

ABSTRACTS

Nihayatul. A, Arina. 2015. *Complex sentence and Its Tree Diagram in Thomas Hardy's The Woodlanders*. Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah Faculty, State Islamic Collage of Ponorogo, Advisor Tintin Susilowati, M.Pd.

Key words: *linguistics, syntax, and complex sentence.*

This research is focused on syntactic analysis. Syntactic analysis concerns with the structure of the sentence. The purpose of syntactic analysis are used to combine words into phrases and phrases into sentences, used to specify the grammatical relations of a sentence, such as subject and direct object and also used to show the structure of the sentence. Sentence have many type based on number of formal prediction: there are simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentence. This research focused on complex sentence, complex sentence is one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Complex sentence based on the connection between independent and dependent clause, classified into three: subordinate word, relative pronoun, and question word. Based on explanation above the researcher interested to analysis complex sentence and its tree diagram in Thomas Hardy's *The Woodlanders*. The discussion of this thesis based on the statement of the problem (what are types of complex sentences in "The Woodlanders Novel"? and how can complex sentences in "The Woodlanders Novel" be analyzed based on word classes and phrase in the form of tree diagram?). And the objective of this research is to categorize complex sentences in "The Woodlanders Novel" and to analyze the structure of complex sentence based on word classes and phrase in the form of tree diagram.

The research approach of this study was descriptive-qualitative approach. So, this research was library research. The primary data source was *The Woodlanders* novel and the secondary data source was the book that relevant with the theory of syntactic analysis. The researcher collected the data by documentation technique. It was done by read, analyze and both of the novel and also measurement the result of the analysis.

Based on data analysis, it concluded that complex sentence found in Thomas Hardy's *The Woodlanders* was 226 complex sentences. There were subordinate word, relative word, and question word. The dominant of complex sentence is complex sentence that used relative pronoun. The rule of tree diagram in this research is make the analysis more detail, because with the tree diagram the researcher can explain the rule of each word in the structure of complex sentence. After researcher was known the structure of complex sentence, the researcher found the conclusion of this thesis that the complex sentence was more complete sentence, interesting sentence and more easy when read than simple and compound sentence, because the complex sentence there is dependend clause (sub clause). Dependent clause can not stand alone but it has function when connected with independent clause. The fuction of dependent clause is make independent clause more clearly and complete though.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

This research is focused on syntactic analysis. Syntactic analysis concerns with the structure of the sentence. The purpose of syntactic analysis are used to combine words into phrases and phrases into sentences, used to specify the grammatical relations of a sentence, such as subject and direct object and also used to show the structure of the sentence. The structure consists of a hierarchy of phrases, the smallest of which are the basic symbols and the largest of which is the sentence.

Syntactic analysis cover the arrangement of sentence from words, word as subject and also word as predicate. Syntactic is the branch of grammar which is concerned with the study the arrangement of word in sentence and of the means by which such relationships are shown, e.g. word order or inflexion.¹

Many written words are appropriate as a means to conduct syntactic analysis. Written word is allof the form of the text that it must written and printed.e.g. novel, magazine, book, newspaper, journal, thesis, disertation, etc.

¹A. Chaedar Alwasilah, *Linguistik Suatu Pengantar* (Bandung, Angkasa, 1993),114.

Novel is one type of written words that commonly used to conduct syntactic analysis because novel is one of the form of the text that it written and printed. Many forms of novel: absurd novel, horror novel, novel of adventure, romance novel, and historical novel.² The woodlanders' novel including the romance novel. It is mean that the woodlanders novel is fiction novel. The majority features is the mutual attraction and love of a man and women as the main plot and happy ending.

The Woodlander written by Thomas Hardy is a novel which is used by the researcher to conduct syntactic study. Thomas hardy is considered one of the greatest novelist in English literature. This novel is one of enjoyable reading material for all learners of English because in The Woodlanders novel, the writer used a simple language and a simple sentence.

From this novel the researcher want to explore complex sentence used in the woodlanders and their tree diagram to analysis the structure of complex sentence in the woodlanders.

The complex sentence is on of types of sentence based on the number of formal prediction.³ Sentence are classified, according number of formal prediction, as simple, compound, complex, or compound Complex. Complex sentence based on the conection between independent and dependent clause, classified into tree group: subordinate word, relative pronoun, and word question. This research is focused on complex sentence analysis.

²Umi Mahmudah, *An Analysis of Passive Voice on The Translate Novel "The Rainbow Troops"* By Angie Kilbane, (Ponorogo: STAIN PO, 2013), 37-38.

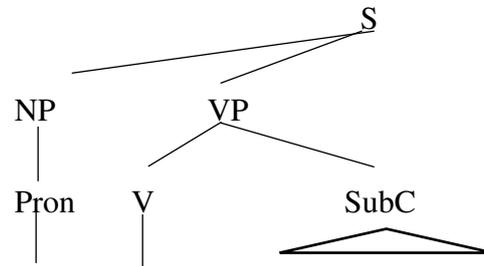
³Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, (New York: United States of America, 1972), 220.

