

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Meningkatkan Kemandirian dan Peran Partai Politik dalam Pelaksanaan Pemerintahan

Online Peer Review in the Teaching of Writing: A Preliminary Model

Pengembangan Modul Penerapan Teori Graph Berbasis ICT sebagai Pedoman PKL
Mahasiswa Jurusan Matematika di Industri

Pemanfaatan Teknologi Multimedia dalam Pembelajaran Matematika

Pengembangan Media Monopoli Edukatif melalui Metode Permainan
untuk Pembelajaran Trigonometri di Kelas X SMA

Applying Outdoor Learning Model to Learn Speaking to University Students

Peningkatan Kemampuan Membuat Proposal Penelitian melalui Pembelajaran
Model Tandır pada Mahasiswa Prodi PPKn

Pengaruh Motivasi, Disiplin Kerja, dan Gaya Kepemimpinan terhadap Kinerja Karyawan

Peranan Orang Tua dalam Mengatasi Kenakalan Remaja

Penerapan Pembelajaran PQ4R pada Materi Peran Guru Profesional
dalam Pembelajaran Mata Kuliah Profesi Kependidikan

Understanding the Field in the Employment Contract Agreement
of Variety Woods and Greenheart LTD

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untuk Meningkatkan Pemahaman Mahasiswa

Penerapan Strategi Pembelajaran Creatif Problem Solving
untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berfikir Kreatif Mahasiswa

Complex Sentences Found in the Jakarta Post

Indirect and Direct Instructions in Vocabulary Subject

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Ketua Penyunting

Kadeni

Wakil Ketua Penyunting

Syaiful Rifa'i

Penyunting Pelaksana

R. Hendro Prasetyanto

Udin Erawanto

Riki Suliana

Prawoto

Penyunting Ahli

Miranu Triantoro

Masruri

Karyati

Nurhadi

Pelaksana Tata Usaha

Yunus

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Sunardi

Alamat Penerbit/Redaksi: STKIP PGRI Blitar, Jalan Kalimantan No. 49 Blitar, Telepon (0342)801493. Langganan 2 nomor setahun Rp 50.000,00 ditambah ongkos kirim Rp 5.000.00. Uang langganan dapat dikirim dengan wesel ke alamat Tata Usaha.

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Daftar Isi

Meningkatkan Kemandirian dan Peran Partai Politik dalam Pelaksanaan Pemerintahan	1
<i>Miranu Triantoro</i>	
Online Peer Review in the Teaching of Writing: A Preliminary Model	9
<i>Ratna Nurlia</i>	
Pengembangan Modul Penerapan Teori Graph Berbasis ICT sebagai Pedoman PKL Mahasiswa Jurusan Matematika di Industri	15
<i>Sapti Wahyuningsih dan Darmawan Satyananda</i>	
Pemanfaatan Teknologi Multimedia dalam Pembelajaran Matematika	25
<i>Tatiek Ismiasri</i>	
Pengembangan Media Monopoli Edukatif melalui Metode Permainan untuk Pembelajaran Trigonometri di Kelas X SMA	35
<i>Allen Jesica dan Aning WidaYanti</i>	
Applying Outdoor Learning Model to Learn Speaking to University Students	46
<i>Andreas</i>	
Peningkatan Kemampuan Membuat Proposal Penelitian melalui Pembelajaran Model Tandur pada Mahasiswa Prodi PPKn	55
<i>Ekbal Santoso</i>	
Pengaruh Motivasi, Disiplin Kerja, dan Gaya Kepemimpinan terhadap Kinerja Karyawan	63
<i>Kadeni</i>	
Peranan Orang Tua dalam Mengatasi Kenakalan Remaja	71
<i>Kusnul Khotimah</i>	
Penerapan Pembelajaran PQ4R pada Materi Peran Guru Profesional dalam Pembelajaran Mata Kuliah Profesi Kependidikan	77
<i>Masruri</i>	
Understanding the Field in the Employment Contract Agreement of Variety Woods and Greenheart LTD	82
<i>Ratna Kurnianingsih</i>	
Implementasi Langkah-langkah Polya pada Materi Validitas Pembuktian untuk Meningkatkan Pemahaman Mahasiswa	89
<i>Sitta Khoirin Nisa</i>	
Penerapan Strategi Pembelajaran Creatif Problem Solving untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berfikir Kreatif Mahasiswa	95
<i>Udin Erawanto</i>	
Complex Sentences Found in the Jakarta Post	103
<i>Varia Virdania Virdaus</i>	
Indirect and Direct Instructions in Vocabulary Subject	111
<i>Wiratno</i>	

