CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Grammar is the body of rules that describe the structure of expressions in the English language. The structure of expressions consists of the structure of words, phrases, clauses and sentences (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_grammar). Clause comes from the combination of words [Word discusses about part of speech which consist of noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection (Wren, and Martin 2000:3)] and phrase [Phrase is a group of words that functions in a sentence as a single part of speech. It does not have a subject or a verb]. Phrase consists of prepositional phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, appositive phrase, verbal phrase, participle phrase, gerund phrase, and infinitive phrase (Rozakis 2003: 102). The combination of clause forms sentences. This means everyone needs to understand clause first so that he can write sentences well. Based on that reason, this thesis attempts to discuss clauses.

2.1 Description of clause

Langan (2003:100) states that clause is a group of word that has a subject and a verb and must express a complete thought. Moreover, a clause begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark. McClelland and Marcotte (2003:232) state that there are two types of clause namely independent clause and dependent clause.

According to Blythe (2004) an independent clause consists of a subject and a predicate. And it consists of three types namely; independent clause with transitive verbs, independent clause with intransitive verbs, and independent clause with linking verbs. For example;
• I read a book last night. (independent clause with transitive verb)
• She is very beautiful (independent clause with transitive verb).
• She looks very beautiful. (Independent clause with linking verb).

Dependent clause is not a complete idea. A dependent clause often has S – V – C form, but is not a sentence because the meaning is not clear (McClelland and Marcotte: 232). So it can not stand alone as a sentence. For example:

• She bites her finger when she is nervous. (The clauses when she is nervous and you are always okay are dependent clauses. The clause "when she is nervous" is the adverb clause of verb bite)
• I hope you are always okay. ("You are always okay" is noun clause which stands as an object. There are three types of dependent clause here).

2.2 Types of Dependent Clause

According to Oshima (1991: 160) there are three kinds of dependent clause: adverb clause, adjective clause, and noun clause. It will be discussed one by one.

2.2.1 Noun Clause

A noun clause consists of a subject and predicate that functions as a noun. Frank (1972:62) in her book Modern English: Exercise for Non – Native Speakers. Like noun phrase which can stand as subject, object, complement, appositive, and prepositional complement in a sentence, noun clause also can stand as them. But noun clause happens seldom than noun phrase in a sentence. It is because noun clause more refers to abstractions such as events, facts, and ideas. Look at these examples:
• The Manchester United fans hope that the Reds Devils will be crowned as the Premier League champion this year. Here the noun clause "the Reds Devils will be crowned as the Premier League champion" acts as the object of verb "hope."

• What you have said to me hurts my feeling. The noun clause "what you have said to me" stands as a subject of hurts.

• You can call him what you wish. The noun clause "what you wish" acts as a complement of clause "you can call him."

• His belief that football comes from England is correct. Here the clause "that football comes from England" serves as an appositive noun clause.

• His girlfriend thinks about that he wants a new computer for his birthday. The underline clause serves as a prepositional complement. The preposition is about.

There are three basic types of noun clause. These types are noun clause that starts with a question words (where, how, who, when, why, etc), noun clause that starts with whether or if, and noun clause that starts with that (http://esl.lbcc.cc.ca.us/eesllessons/nounclauses/nounclause.htm).

1. Noun clause that starts with a question words.

Noun clauses which begin with a question word are also called embedded questions. Question words which introduce noun clause known as the subordinators, they are: who, what, where, when, how, how many, why, which, etc. To form a noun clause of this type, apply this formula:

Main clause + question word + subject + verb order
For example:

- She does not know how she will get money to pay her tuition fee.
- Can you tell me where the post office is.
- He asked who scored the Chelsea goal against Barcelona.
- He does not know what day it is.
- He asked me how much my computer costs.
- My friend asked me what football club I like.

Each of this subordinate above starts with question words namely how, where, who, and what.

2. Noun clause that starts with whether or if.

Noun clause that starts with whether or if is used to answer yes/no type questions. Sometimes whether and if are interchangeable. This type is also known as indirect question. And it usually applies common phrases such as I don’t know…, I can’t remember…, please tell me…, or do you know…. The normal formula is:

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Main clause + whether / if + subject + verb order
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For example:

- People wondered if Chelsea could beat Barcelona at Camp Nou.
- I do not know whether Barcelona can make it to the Champions League final this season.
- Whether Messi is the best football player ever is debatable.
3. Noun clause that starts with *that*

It applies to answer question in which person who answers, thinks, gives an opinion, or use a mental activity verb.