In this research, tree diagram is used to analysis the complex sentence, with tree diagram the researcher easier to analysis the structure of complex sentence more detail. A tree diagram with syntactic category information is called a phrase structure tree, sometime called a constituent structure tree. This tree shows that a sentence is both a linear string words and a hierarchical structure with phrase nested in phrase. Three aspects of a speaker's syntactic knowledge are represented in phrase structure tree: the linear order of the words in the sentence, the grouping of word into syntactic categories, and the hierarchical structure of the syntactic categories (e.g., a sentence is composed of a noun phrase followed by a verb phrase, a verb phrase is composed of a verb that may be followed by a noun phrase, and so on).⁴

Complex sentence that be analyzed is one of types of sentence classified, according number of formal prediction. Each types of sentence has structure, for example: I think **that** you are looking for a husband yourself may be group into (I think) (that you are looking for a husband yourself), corresponding to independent clause and dependent clause and the individual word: ((I)(think)(**that**)(you)(are)(looking)(for)(a)(husband)(yourself).It is easier to see the structure of sentence in a tree diagram.⁵

⁴Vikroria fromkin, Robert Rodman, Nina Hymas, and Kristen M. Hummel, An Introduction To Language, (New york: CBS Collage Publishing, 2006), 92.

⁵Ibid., 87.



I think that you are looking for a husband yourself

According to the explanation above the researcher wants to analyze complex sentence and its tree diagram in *The Woodlanders* novel with the title “Complex Sentence and Its Tree Diagram in Thomas Hardy’s *The Woodlanders*”.

B. Statements of The Problem

1. What are types of complex sentence in “Thomas Hardy’s *The Woodlanders*”?
2. How can complex sentence in “Thomas Hardy’s *The Woodlanders*” be analyzed based on word classes and phrase in the form of tree diagram?

C. Objectives of The Study

1. To categorize complex sentences in “Thomas Hardy’s *The Woodlanders*”.
2. To analyze the structure of complex sentence based on word classes and phrase in the form of tree diagram in “Thomas Hardy’s *The Woodlanders*”.

D. Significances of The Study

The writer hopes that the study entitled “Complex Sentence and Its Tree Diagram in Thomas Hardy’s The Woodlanders” can give significances presented as follow:

a. The Readers

The readers will be interested to study of language. This thesis can used to the students of English department to learn syntax and can help them to analyze part of speech, phrase, clause, and sentences.

b. The Teachers

The teacher can use this thesis as source of linguistic especially syntax trees and give more example about analysis of complex sentences especially syntactic trees.

c. The Students

The result of this thesis can make the students more understand about analysis of complex sentences especially syntactic trees and help to more understand about part of speech, phrase, clause, and sentences.

E. Theoretical of The study

1. Linguistic

Linguistic is the scientific study of language. Knowledge of a language enable us to combine words to phrases, and phrases to form sentence. Knowing a language means being able to produce new

sentences never spoken before and to understand sentences never heard before.⁶ Knowledge of language makes human more creative to arrange word to phrases, and phrases to sentences beautifully.

The possession of language, more than any other attribute, distinguishes human and animals. To understand our humanity one must understand the language that makes us human.⁷ As a human, the language used to communicate with other, to transfer message and to get message, and also to explore our ideas.

Linguistic is general knowledge of a language. As with other branches of knowledge and scientific study, linguistic must be studied in two ways. The first, in relation to other science outside itself or it called macro linguistic. It is concerned external view of language, the branches of macro linguistics are bio-linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, development linguistics, and etc. The second, in the different branches within itself or it called micro linguistic. It is concerned internal view of language, the branches of linguistics are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, and etc.⁸ Between macro and micro linguistics have different, macro linguistic is concerned external view of language itself with related to other sciences and how to apply it in daily life and micro

⁶ Victoria Fromkin – Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language* third Edition (New York: CBS Collage Publishing 1983) 3.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 7.

⁸ Hadirukiyah.blogspot.com/2009/07/definition-and-branches-of-linguistics.html, m=1, April 23 2015

linguistic is concerned internal view of language itself (structure of language system) without related to other sciences and also without related how to apply it in daily life.

The specific study in this research is micro linguistic, the branches of micro linguistic consists of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and etc.

a. Phonetics

The study of these speech sounds, unutilized by all human language to represent meaning, is called phonetics. To describe speech sounds one has to decide what an “individual sound” is and how one sound differs from another.⁹ Phonetics is the science of speech sounds. It aims to provide the set of features, or properties that can describe all the sounds used in human language.

According George Yule, phonetics is the general study of the characteristics of speech sound. Our main interest will be in articulatory phonetics, which is the study of how speech sounds are made, or ‘articulated’. Other areas of study are acoustic phonetics, which deals with the physical properties of speech as sound waves in the air, and auditory phonetics (or perceptual phonetics) which deals with the perception, via the ear, of speech sounds.¹⁰

⁹ Victoria Fromkin – Robert Rodman, An Introduction to Language third Edition (New York: CBS Collage Publishing 1983) 35.

¹⁰ George Yule, The study of language (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 30.

b. Phonology

Phonology is the study of the sound patterns found in human language; it is also the term used to refer to kind of knowledge that speakers have about the sound patterns of their particular language.

Phonology is concerned with this kind of linguistic knowledge. Phonology studies the ways in which speech sounds form system and patterns in human language.¹¹

According George Yule, phonology is concerned with this kind of linguistic knowledge. Phonology is the study of the sound patterns found in human language; it is also the term used to refer to the kind of knowledge that speakers have about the sound patterns of their particular language.¹²

c. Morphology

Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new word are coined in the language in the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentence.¹³

Morphology is the study of word formation and the internal structure of words. Part of one's linguistic competence includes

¹¹ Victoria Fromkin – Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language* third Edition (New York: CBS Collage Publishing 1983) 70-71.

¹²George Yule, *The study of language* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 70.