COMPLEX SENTENCES FOUND IN THE JAKARTA POST

Varia Virdania Virdaus
Universitas Narotama Surabaya

Abstak: Objek penelitian ini adalah kalimat majemuk yang di temukan di surat kabar *Jakarta Post* dan pertanyaan penelitiannya adalah 1) jenis kalimat majemuk apa yang ditemukan di berita criminal surat kabar *Jakarta Post*, 2) kalimat majemuk apa yang sering dipakai di berita criminal. Metode penelitian yang di pakai adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Objek penelitian ini adalah kalimat majemuk yang ada di dalam berita criminal *Jakarta Post*. Hasil penelitian: : *Noun clause* berjumlah 67 (38.95%) di ikuti oleh *defining adjective clause (person)* 48 (27.90%), ke tiga adalah *adverbial clause of time* 30 (17.44%), ke empat adalah *defining adjective clause (thing)* 18 (10.46%).Ke lima *adverbial clause of time* 4 (2.32%). Ke enam adalah *defining adjective clause (place)* 4 (2.32%). Terakhir adalah *defining adjective clause (time)* 1 (0.58%).

Kata kunci: kalimat majemuk, anak kalimat pengganti kata sifat, anak klaimat pengganti kata keterangan, anak kalimat pengganti kata benda

Abstak: The object of the study was complex sentences found criminal news of the *Jakarta Post* and the research questions were as follow : 1)what kinds of complex sentence found criminal news of The *Jakarta Post*, 2) what complex sentences frequently appeared in criminal news of the *Jakarta Post*, while the purposes were as follows : 1) to find out the kinds of complex sentences and 2) to find out the frequency of occurrence of complex sentences found in criminal news. The research of method of this study was descriptive quantitative. The object of this study was complex sentences found criminal news of The *Jakarta Post*. The result of the analysis could be summarized as follows: noun clauses 67 (38.95%) then followed by defining adjective clause (person) 48 (27.90%), the third was adverbial clause of time 30 (17.44%), fourth was defining adjective clause (thing) 18 (10.46%). fifth was adverbial clause of time 4 (2.32%). Sixth was defining adjective clause (place) 4 (2.32%). The last was defining adjective clause (time) 1 (0.58%).

Keywords: complex sentences, adjective clauses, adverb clauses, noun clauses

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, English is the language most widely used, both in international communication and in the development of sciences. Besides, English is a foreign language in Indonesia that must be learned. That is why En-

glish language is included into the school curriculum ranging from Junior High School up to University.

According to Chomsky (2002; 15), Language is a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a

finite set of elements, while Frank (1972:220) states that a sentence contains two types, such as: first, *by meaning- a sentence is a complete though* . Second, *by function- a sentence consist of subject and predicate*. However, if both the terms are combined: *a sentence is full combination of words containing a subject and a predicate with a finite verb* . A complex sentence has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses, for example: *although I like cartoon film, I hate horror ones*. In writing, the use of complex sentence is very important in producing more efficient and effective sentences.

However, complex sentence is not easy for the students to learn. Because it has complexity of the clauses it has subject, verb, object, complement, adverb and one or more dependent clauses. It also needs a number or relevant elements of the grammar to construct each clause. It means that complex sentences need the student's broader knowledge of grammar, and in order to develop the student's knowledge of complex sentence, the writer was interested in conducting a further research on complex sentence structure of English in particular use of the complex sentence existed in *Criminal News of the Jakarta Post*. The research questions: 1) What kinds of complex sentences are found in Criminal News of The Jakarta Post. 2) What complex sentences frequently appear in Criminal News of The Jakarta Post.

Theoretical Bases

Noun Clause

A noun clause consists of subject and predicate it can function as a noun. Noun clauses are very often introduced by *that* and are therefore often called *that* clauses, not all clause are *that* clauses. Azar, 1989 states a noun clause is dependent clause and can't stand alone as a sentence, it must be contacted to an independent (main clause), while Frank (1972:283) states that there are four noun clauses, they are, noun clause derived from a

statement, question, request, and exclamation.