- I believe *that Messi is the best player of a life time*.
- We insisted *that he honored the history of our football club*.
- It is important *that everyone behaves properly*.
- I wish *that I had a car*.
- I wish *that Barcelona had beaten Chelsea last night*.

2.2.2 Adjective Clause

Adjective modifies a noun. It describes or gives information about a noun (Azar 1992: 309). While, clause must have a subject and a verb. So, it can take conclusion that adjective clause is a clause (subject + verb) which modifies noun or pronoun; it describes and gives information about something or someone that already specified. It means that the clause takes the function of adjective which also expresses noun or pronoun. Because of that, it is called adjective clause. However, there is a big difference between adjective with adjective clause that adjective *precedes* the noun whereas adjective clause *follows* the noun.

Adjective clause usually begins with relative pronoun [who, whom, whose, that, or which] or a relative adverb [when, where, or why]. To identify things, it used *that, whose, or which*. While, to identify human beings the marker is *who* (subject) and *whom* (human as object). A *relative pronoun* is a pronoun that introduces a relative clause. It is called a "relative" pronoun because it "relates" to the word that it modifies. Adjective clause which begins with the relative pronouns has two different functions. It can serve as subject or an object, and it may replace a possessive word.
Relative pronoun as subject is followed by verb after its marker in which the marker stands as the subject, while relative pronoun as object is followed by noun or pronoun. Look at these examples;

- The pen *which is* lying on the table is mine. (Subject) which followed by verb order "is lying."
- The pen *which Michael* lays on the table is mine. (Object) which followed by pronoun "Michael."

The relative adverbs where, when, and why introduce adjective clause. Where denotes place, when refers to time, and why describes reason. For example:

- The reason *why Barcelona lost to Chelsea* was Chelsea played super defensively. (reason)
- This is the park *where we first met.* (place)
- Monday is the day *when people start working in a week.* (time)

Based on the meaning adjective clause consists of restrictive relative clause and non-restrictive relative clause.

1. Restrictive relative clause

Restrictive relative clause is a relative clause which helps to identify the noun that it modifies. It means the adjective clause limits the meaning of noun it modifies. And restrictive clause is not set off by commas. For example:

- She refuses to take any *money that her boy friend gives.*
- Students *who are interested in speaking English* are invited to attend one day English seminar.
- The thing *that impresses me the most about Barcelona* is the way they pass the ball.
- She went to Spain with the man whom she met at college yesterday.

2. Nonrestrictive relative clause

Nonrestrictive relative clause is a relative clause which identifies the information of noun that it modifies without giving limitation. It gives additional information about the noun, but it is not used to identify it. It is usually separated by commas from the main clause. For example:

- Lionel Messi, who is a very well-known football player, plays for Barcelona in Spain.
- The college students, who want to teach after finishing the college, should try to get a lot of classroom experience.
- University of Sumatera Utara, which is a well-respected university in Sumatera, is renovating the building of its medical faculty.

2.2.3 Adverb Clause

An adverb clause consists of a subject and predicate introduced by a subordinate conjunction like when, although, because, if (Frank 1972:23) in her book Modern English: Exercise for Non-Native Speaker Part II. It means in adverb clause dependent clauses stand as the adverbs of the main clause. They modify verbs, adjective, or other adverb of main clause. Adverb clauses have some possible positions in a complex sentence namely initial position, middle position, and final position. Adverb clauses consist of some types based on the relation they show. And of course they also have the different conjunctions. Check this table which taken from Frank (1972:21):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Conjunctions</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>When, while, since, before, after, until, etc.</td>
<td>• I have not met her since the graduation day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Where and wherever</td>
<td>• That was the house where the robbery took place last night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>Because, since, as, as long as, etc.</td>
<td>• He cannot go because he does not feel well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>If, unless, in case that, on condition that, etc.</td>
<td>• We won’t have the picnic unless the weather is good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Contrast</td>
<td>Although, though, even though, even if, etc.</td>
<td>• Though I felt very tired, I tried to finish the work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Adversative</td>
<td>While, where, and whereas</td>
<td>• Some people spend their time reading, while others watch tv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>That, so, so that, etc.</td>
<td>• He is saving his money so that he can go abroad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>So +adj/adv, that such (a), etc.</td>
<td>• He is so funny that he attracts a lot of attention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Comparison</td>
<td>(As + adj+as), (so + adj +as), etc.</td>
<td>• She works just as hard as her sister works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Manner</td>
<td>As if, as though, etc.</td>
<td>• He behaves as if he is a king.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Online Newspaper

