4 sentences of restrictive relative clause as subordinate clause were analysed and discussed that can be seen as follows:

1. My bed was the same dry grass and seaweed **which I intended for fuel.** (Swift, 1726: 217)
2. The despatch came from court about the time **we expected.** (Swift, 1726: 285)
3. But here it was with the utmost difficulty **that I brought him to apprehend** what I meant. (Swift, 1726: 356)
4. I am not ignorant **how much I have been censured for mentioning this last particular.** (Swift, 1726: 400)

Each of the sentences above contains restrictive relative clause as subordinate clause. The subordinate clauses are categorized as clauses, because each of them consists of verb namely *intended*, *expected*, *brought* and *censured*. The noun within the noun phrase in the main clause such as *dry grass and seaweed*, *the time*, *the utmost difficulty* and *ignorant* which are modified by the restrictive relative clause. The modifying clauses are preceded by *that*,  $\emptyset$ , *which*, and WH – word *how*. The noun in these sentences are general thing that required an additional information to build a clarity to the meaning. Therefore, the subordinate clauses here have function to give more information about the noun within the noun phrase.

*The time* in the main clause is modified by the subordinate clause *we expected*. The noun in the main clause *But here it was with the utmost difficulty* is modified the subordinate clause *that I brought him to apprehend*. The noun in the main clause *I am not ignorant* is modified by the subordinate clause *how much I have been censured for mentioning this last particular*. Therefore, those clauses are categorized as restrictive relative clause as subordinate clause. In order to prove the restrictive relative clause as subordinate clause modifies the noun head of the noun phrase, here is the constituent structure of complex sentence (which contain subordinate clause) drawn by tree diagram:

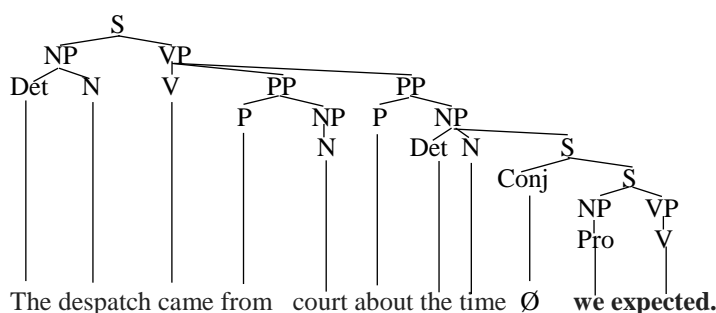


Figure 2  
 Relative clause (restrictive) as subordinate clause modifies the main clause of the sentence.

The relative clause (restrictive) as subordinate clause is represent by S that is drawn as the daughter of NP (Noun Phrase). It means that the complementizer of the subordinate clause  $\emptyset$  is modifying the main clause of the sentence, in order to give clear information to the head noun (due to the noun in restrictive relative clause requires additional explanation). According to (Miller, 2002), relative clause can directly follow its head noun. It means it might be without any of conjunction.

**b) Non-restrictive**

In non-restrictive, the subordinate clause that modify the noun of the main clause could be identified independently. It means that the subordinate clause is giving more information to the background of noun in the main clause. The non-restrictive relative clause is written after comma and introduced by WH – word (Kroeger, 2005). There were 6 sentences as the representative data that contain non-restrictive relative clause as subordinate clause, that can be seen as follows:

1. Next, I saw Hannibal passing the Alps, **who told me** "he had not a drop of vinegar in his camp". (Swift, 1726: 273)
2. Among others, there was one person, **whose case appeared a little singular.** (Swift, 1726: 281)
3. I was able to invent names for my parents, **whom I pretended** to be obscure people in the province of Gelderland. (Swift, 1726: 304)
4. There was another point, **which a little perplexed him at present.** (Swift, 1726: 349)
5. The curiosity and impatience of my master were so great, **that he spent many hours of his leisure to instruct me.** (Swift, 1726: 329)
6. The author has notice given him by his master, **that he must depart from the country.** (Swift, 1726: 391)

The subordinate clauses above are categorized as clause, because each of them at least contains a verb, such as *told*, *appeared*, *pretended*, *perplexed*, *spent*, and *depart*. The main clauses of the sentences are modified by the existence of the non-restrictive relative clause, especially their noun within the noun phrase, such as *Hannibal*, *one person*, *my parents*, *another point*, *my master*, and notice which are modified by the subordinate clause. The modifying clauses of non-restrictive here are indicated by WH – word, namely *who*, *whose*, *whom*, as well as *that* and *which*. All of the non-restrictive relative clauses are preceded by comma and function as additional information. Due to the noun of the main clause gives clear information already and can be identified independently.