Noun Clause in Statement

Noun clauses in statements are introduced by conjunction *that*. Noun clauses may have any nominal function except that of object of a preposition. That noun clause is used as subjects of sentences only with certain verb. The most common of these verbs are linking verb, especially *be*. For example, *that the child's fever has gone down is very encouraging*.

Verb Followed by That Noun Clauses

That noun clause occurs most frequently as objects of verbs. Such as verbs usually have subjects that refer to human beings. They are chiefly verbs of indirect speech and verbs expressing mental activities. Verb for indirect speech: admit, (dis)agree, allege, announce, argue, assert, assure, aver, boast, claim, complain, confess, convince, declare, deny, explain, foretell, hint, inform, insist, maintain, notify, persuade, pray, predict, proclaim, promise, relate, remark, remind, say, state, swear, teach, tell, threaten, warn. With some of these verbs, indirect objects may precede that clause in above, for example, *she taught her son that he must be honest and fair with everyone*. Verbs of mental activities are as follows: ascertain, assume, believe, calculate, care, conceive, conclude, consider, convince, decide, discover, doubt, dream, expect, fancy, feel, find out, forget, grant, guess, hear, hold, hope, imagine, indicate, know, judge, learn, mean, mind, notice, perceive, presume, pretend, prove, question realize, recall, reckon, reflect, rejoice, remember, reveal, see, show, suppose, surmise, think, trust, understand, wish. Some of the verbs in the list just give may be use in the passive with that clause as their grammatical subjects. For example, *that one race is more inherently intelligent than another race has never been proven*.

According to Downing and Lock (2006; 46), clauses as subjects are used only in informal style in English. In everyday use, they are more acceptable if they are preceded by the

fact. That clause thus becomes complement in a nominal group functioning a subject, for example: *the fact that failed his driving test suppressed everybody*.

Omission of That

In formal speech, *that* is frequently omitted from object clauses if the meaning is clear without it. For example, *he says (that) they plan to come to the dance*

That Clauses After Wish

It is often certain subjunctive forms similar to those in unreal conditions. These forms are use when the wish is impossible to realize. The *wish* refers to present time (past subjunctive form). For example, *I wish (that) I were at the beach now*. The *wish* refers to past time (past perfect form). For example, *I wish (or wished) (that) I had been at the beach yesterday*.

Noun Clause of Request

Like noun clauses from statement, noun clauses from requests are introduced by *that*. Such as clauses occur, most frequently as subject of verb that often combines with the idea of requesting degree of urgency, advisability or desirability. Such as, *advise, ask, beg, command, desire, forbid, insist, move, purpose, recommend, request, require, stipulate, suggest, urge*.

The verbs in noun clauses from requests usually take present subjunctive form. For example, *he is requesting that a company car be place at his hospital*. In such sentences, the auxiliary should may be an informal alternative form for the present subjunctive, especially if the request is not of strongly imperative nature. For example, *the doctor recommended (or advised, suggested) that he should a vacation*.

Position of Noun Clauses

Noun clauses appear in the same position as noun, that is, subject appears before

the verb, object after the verb, etc. like noun. Noun clauses objects may occupy initial position for greater emphasis. For example, *why he had to buy three suits instead of one I will never understand*.

Noun clauses indirect speech may appear the beginning or end of the sentence. Initial position: *if you want, we can buy a new car, he said to his wife*. Final position: *he said to his wife, if you want, we can buy a new car*. The verb of saying or asking may also use in mid-position with noun clause in direct speech, example: *if you want, he said to his wife, we can buy a new car*.

Punctuation of Noun Clauses

Just as no punctuation sets off noun as subjects or objects, so no punctuation sets off noun clauses in these functions. For example, *he said that he had lost his wallet*.

Adjective Clause

An adjective clause (or relative clause) consists of subject and predicate that modifies a preceding noun or pronoun (its antecedent). Adjective clause uses pronoun to connect the dependent clause to independent clause. The adjective clause pronouns are *who, whom, which, that* and *whose*. Adjective clause pronoun is also call relative pronoun. According to Frank (1972:47), there are five types of adjective clause: a person, a thing, a time, a place and a reason.