A newspaper is a scheduled publication containing news of current events, informative articles, diverse features, editorials, and advertising. It can be concluded that newspapers give a true and correct picture of society. Newspaper conveys information of political, economic, social changes, activities of the people, crimes, sport, etc. There are some kinds of newspaper namely daily newspaper, weekly newspaper, national newspaper, and international newspaper. Daily newspaper is issued everyday; weekly newspaper is published every week national newspaper is published nationally in a country; and international newspaper is published internationally such as The International Herald Tribune (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper).
In the past newspaper was only provided in printed version. But, now newspaper is also provided in online edition. An online newspaper is a newspaper that exists on the World Wide Web or internet, either separately or as an online version of a printed periodical. So, there is online newspaper which is the online version of newspaper which is printed periodical such as The Jakarta Post, The Los Angeles Times, The Washington Post, USA Today, and The New York Times. And, there is also online newspaper which only published in online edition. It means the newspaper does not have any hard copy. An example of this newspaper is Southport Reporter which is introduced in United Kingdom in 2000, Atlantic Highlands Herald published in the United State since 1999, and The Weekend City Press Review which is introduced in 1991 in United Kingdom. It is a weekly summary of financial and business news in a week. If online newspaper compares to printed edition, there are some advantages of online newspaper namely; it can compete with broadcast journalism in presenting breaking news; the change from the printing process decreases costs, and it is easier to access than printed edition.

2.3.1 The Telegraph

One of the leading newspapers in England which provides online newspaper is the Telegraph. The Telegraph is founded in 1855 after the repeal of the stamp tax; the Telegraph quickly became Britain's best-selling paper, with its mix of sport and politics and its peerless news service. Following a decline in the early twentieth century, it emerged in the 1930s as the up market leader, a position which retains in the early 2000s. People believe that its heyday was in the 1960s, when its news reporting was unparalleled. Owned by Conrad Black, the paper has broadly conservative politics and it is often called the Torygraph. And it is the only British
daily paper that have attained a circulation above one million
(http://www.pressreference.com/Sw-Ur/The-United-Kingdom.html).

The Telegraph went online in 2007; the website is Telegraph.co.uk. There are
four types of Telegraph namely the Daily Telegraph, the Sunday Telegraph, Online
Telegraph, and Telegraph E-paper. The Daily Telegraph is a printed version of
newspaper which published every day; The Sunday Telegraph is a printed version of
newspaper which published only in Sunday. And The Telegraph E-paper is an online
edition of these two printed versions of The Telegraph. It means the printed version
of The Daily Telegraph and The Sunday Telegraph can be read in The Telegraph E-
paper. Because of that, it has two sections; The Daily Telegraph section and The
Sunday Telegraph section. The Daily Telegraph section consists of business,
gardening, motoring, property, review, sport, the daily telegraph, travel, weekend,
your money. And The Sunday Telegraph section consists of business, life, money,
seven, sport, stella, the Sunday Telegraph, and travel.

The object of this study is sport articles from The Telegraph E-paper. Talking
about sport in United Kingdom and especially in England cannot be separated from
football. England is the motherland of football. Football is not just a sport for
English people. It is a culture, a religion, a life for them. And it has Premier League
which is the most popular league in the world as the latest research estimates that the
Premier League matches attracted staggering 4.7 billion TV viewers last season.
There are some well known football clubs from England such as Manchester United,
Arsenal, Liverpool, Chelsea, and the new champion; Manchester City. And its
popular players are Rooney, Giggs, Teves, Aguero, Yaya Toure, Van Persie, Drogba,
Lampard, Terry, Gerrard, Suarez, etc. So, it can be concluded that every fan
anywhere in the world is always interested in getting information of his favorite club.
And the simplest way to get it is by reading online newspaper. So, it is decided that the source of every sample of the data is taken from Telegraph E-paper of sport section; especially football news.