¹³ Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 2.

knowledge of morphemes, words, their pronunciation, their meaning, and how they are combined.

d. Semantics

Semantic is a component or level of linguistic of the same kind as phonetic or grammar. Nearly all linguists have accepted a linguistic model in which semantic is at one end and phonetic at the other.¹⁴ Semantic is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. In semantic analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker (like George Carlin) might want them to mean on a particular occasion. Linguistic semantics deals with conventional meaning by the use words, phrases and sentence of language.¹⁵

Semantic is knowing how to produce and understand sentence with particular meaning. Semantic concerns the study of word and morpheme meaning, as well as the study of rules for combining meanings.

e. Syntax

1) Definition of syntax

In linguistic knowledge have many discussion, including knowledge of phonetic (the sound of language), phonology (the sound pattern of language), morphology (the structure of word),

¹⁴Soekemi, *Semantic: A Work Book*, (Surabaya: Fakultas Sastra, 1996), 2.

¹⁵ George Yule, *The study of Language* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006),

and semantic (the meaning word and sentence). Knowing a language also means being able to put words together to form a sentence to express our thoughts. That part of our linguistic knowledge which concerns the structure of sentences is called **syntax**.¹⁶

Syntax is the part of grammar that represents a speaker's knowledge of sentence and their structure.¹⁷ According to Hartmann and F. C. Strork, Syntactic is the branch of grammar which is concerned with the study of the arrangement of words in a sentence and of the means by which such relationships are shown, e.g. word order or inflexion.¹⁸ Syntactic analysis covers the arrangement of a sentence from words, word as subject and also word as predicate.

According to Archibald A., Syntax is the study and rule of the relation of words to one another as expressions of ideas and parts of the structure of a sentence; the study and sciences of sentence construction.¹⁹ In syntax, we know the structure of each sentence becomes a noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), and also preposition phrase (PP).

¹⁶VikroriaFromkin and Robert Rodman, *An Introduction To Language*, (New York: CBS Collage Publishing, 1983), 200.

¹⁷VikroriaFromkin, Robert Rodman, Nina Hymas, and Kristen M. Hummel, *An Introduction to Language*, (New York: CBS Collage Publishing, 2006), 82.

¹⁸ A. ChaedarAlwasilah, *Linguistik Suatu Pengantar* (Bandung: Angkasa, 1993), 114.

¹⁹Ibid.

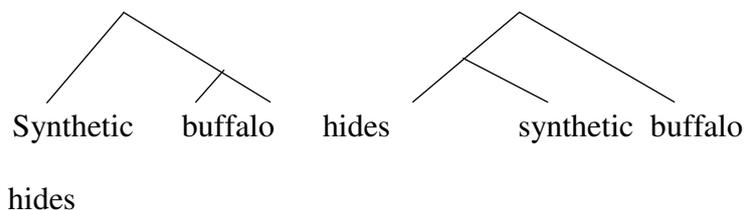
In syntax we explain about the structure of sentence, for example the sentence “They read a novel” (they) as Pron, (read a novel) as VP, and VP consist of V (read) and NP (a novel) and NP consists of Det (a) and N (novel). So, the result of syntactic analysis is to know what the rule of words in the sentence is.

2) The rule of syntax

The rule of syntax is the function of syntax that represents a speaker’s knowledge of sentence and their structure in linguistic.

a) The order of words in sentence and how the words are grouped. The word in the sentence “The child found the puppy” (the child found the puppy) may be grouped into (the child) and (found the puppy), corresponding to the subject and predicate of the sentence. A further division give (the child) ((found)(the puppy)), and finally the individual words: ((the)(child)) ((found)(the)(puppy)).

b) Syntax allow both these groupings, which is why the expression is ambiguous.



c) Correctly perceive the grammatical relations in a sentence such as subject and direct object.

- d) Combine words into phrases and phrases into sentences. Among other things, the rules determine the correct word order for a language. For example, English is a Subject–Verb–Object (SVO) language. The English sentence “The President nominated a new Supreme Court justice” is grammatical because the words occur in the right order; the sentence “President the Supreme new justice Court a nominated” is ungrammatical because the word order is incorrect for English.²⁰
- e) The important role of the syntax is to describe the relationship between the meaning of a particular group of words and the arrangement of those words. For example, Alice’s companions show us that the word order of a sentence contributes crucially to its meaning. The sentences “I mean what I say” and “I say what I mean” contain the same words, but the meanings are quite different, as the Mad Hatter points out.²¹

Based on explanation above the rule of syntax is focused on the structure of sentence. Syntax used to know why the expression is ambiguous, to combine words into phrases and phrases into sentences, and so on.

²⁰Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Language* tenth Edition (New York: CBS Collage Publishing 2009) 77-80.

²¹Ibid.

3) The step in syntacticanalysis

The first step in syntactic analysis is the identification of the categories to which the words belong. In syntactic categories include lexical categories and phrasal categories.

a) Lexical categories

Lexical categories is classes of words grouped together based on their morphological and syntactic properties, traditionally know as part of speech. Lexical categories consists of two types: major lexical categories and minor lexical categories. Major lexical categories, they make up the largest part of vocabulary of a language.

Major Lexical Categories	Code	Examples
Noun	N	Policy, glass, wheat
Verb	V	Arrive , drink ,sit
Adjective	Adj	Good, tall , short
Adverb	Adv	Yesterday,slowly ,quickly

The minor lexical categories have little meaning outside of their grammatical purpose and are used to relate phrase of various types to other phrases. These groups

consist of determiners (Det), auxiliary verb (Aux), preposition (Prep), conjunctions (Conj), and pronouns (Pro).