The non-restrictive relative clause *that he spent many hours of his leisure to instruct me* modifies the noun phrase in the main clause *The curiosity and impatience of my master were so great*. The non-restrictive relative clause *which a little perplexed him at present* modifies the noun phrase in the main clause *There was another point*. The non-restrictive relative clause *whose case appeared a little singular* modifies the noun phrase in the main clause *Among others, there was one person*. Therefore, the modifying clauses contain in the sentences are categorized as the non-restrictive relative clause as subordinate clause. In order to prove the relative clause (non-restrictive) as subordinate clause modifies the noun in the main clause, here is the constituent structure of subordinate clause of complex sentence (which contain subordinate clause) drawn by tree diagram:

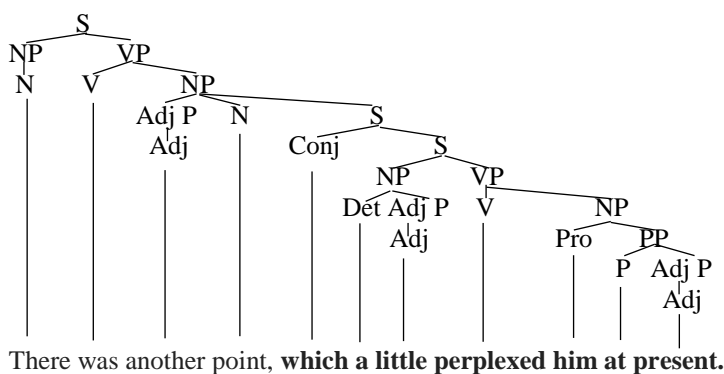


Figure 3  
Relative clause (non-restrictive) as subordinate clause modifies the main clause of the sentence.

It shows that the subordinate clause is drawn as the daughter of NP. It means that the conjunction of the relative clause *which* is modifying the head noun of the noun phrase *another point*. In order to give additional information to the *time* in the main clause due to *the time* has already clear meaning.

**C. Subordinate Clause as Adverbial Clause**

According to (Miller, 2002), the last type of subordinate clause is adverbial clause. It has function to modify the whole clause in the main clause which give some additional information to it. The adverbial clause as subordinate clause is divided into five types namely reason, time, concession, manner, and

condition. However, the type of reason in adverbial clause is not found in the novel. Whereas, only time, manner, concession, and condition types are found in the novel. Total 13 sentences found in the novel as the types of adverbial clause as subordinate clause.

**a) Time**

It provides an additional information (as the subordinate clause to the main clause of the sentence) on how something (as the main clause) has done related to the time (Miller, 2002). In this discussion, there were 4 sentences as the representative data that contain subordinate clause, can be seen as follows:

1. I lay all night in the cave **where I had lodged my provisions.** (Swift, 1726: 217)
2. **When parties in a state are violent,** he offered a wonderful contrivance to reconcile them. (Swift, 1726: 264)
3. This labour took up several days' conversation, **before he was able to comprehend me.** (Swift, 1726: 342)
4. In his company, my first business was to go to that part of the coast **where my rebellious crew had ordered me to be set on shore.** (Swift, 1726: 399)

The subordinate clauses above are categorized as clause, due to each of them contains at least a verb, such as *lodged, are, was* and *ordered*. The main clauses of the sentences are modified whole clause by the adverbial clause of time. The subordinate clauses of time found in the novel are indicated by conjunction *when, before* and *where*. The adverbial clause as subordinate clause especially in time type is preceded by the main clause in the sentence. And also, the adverbial clause as subordinate clause can precede the main clause. In here, they have function to give an information in terms of time happened.