Types of Adjective Clause

An adjective clause may be classified according to the antecedent that introductory word refers to.

Examples:

Noun antecedent meaning: *A person*

Relative pronoun: *who (whom or whose) that*.

Introductory word functioning as:

Subject: *he paid the money to the main who (or that) had done the work*.

Object of verb: he paid the man whom (or that) he had hired.

Object of preposition: he paid the man from whom he had borrowed the money. Possessive adjective: this is the girl whose picture you saw.

Noun antecedent meaning: A thing

Relative pronoun: Which, that

Introductory word functioning as:

Subject: here is a book which (or that) describes animals.

Object of verb: the chair which (or that) he broke is being repaired.

Object of preposition: she was wearing the coat for which she had paid \$2,000.

Noun antecedent meaning: A time

Relative pronoun: When: This is year when the Olympic games are held

Noun antecedent meaning: A place

Relative pronoun: Where: Here is the house where I live.

Noun antecedent meaning: A reason

Relative pronoun: Why: Give me one reason why you did that.

Agreement Verb with Antecedent of Relative Pronoun

The verb of the adjective clause agrees with the antecedent in number (a man who runs away is a coward) and person (*it is I who am to blame*). Formal usage requires a plural verb in an adjective clause following one (*that is one of the best films that have (informal has) appeared in a long time*), and singular verb after the only one of the (*that is the only one of the films that has pleased me*). After a collective noun representing a group of persons, relative pronoun that may used when the word is felt as referring to single unit rather than to the individual member of the group. Example, *he spoke to the crowd, which was following him*.

Position of Adjective Clause

The normal position of an adjective clause is immediately after the noun or pronoun to which it refers. However, sometimes a prepositional phrase or participial phrase may intervene. For example, *he greeted all his old friends from Paris, who were delighted to see him again*. Where such as phrase intervene, the antecedent of the adjective clause may be ambiguous. For example, *in the sentence, the dean wrote to the parents of students who had helped with the annual carnival, it is not clear whether the antecedent of who is the parents or the students*.

Occasionally an adjective clause referring to the subject comes after the verb, especially when the antecedent is a pronoun. For example, *everyone came who could afford the price of the ticket*. Such construction may have a literary or event an archaic flavor.

Punctuation of Adjective Clause

According to Longman (1986; 56), there two basic types of adjective clause in English: defining adjective clause and non-defining adjective clause. Defining adjective clause usually follow article, pronoun and there is no coma. Non defining adjective clauses are placed after noun which are definite already, non-defining adjective clause do not therefore define the noun but merely add something to it by giving some more information about it. Unlike defining adjective clause, non-defining adjective clauses are not essential in the sentence can be omitted without causing confusion. Also unlike defining adjective clause, non-defining adjective clauses are separate from their noun commas. The pronoun can never been omitted in a non-defining adjective clause. The construction is fairly in formal and more common written in spoken English.

Abridgment of Adjective Clause

The most usual abridgment of adjective clause is through the use of an auxiliary that substitutes for a part of the predicate of the

main clause. For example, *most people do not work hard, but a person who does gets ahead*. A to or so substituted may also abridge an adjective clause. For example, *anyone who wants to may enter the contest*. Abridgement through reduction of the clause to infinitive form may also occur in an adjective clause. For example, *he borrowed some money with which to buy food*. Possible meaning of adjective clauses illustrated as follow: Cause; *police sought Cause, the man who had stolen the money*. Time; *the day he could leave prison finally arrived*. Place; *there is the house where I used to live*. Contrasts: *our teacher, who is very strict with us in class, is very kind to us outside class*.

Adverb Clause

An adverbial clause consists of a subject and predicate introduced by subordinate conjunction like when, although, because, if. Such a clause may be use in initial position, final position and occasionally in mid-position with the main verb of sentence. A comma usually appears after an introductory clause, but it is much less common before a clause in final position. Initial position in the adverbial clause adds one means of variety to sentence opening. An introductory adverbial clause is usually setting off by commas, especially if the clause is long. This position gives more emphasis to the adverbial clause; it may also relate the clause more closely to the preceding sentence. In addition to mid-position, the adverbial clause must setting off by commas, since it acts as an interrupting element. Adverbial clause in mid-position helps to vary the rhythm of the sentence. Besides, final position the most usual place for the adverbial clause. Adverbial clause of time and place in final position are generally not setting off by commas.