Minor lexical categories	Code	Examples
Determiner	Det	The ,a ,this, these
Auxiliary verb	Aux	Will, can, may
Preposition	Prep	To, in , on
Pronoun	Pron	He, she , it
Conjunction	C	And, or, but

b) Phrasal categories words into phrases and phrases into sentences

Phrasal categories is a syntactic category whose members are composed of one or more words that form a phrase. A phrase is a group of words that belong together by meaning and does not contain a subject and predicate (verb combination). For example: in the morning, a new idea, and to meet you.²²

(1) Noun Phrase

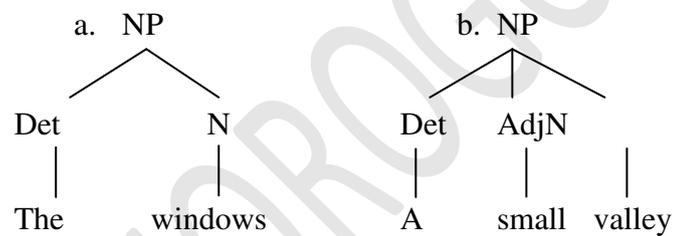
²² Ann Hogue, The Essential of English (United States of America: Pearson education, 2003) 16.

A noun phrase (NP) may have the five phrase elements (head, complement, attribute, adjunct, and specifier) or just a head.²³

For example:

(a) The windows

(b) A small valley



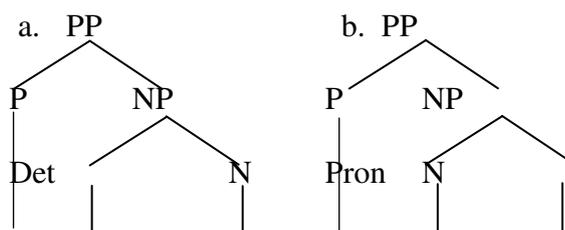
(2) Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrase is the class of words making up the minor lexical category of preposition includes such item as near, in, on, before, and after. A preposition combines with an NP to form a prepositional phrase or PP.

For example:

(a) In these woods

(b) And their thick



²³Dwijatmoko, English Syntax, (Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press, 2002), 10.

In these woods and their thick

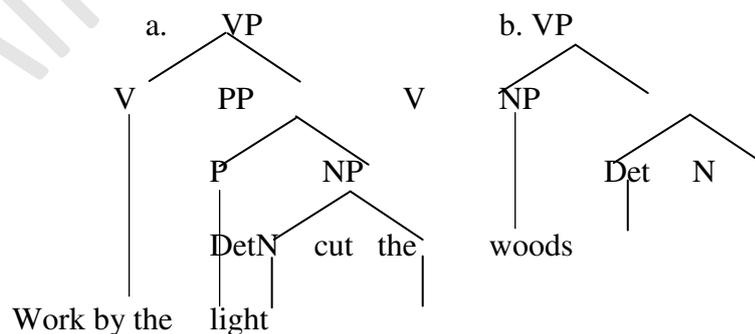
(3) A verb phrase

A verb phrase is a phrase which has a verb as the head. English verbs are usually classified into three classes: full, linking and auxiliary. Full verbs, like go, eat, plan, decide, and arrive, comprise the largest number of verbs. Linking verbs form a small set of verbs, like be, become, feel, seem and taste. Auxiliary verbs are further classified into modal auxiliary verbs like can, may, must and will, aspectual auxiliary verbs be and have, auxiliary verb of voice be and auxiliary verb of status do/ does/ did.²⁴

For example:

(a) Worked by the light

(b) Cut the woods



(4) Adverbial phrase

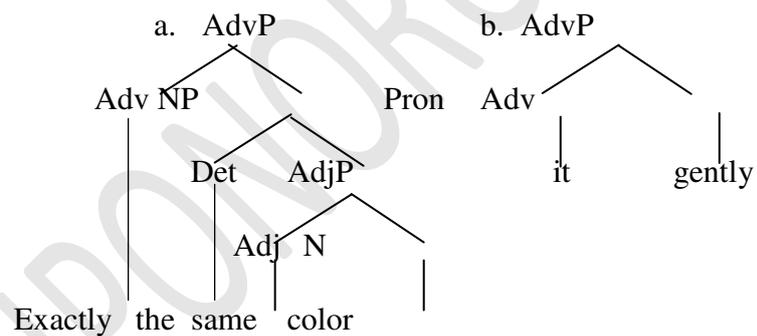
²⁴Ibid.,37.

Adverbial phrase is the group of word with an adverb as its head. This adverb may be accompanied by modifiers or qualifiers. An adverb phrase can modify a verb, an active, or another adverb, and it can appear in a number of different position in a sentence.

For example:

(a) Exactly the same color

(b) It gently



(5) Adjective phrase

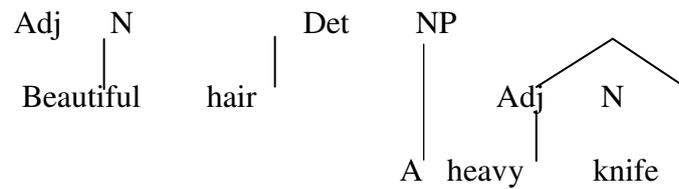
An adjective phrase (AP) is a phrase which has an adjective as its head. This adjective may be accompanied by modifiers, determiners, and / or qualifiers. Adjective phrases modify nouns.