The adverbial clause of time *When parties in a state are violent* is preceding and modifying the main clause, *he offered a wonderful contrivance to reconcile them*. The adverbial clause of time *before he was able to comprehend me* modifies the whole main clause of *This labour took up several days' conversation*. Meanwhile, the whole main clause of *In his company, my first business was to go to that part of the coast* is modified by the adverbial clause of *where my rebellious crew had ordered me to be set on shore*. Therefore, those clauses above are categorized as the time of adverbial clause as subordinate clause. In order to prove the adverbial clause of time as subordinate clause modifies the whole main clause, here is the constituent structure of subordinate clause of complex sentence (which contain subordinate clause) drawn by tree diagram:

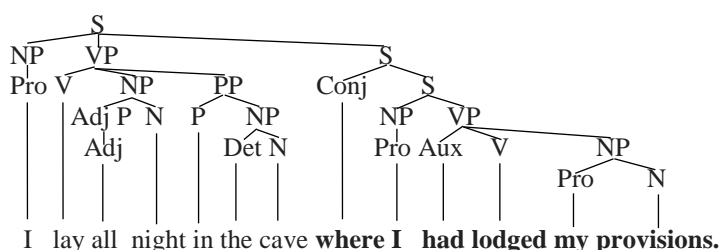


Figure 4  
 Adverbial clause of time as subordinate clause modifies the main clause of the sentence.

The adverbial clause of time modifies the whole main clause which is symbolized by S that placed in the second line as the daughter of mother node S. It means that the conjunction of the subordinate clause *where* is modifying the main clause of the sentence.

**b) Manner**

The adverbial clause of manner represents on how the way of someone's though appears in the main clause (Miller, 2002). In this discussion, there were 2 sentences that contain adverbial clause as subordinate clause, can be seen as follows:

1. In each bladder was a small quantity of dried peas, or little pebbles, **as I was afterwards informed.** (Swift, 1726: 222)
2. **As the wafer digested,** the tincture mounted to his brain, bearing the proposition along with it. (Swift, 1726: 259)

The subordinate clauses above are categorized as clause, due to each of them contains at least a verb, such as *was* and *digested*. The main clauses of the sentences are modified whole clause by the adverbial clause of manner. The subordinate clauses of manner found in the novel are indicated by conjunction *as*. The





The tree diagram explains that the adverbial clause of concession placed in the second line (represent by S). It is drawn as the daughter of S (Sentence). It means that the conjunction of the subordinate clause *although* modifies the main clause of the sentence. In order to give different statement from the main clause.

**d) Condition**

The condition of adverbial clause is functioned to give an information about the possible situation (as the main clause) and its consequence (as the subordinate clause) (Miller, 2002). In this discussion, there were 2 sentences that contain subordinate clause, can be seen as follows:

1. I continued at home with my wife and children about five months, in a very happy condition, **if I could have learned the lesson of knowing** when I was well. (Swift, 1726, 309)
2. He gained so far upon me, **that I ventured to look out of the back window.** (Swift, 1726, 410)

The subordinate clauses above are categorized as clause, due to each of them contains at least a verb, such as *learned* and *ventured*. The main clauses of the sentences are modified by the adverbial clause of condition. The subordinate clauses of condition here are indicated by conjunction *if* and *that*. The adverbial clause as subordinate clause especially in the condition type is preceded by the conjunction that modifies the whole main clause in the sentence. They have function to give an information in terms of the consequence of the main clause.