Adverbial clauses usually classified according to the meaning of the conjunctions that introduce them. There ten types of adverbial clause namely, adverbial of time, place, cause, condition, contrast, adversative, purpose, result, comparison, and manner. However, the

writer discusses more detail in adverbial clause of time and place only.

Adverbial Clause of Time

An adverbial clause of time consists of a subject and predicate introduced by subordinate conjunction. Whenever has a greater generalizing force than when. It is equivalent at any time that. Whereas, till a synonym for until, is probably less common in the written language than until is. Till often has a literary or poetic effect. For example, *I will love you till the seas run dry*.

Sometimes as long as is preceded. For example, *you may keep my book for as long as you need it*. Furthermore, now (that) may also express cause, or both time and cause simultaneously. For example, *now that my replacement has come, I can leave*. Once is synonymous with after. Example, *once you have been to Europe, you will always want to go back*. A conditional relationship is also implied this use of once.

Conjunctions in adverbial clauses are as follows: When (ever), While, Since, Before, After, Until, As, Till, As soon as, As long as, Now (that), Once. Examples: I can see you when (ever) I finish my work; She was reading a book while the dinner was cooking; I have not seen him since he returned to the country; They will leave before you get here; After she finished dinner, she went right to bed; Until Mr. Smith got a promotion in our company, I had never noticed him; As he was walking in the park, he noticed a very pretty girl; We'll do nothing further in the matter till we hear from you; I'll go to the post office as soon as I wrap this package; You may keep my book as long as you need it; Now (that) the time has arrive for his vacation, he doesn't want to leave; Once she makes up her mind, she never changes it

An introductory adverbial clause beginning with only or not requires a reversal of subject and verb in the main clause. Example, *not only (or only when) the plane landed did she feel secure*.

Other special intensifiers of conjunction of time are: *Ever since, Right- until, when, before, after*, Long half an hour (or other quantities) immediately *directly- before after*. Not may also precede these intensifiers (except ever). Example, *not right after, not long before*.

Certain adverbial expressions of time may serve as conjunctions, with or without that.

1. Prepositional phrase: (at) the moment (that), by the time (that), (at) the same time (that), during the time (that)
2. Nouns : the year (that), the month (that), every time (that), the next time (that)
3. Adverbs : directly (that), immediately (that), instantly (that)

The conjunction of time *whereat, whereupon* are older forms that are now found mainly in literary prose. For example, *the court jester began to imitate the royal gestures of the king, whereupon (or whereat) the king began to laugh uproariously*. Besides *ere* is an archaic equivalent for *before*. For example, *I will betray thrice ere I die*.

As signifies time in its broadest sense, because the conjunction *as* can express several relationship besides time, it should be used sparingly, especially at the beginning of a sentence. In its use as a conjunction of time, *as* is sometimes a synonym for *when, while*. Example, *I was walking in the park, I saw two men fighting*. *As* may also be synonym with *as soon as*. Example, *he stepped into the house, his children rushed over to greet him*.

When and *while* are often synonymous, *when* connoting time in a broad sense, *while* connoting time that has duration. Example, *I was in Japan, I bought some beautiful pearls*. A *when* clause introducing a definition after a form of *be* should be avoided in formal usage. Example, *Automation is when certain processes are operated by machines alone*. Such a definition should be reworded so that a true nominal appears in the predicate. Example, *Automation is the operation of certain processes by machine alone*.

Will or *shall* sometimes appears in the time clause as well as in the main clause. Ex-

ample, *It will be a long time before we will (or shall) see him again*. The present subjunctive in the time clause is sometimes met with in order usage and in poetry. Example, *I shall wait till he sent for me*.

A past *when* clause may be used either with a past continuous action that is interrupted or with an action that has just been completed. Occasionally just an already occur within either an interrupted continuous action or an action that has just been completed. Interrupted continuous action: *he was just (already) clearing the table when a late have lunch guest arrived*. Action just complete: *he had just (already) cleared the table when a late dinner guest arrived*.