For example:

(a) Beautiful hair

(b) A heavy knife





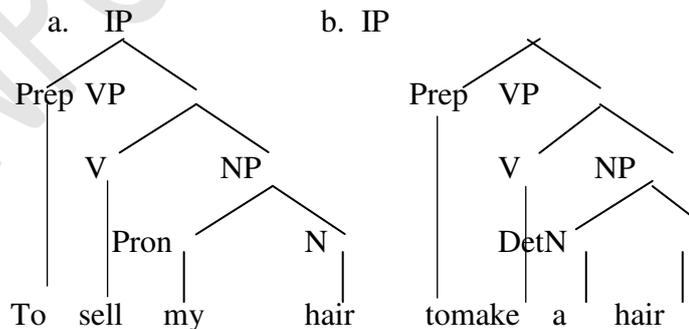
(6) Infinitive phrase

Infinitive phrase is an infinitive + its objects and modifiers. Infinitive phrase can have many different functions in the sentence.

For example:

(a) To sell my hair

(b) To make a hair



(7) Gerund phrase

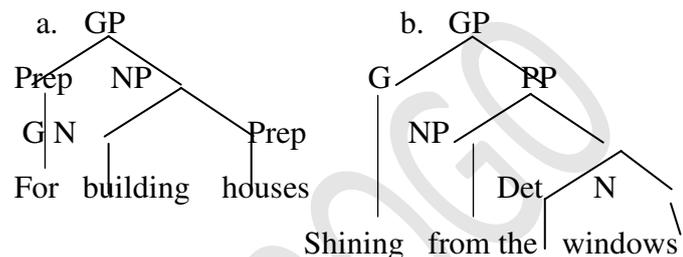
Gerund phrase consist of a gerund (verb + ing) and modifiers or other words associated with the gerund. A gerund phrase acts as a noun in a sentence. The gerund functions as noun head of the gerund

phrase, the transformed “subject” and “object” as adjectival modifiers.²⁵

For example:

(a) For building houses

(b) Shining from the windows



c) Phrase structure rule

Now that we have to established of existence of syntactic structures consist of lexical and phrasal categories, our next step must be to determine that allow some combination of words but not other.²⁶

A sample of phrasestructure rules:

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| a. S | NP VP |
| b. Sub C | Complementiser (VP) |
| c. NP | (Det) (AP) N (PP) |
| d. VP | V (NP) (PP) |
| e. PP | P NP |

²⁵ Marcella Frank, *Modern English a Practical Reference Guide*, (New York: United States of America, 1972), 314.

²⁶ Putra Samudra, *Syntactic Analysis Of Spooof Text In Kangguru Indonesia Magazine Published On 2009* (Ponorogo: Thesis of Education Faculty At State Islam Collage of Ponorogo, 2012),

- | | | |
|----|------|-------------|
| f. | AdjP | (Spec) Adj |
| g. | AdvP | (Adv) Adv |
| h. | IP | (To) VP |
| i. | GP | G (NP) (PP) |

2. Sentence

a. Definition of sentence

Sentence consists of subject, predicate, and object. According Marcella Frank, the definition of sentence based on function is a sentence consists of a subject and predicate. This definition is more satisfactory because it is actually possible to identify the structural functions of subject and predicate in a sentence.

A sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb. Its arrangement may be symbolized by such formulas as S V O (subject + verb + object), N₁ V N₂ (noun + verb + noun), or NP + VP (noun phrase + verb phrase).²⁷

According Ann Hogue, a sentence is a group of words that has a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. For example:
They arrived, It is easy, and Stop!²⁸

b. Types of sentence

Sentence divided into two type: the first, types of sentence by types or meaning (declarative sentence, interrogative sentence,

²⁷ Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, (New York: United States of America, 1972), 220.

²⁸ Ann Hogue, *The Essentials of English A Writer's Handbook*, 21.

imperative sentence, exclamatory sentence) and the second, types of sentence by the number of formal or full prediction (simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, compound-complex sentence).

1) Types of sentence by types (meaning)

a) Declarative sentence (statements)

Declarative sentence are the most straightforward sentence type. They syntactic configurations which usually display an unmark (i. e expected) order of the functional categories subject, predicator, direct object, etc. This means that the subject comes first in the sentence, followed by the predicator, which in turn is followed by an indirect object (if there is one) and direct object (again, if present).²⁹

In declarative sentence the subject and predicate have normal word order. The sentence end with a period or full stop in writing and a drop in pitch in speech. For example: “The child ate his dinner”.

b) Interrogative sentence (questions)

In Interrogative sentence the subject and auxiliary are often reversed. The sentence ends with a question mark (or, interrogation point) in writing. In spoken language, most yes-no questions end with a rise in pitch; most

²⁹ Bas Aarts, English Syntax and Argumentation, (London: Macmillan Press LTD, 1997), 55-56.

interrogative-word questions end with a fall in pitch. For example: “Did the child eat his dinner?”

c) Imperative sentence (commands, requests)

In an imperative sentence, only the predicate is expressed. The simple form of the verb is used, regardless of person or tense. The imperative sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech.

d) Exclamatory sentence (exclamations)

Such sentence begin with an exclamatory phrase consisting of what or how plus a part of predicate. The exclamatory phrase is followed by the subject and the balance of the predicate.

In writing, the exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark (or, exclamation point). Sometimes a period is used to lessen the force of the exclamation. In speech, the most important word in the exclamatory phrase may receive a stronger degree of stress and be accompanied by a rise in pitch.³⁰

2) Types of sentence by the number of formal or full predications.