The main clause of *I continued at home with my wife and children about five months, in a very happy condition* is modified the whole clause by the subordinate clause *if I could have learned the lesson of knowing*. And the main clause of *He gained so far upon me* is modified by the adverbial clause of condition *that I ventured to look out of the back window*. Therefore, those clauses above are categorized as the condition of adverbial clause. In order to prove the adverbial clause as subordinate clause modifies the whole main clause, here is the constituent structure of complex sentence (which contain subordinate clause) drawn by tree diagram:

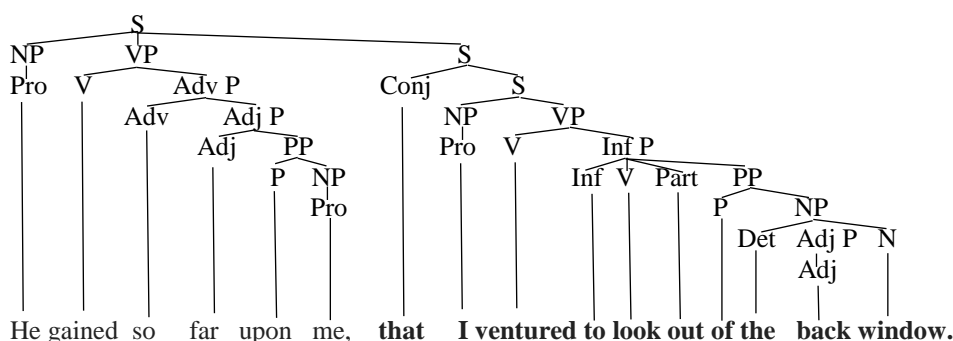


Figure 7  
 Adverbial clause of condition as subordinate clause modifies the main clause of the sentence.

The tree diagram explains the adverbial clause of condition modifies the whole main clause which is symbolized by S as the daughter of mother node S (Sentence). It means that the conjunction of the subordinate clause *that* is modifying the main clause of the sentence. It has function to add an information about the consequence of the main clause.

**D. The Most Occurring Type of Subordinate Clause Found in The Part III and IV “Gulliver’s Travels” Novel**

Based on the classifying, analysing and the table above, there were three types found in the novel such as complement clause, relative clause, and adverbial clause. There were 35 sentences found in the data source. The data showed that there were 3 sentences (8,6%) consisted of complement clause as subordinate clause, total 19 sentences (54,3%) that consisted of relative clause as subordinate clause which is divided into two types namely restrictive and non-restrictive. In restrictive, there were 4 sentences found. Meanwhile, in non-restrictive, 15 sentences were found in the data source. The last type found in the novel was total 13 sentences (37,1%) that consisted of adverbial clause as subordinate clause. Actually, adverbial clause has five types, although, only four types of adverbial clause were found in the data source, namely 7 sentences found in time, 2 sentences in manner, 2 sentences in concession, and 2 sentences in condition. In conclusion, the most occurring type of subordinate clause found in the novel of part III - IV “Gulliver’s Travels” was



**relative clause as subordinate clause** which were found total 19 sentences in the novel, especially, the non-restrictive relative clause with 15 sentences.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above, it was found that there were 35 sentences consist of subordinate clause such as complement clause, relative clause, and adverbial clause. Each of the type has different function in terms of modifying the main clause of the sentence. Complement clause as subordinate clause modifies the verb in the main clause which can be identified with the complementizer *that*. Relative clause as subordinate clause is divided into two types namely non-restrictive and restrictive. Non-restrictive modifies the noun and can be identified independently, whereas, restrictive modifies the common noun (which makes it need additional information) and it does not use any of punctuation (e.g. comma). They are identified by the modifying clause *which, that, who, whose, whom, how, and Ø*. The adverbial clause as subordinate clause as the whole main clause modifier are found in this novel such as *before, where, when* (time), *as* (manner), *although* (concession), and *if, that* (condition) are indicated as the conjunction of time of adverbial clause. Meanwhile, the adverbial clause of reason is not found in the part of III and IV of this novel.

The types of subordinate clause were found in part III and IV of *Gulliver's Travels* Novel such as complement clause, relative clause, and adverbial clause. There were total 15 sentences as the data found in the data source, such as: 3 sentences (8,6%) of complement clause, 19 sentences (54,3%) of relative clause with 4 sentences of restrictive and 15 sentences of non-restrictive. And 13 sentences (37,1%) of adverbial clause which consist of with time (7 sentences), manner (2 sentences), concession (2 sentences), and condition (2 sentences). Therefore, the most occurring type of subordinate clause is relative clause with 19 sentences total (54,3%), especially in non-restrictive relative clause with 15 sentences found.

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