Abridgement of Clause of Time

The subject and form of *be* may be omitted from a time clause. The retained portion of the predicate may be: A predicate noun: *When (I was) a boy, I went to the lake every summer*. A predicate adjective: *When (we are) young, we are full of hopes and anxieties*. A prepositional phrase: *When (you are) in the army, you must obey commands*. A participle present participle: *She turns on the radio when (she is) doing the housework*. Past participle: *War, when (it is) waged for a long time, can destroy the morale of a country*

Many of the other types of adverbial clauses that follow may also be abridged by the omission of the subject and a form of *be*. With this type of abridged clause, the subject of main clause serves also as the subject of the abridged clause. If the subject of the main clause cannot do so, the abridged clause is considered as *dangling* as in the sentence. Example, *while (he was) still a boy, his ambition was to become a doctor*. Such a sentence should be corrected to, *while still a boy, he had the ambition to become a doctor*.

Adverbial clause of Place

Adverbial clauses of place are mainly introductory by subordinate conjunction *where* and *wherever*. *Wherever* has generalizing force

than where. It is synonymous with anywhere that, example, *he goes wherever she goes*. Where (ver) and when (ver) may be interchangeable in some general statements. Example, *he believes that wherever (or whenever) there's trouble, a woman is involved*. Where (ver) there are correlatives of place. Example, *where there is poverty, there we find discontent and unrest*.

Where there was trouble, there he was sure to be. If the main clause is short, there may appear at the end of the clause. Example, *wherever there was trouble, he sure to be there*.

Conjunction of place may consist of an adverbial compound ending in where or place, with or without that following it. Such as: *anywhere (that), nowhere (that), any place (or anyplace) (that), no place (that), every place (that) (these forms with place are U.S informal)*. Where (ver) may be preceded by intensifiers, by not or both. Not- Just, only, even, right - Where (ver). Example, *he sat, not right where he always sits, but a short distance away*.

Abridgment of Clause of Place

The subject and form of be may be omitted from a clause of place. The retained portion of the predicate may be: A predicate: *Repairs will be made wherever (there are) necessary*. A participle: *He will work wherever (he is) sent by his company*

METHOD

The research design of this study was descriptive quantitative, because the researcher wanted to describe accurately about the kinds of complex sentences found in Criminal News of The Jakarta Post.

Source of data

Source of data is the criminal news taken from the Jakarta Post issued on February 1st 2015 to February 28th 2015.

Coding

This code is used to analyze found in criminal news of *The Jakarta Post* they can be formulated as follows:

Noun clause of statement means (NCS); Noun clause of request means (NCR); Defining adjective clause (person) means (DadjCp); Defining adjective clause (thing) means (DadjCth); Defining adjective clause (place) means (DadjCpl); Defining adjective clause (time) means (DadjCt); Non-defining adjective clause (person) means (NDAjCp); Non-defining adjective clause (thing) means (NDAjCth); Non-defining adjective clause (place) means (NDAjCpl); Non-defining adjective clause (time) means (NDAjCt); Adverbial clause of time means (AdvCt); Adverbial clause of place means (AdvCpl)

Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the first thing that the writer did was to analysis the data according to the number of complex of sentences, the kinds of complex sentences, and the one frequently appears in criminal news of *The Jakarta Post*. Secondly, she summed up the data according to the noun clause, adjective clause and adverbial clause, then took the percentage of the data taken from the total sum of the sentences. To make it easy for the writer to collect the data, the frequency distribution table and communicative frequency distribution table were used. The percentage was counted by using the following formula:

$$a / b \times 100\%$$

a = sum of types of complex sentence

b = total of the complex sentence

RESEARCH FINDING

After analyzing and summing up the data carefully, the researcher found the types of complex sentence that frequently appeared in the Jakarta Post. From 12 types of complex sentences analyzed, there were 7 types of complex sentence which appeared in all of crimi-

nal news. There were noun clause of statement, defining adjective clause (person), adverbial clause of time, defining adjective clause (thing), adverbial clause of place, defining adjective clause (place), defining adjective clause (time). While the type of complex sentences frequency appeared could be summarized as follows: noun clauses 67 (38.95%) then followed by defining adjective clause (person) 48 (27.90%), the third was adverbial clause of time 30 (17.44%), fourth was defining adjective clause (thing) 18 (10.46%). fifth was adverbial clause of time 4 (2.32%). Sixth was defining adjective clause (place) 4 (2.32%). The last was defining adjective clause (time) 1 (0.58%).

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