This types of sentence is the focus of this research.

1) Simple sentence

³⁰ Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, (New York: United States of America, 1972), 220-221.

Simple sentence is one independent clause.³¹

“The man stole the jewelry.”

Such sentence have only one full predication in the form of an independent clause.³²

2) Compound sentence

Compound sentence is two independent clauses connected in one of three ways.³³

“The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home.”

Such sentence have two or more full predications in the form of independent clause.³⁴

3) Complex sentence

Complex sentence is one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.³⁵

“The man stole the jewelry hid it in his home.”

Such sentence also have two or more full predications. One of these is an independent clause (or, main clause) that is similar to the form of the simple

³¹ Ann Hogue, *The Essentials of English A Writer's Handbook*, (United States of America: Pearson education, 2003), 27.

³² Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, 223.

³³ Ann Hogue, *The Essentials of English A Writer's Handbook*, 27.

³⁴ Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, 223.

³⁵ Ann Hogue, *The Essentials of English A Writer's Handbook*, 27.

sentence, and one or more of these are dependent clauses (or, subordinate clauses).³⁶

In complex sentence, between independent and dependent clause there are conjunction, they are subordinate word, relative word, and question word.

4) Compound – complex sentence

Compound – complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.³⁷

“The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home until he could safely get out of town.”

Compound – complex sentence contain two or more independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.³⁸

3. Tree diagram or phrase structure tree

A tree diagram with syntactic category information is called a phrase structure tree, sometime called a constituent structure tree. This tree shows that a sentence is both a linear string of words and a hierarchical structure with phrases nested in phrases. Phrase structure tree are graphic representations of a speaker’s knowledge of the sentence structure in her language.³⁹

³⁶ Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, 223.

³⁷ Ann Hogue, *The Essentials of English A Writer’s Handbook*, 27.

³⁸ Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, 223.

³⁹ ViktoriaFromkin, Robert Rodman, Nina Hymas, and Kristen M. Hummel, *An Introduction To Language*, (New York: CBS Collage Publishing, 2006), 92.

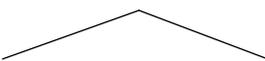
Tree diagrams are visual representations of hierarchical linguistic structure. Tree diagrams are very clear way of representing syntactic structure graphically.⁴⁰

There aspects of a speaker's syntactic knowledge are represented in phrase structure trees:

- a. The linear order of the words in the sentence
- b. The grouping of words into syntactic categories
- c. The hierarchical structure of the syntactic categories (e. g., a sentence is composed of a noun phrase followed by a verb phrase, a verb phrase is composed of a verb that may be followed by noun phrase, and so on).⁴¹

Tree diagram is used to analyze the structure of sentence, with tree diagram the researcher is easier to analyze the structure of complex sentence more detail. The function of tree diagram like in the sentence "The child found the puppy" may be group into (the child) and (found the puppy), corresponding to the subject and predicate of the sentence. A further division give (the child) ((found)(the puppy)), and finally the individual words: ((the)(child)) ((found)(the)(puppy)). It is easier to see the structure of sentence in a tree diagram.⁴²

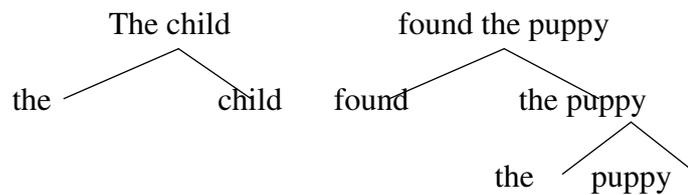
The child found the puppy



⁴⁰ Bas Aarts, *English Syntax and Argumentation*, (London: Macmillan Press LTD, 1997), 60-62.

⁴¹ Viktoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, Nina Hymas, and Kristen M. Hummel, *An Introduction To Language*, (New York: CBS Collage Publishing, 2006), 92.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 87.



4. Novel

a. Definition of novel

Novel is one type of written words that commonly used to conduct syntactic analysis because novel is one of the form of the text that it written and printed. Definition of the novel is a long written story usually about imaginary characters and events. The full definition of the novel is an invented prose narrative that is usually long, complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events.⁴³ Novel is a story that describes an extraordinary event from the life of the characters and events created a crisis that changed his fate.⁴⁴ It is means that novel is the complex story because in the novel there are problem and problem solving in there.

Every novel is unique, but for each one there will be a writer, of a particular gender and age, who lived or is living at a paarticular time and in a particular place.⁴⁵ It means that there are many types of novel because they are written by each particular writer. In

⁴³[Http://i.word.com/ictionary/novel](http://i.word.com/ictionary/novel). on 7 Januari 2015.

⁴⁴Widjojoko and Endang Hidayat, *Teori Sejarah dan Sastra Indonesia*, (Bandung: UPI, 200), 41.

⁴⁵Helen Toner And Elizabeth Whittome, *As Level English Language and Literature*, (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 156.

addition, the writers have distinguished ideas and ways of life and then they expressed its idea into their novel.

The novel is written in language which is structured into sentence, paragraph and (probably) chapters.⁴⁶ It means that in reading a novel, it needs over several days or weeks, depending on the length of the novel and how much time the readers have to read.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that novel is a complex story, and novel is unique because the writers have distinguished ideas and ways of life and then they expressed its idea into their novel.

b. Kinds of Novel

Novel have many kinds, according Widjojoko and Endang Hidayati characterized novels into action, adventure, horror, detective novels / criminal, mystery, spy novels, historical, humor, western, war novels, satirical, romantic, animal's novel and absurd.⁴⁷

Here are some definition of novel, as follow:

1) Absurd novel

This novel is a kind of absurd fiction that the story derives from the usual logic or irrational. This novel usually tells about the death back to life whose can speak and other.⁴⁸

2) Horror

⁴⁶Ibid.

⁴⁷Widjojoko and Endang Hidayat, *Teori Sejarah dan Sastra Indonesia*, 44.

⁴⁸Ibid.

Horror fiction aims to evoke some combination of fear, fascination, and revulsion in its readers. This genre, like others, continuous to develop, recently moving away from stories with a religious or supernatural basis to one making use of medical or psychological ideologies. Example *The Shining* by Stephen King and *Dracula* by Bram Stoker.

3) Action adventure

Action adventure fiction, traditionally (but not exclusively) aimed at male readers. The features are physical action and violence, often around a guest or military mission style set in exotic or forbidding locales such as jungles, deserts or mountain.⁴⁹

4) Detective

Detective fiction becomes almost synonymous with mystery. The stories related to solve of a crime, usually one or more muders, by a protagonist who or may not be a professional investigator.⁵⁰

5) Mystery

A mystery is about a crime, usually a murder, and the process of discovering who committedit. The character is usually a detective or an amateur who doing detective work.

⁴⁹Genre Fiction, <http://En.Wikipedia.org/>, accessed on Monday, may 1st 2015, at 11.01.

⁵⁰Ibid.

Mystery fiction technically contains of stories in which characters try to discover a vital piece of information which is implicit until the climax.⁵¹

6) Animal novel

Animal novel is also called fable. Fable is a fairy tale about animals that described as humans. Although it tells about animals but it is symbol of human's life. Fable contains of moral value for human's life.⁵²

7) Romance

Romance fiction is currently the largest and best selling fiction genre in North America. It has produced a wide array of subgenres. The majority features is the mutual attraction and love of a man and women as the main plot and happy ending. Romance fiction tells love and passion. Normally, it focused on two characters who fall in love but have problems or separately, and there is a happy ending.⁵³

8) Western

Western fiction is defined primarily being set in the American west (although sometimes in other locations) in the second half of 19th century and secondarily, by featuring heroes who are rugged, individualistic horseman (cowboy). Other

⁵¹Ibid.

⁵²Widjojoko and Endang Hidayat, *Teori Sejarah dan Sastra Indonesia*, 35.

⁵³Genre Fiction, <http://En.Wikipedia.org/>, accessed on Monday, may 1st 2015, at 11.01.

genres, such as romance have sub genres that make use the western setting.⁵⁴

From the explanation above, the novel that used the researcher to analysis complex sentence and its tree diagram included absurd novel,

5. Previous research finding

In this study the writer not only uses theory but also previous research finding to support it. The previous research that appropriate with this study as follow:

The research about syntactic analysis also had done by Putra Samudra “Syntactic Analysis of Spoof Text in Kangguru Indonesia Magazine Published on 2009”. It is a thesis from Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Ponorogo 2014. This research is aimed to analyzeinKangguru Indonesia Magazine. The researcher wants to categorize the type of sentence and to describe the type of sentence based on word classes and phrases in the form of tree diagram. The data comes from Kangguru Indonesia Magazine. From the result of this study the researcher can be concluded that four types of sentence found in spoof text of Kangguru Indonesia Magazine published on 2009. They are simple sentence occupies 45% that consist of 27 sentences, compound sentence occupies 15% that consist of 9 sentences , complex sentence occupies 26,66% that

⁵⁴Ibid.

consist of 18 sentences, and compound complex sentence occupies 13,33 that consists of 8 sentences.

F. Research Methodology

1. Research design

The research approach of this study is descriptive-qualitative approach. It is called qualitative approach since it provides a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation of area.⁵⁵ Moleong describes qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of people and behaviors that can be observed.⁵⁶ While descriptive approach can be interpreted as a troubleshooting procedure investigated by describing the state of the subject or the object of research (person, organization, community, etc.) based on the facts that appear as it is.⁵⁷ The kind of research is library research. It means library research was conducted to solve a problem which basically relies on critical and in-depth study of the materials relevant literature.⁵⁸

⁵⁵ Issac and Michael, 1987 in Siti Rohmah Noviyani, A Descriptive Analysis Of Indonesian – English Code Mixing Used In Jsyk Rubric Published On May-July 2012 Edition Of Cosmogirl Magazine (Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2013) 24.

⁵⁶ Lexi J. Moleong, Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2000), 3.

⁵⁷ Hadari Nawawi, Metode Penelitian Bidang Sosial (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 2007) 67.

⁵⁸ Jurusan Tarbiyah Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Ponorogo 2014, Buku Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi; Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Library PTK (Ponorogo:

According to Sugiyono qualitative research usually called naturalistic research method, it means that the research is done on natural setting where the researcher as a key instrument. The data collection is done with triangulation. And the data analysis is inductive and the last, the result of qualitative research more pressure on meaning and generalization.⁵⁹

In this research the researcher describes the complex sentence and its tree diagram in Thomas Hardy's *The Woodlanders*.

2. Data source

The source can be classified into primary and secondary sources, they are as follow:

a. Primary data source

The primary data is the main reference in conducting a study to reveal and analyze the research. According to Borg, E.R., Gall, M.D primary sources are direct descriptions of occurrence by individual who actually observed in witnessed the occurrence. Charles, C.M mention that the primary data source include journal research, article, conference papers, dissertations, thesis, monograph, typical report, and digest of educational statistics.⁶⁰

Jurusan Tarbiyah Jurusan Tarbiyah sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Ponorogo, 2014) 55.

⁵⁹Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2007) 8-9.

⁶⁰ Mohammad Adnan Latief, *Research Methods on language Learning: An Introduction*, (Malang: UM Press, 2013) 44-45.

This study uses primary data source a novel, the writer is Thomas Hardy with the title "The Woodlanders".

b. Secondary data source

The secondary sources of information include any publication written by an author who was not a direct observer or participants in the events described.⁶¹ They are the various books that contain theory and data relevant to the needs and objectives of the research.

This study use secondary data source many books about syntax, An Introduction to Language by Vikroria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, Nina Hymas, and Kristen M. Hummel, English Syntax and Argumentation by Bas Aarts. Modern English by Marcella Frank, English Syntax by Dwijatmoko, and the other books that relevant with the theory of syntactic analysis.

3. Technique of data collection

Collecting data is the most important part in a research because the quality of research was dependent on the data which are collected by researcher.⁶² It means that process of data collection must be done carefully to get the good aim.

The technique of data collection grouped into two categories, quantitative (collecting data in the form of numbers) and qualitative

⁶¹ Ibid, 44.

⁶² Siswantoro, Metode Peneliti Sastra: Analisis Struktur Puisi, (surakarta: muhammadiyah university press, 2005), 73-74.

(collecting data in the form of words or pictures).⁶³ In this study, the researcher focuses on descriptive qualitative research because the collecting data was in the form of words.

This research was conducted to analyze complex sentence and its tree diagram in “The Woodlanders Novel”. The researcher collected the data by documentation technique. It was done by read, analyze and both of the novel and also measurement the result of the analysis.

After selecting data, the writer obtained 266 sentences from The Woodlanders Novel. The writer divided complex sentence into three group: subordinating word, relative pronoun, and question word. Subordinating word consists of 99 complex sentences, relative pronoun consists of 109 complex sentences, and question word consists of 18 complex sentence. Structure that will be represented in syntactic trees or tree diagram.

The writer used the formula by bungin to collect the data source. According the sentences that is taken from The Woodlanders Novel.

$$\text{Complex sentences} = f^{\lambda} / N. 100\%$$

f^{λ} = Individual frequency (one type of complex sentence)

N = Number of occurrence (all of complex sentence)

⁶³Lawrence Neuman, Social Research Method: Qualitative And Quantitative Approach (USA: pearson education company, 2000),33.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field note, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.⁶⁴

The stages of analysis applied in this research are presented as follow:

a. Data reduction

Data editing involved classifying, simplifying, and transforming the data. In this research, the obtained data through documentation about complex sentence and its tree diagram in *The Woodlanders* novel that be reduced by selecting the primary data.

b. Data display

Data display was arranging the primary data systematically into particular categories in order to make a simple data and meaningful.

c. Conclusion drawing

Conclusion drawing was analyzing the data constantly during or after data being collected to get conclusion research.⁶⁵

⁶⁴Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: PT Alfabeta, 2006), 88.

⁶⁵Mukhlison effendi, dkk, *Buku Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi*, (Ponorogo, Jurusan Tarbiyah STAIN Po, 2012), 46.

G. Organization of Thesis

This thesis consists of four chapters as follows:

The first chapter is an introduction which contains of background of study, statements of problems, purpose of study, significant of study, theoretical background and previous research finding, research methodology and organization of thesis.

The second chapter, this chapter discusses about data and analysis of first statement of problem. This chapter is analysis and discussion about the complex sentence in *The Woodlanders* novel by Thomas Hardy.

The third chapter, this chapter discusses about data and analysis of second statement of problem. This chapter is analysis about complex sentence based on word classes and phrase in the form of tree diagram in *The Woodlanders* novel by Thomas Hardy.

The last chapter is closing consist of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

AN ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCE IN

THE WOODLANDERS NOVEL

In this chapter, the researcher analyzed the data and gathered in homogeneities of data in “The Woodlanders Novel”. Data is about the analysis of complex sentence.

A complex sentence has an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. A dependent clause has a subject and verb, but is not a complete thought, so it can not stand alone. The complex sentence based on the connection between independent and dependent clause, classified into three types: subordinate word, relative word, and question word. The Complex sentence that is found in The Woodlanders novel consists of 226 sentences. The types of complex sentence displayed in the next chapter and the analysis of complex sentence that is found in Thomas Hardy’s The Woodlanders represented as follow:

1. The people **who** lived in the little village earned their living from the trees.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause (adjective clause) begin with relative pronoun who.

2. I know that your father is ill.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and dependent clause begin with one of these subordinating word: that

3. Giles Winterbourne began to throw the bundles into one of the timber-
merchant's tall wagons **which** stood in the shed.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with which.

4. *Please don't tell Mr Melbury* **that** I made the spars, Mr winterbourne, Marty sid.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and dependent clause begin with one of these subordinating word: that.

5. She smiled at the handsome young man **who** stood outside.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and adjective clause begin with relative pronoun: who.

6. *She's* Mrs Charmond, **who** lives at Hintock House!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause that is connected by comma and relative pronoun: who.

7. I think **that** you are looking for a husband yourself, Marty South.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and noun clause begin with one of these subordinating word: that.

8. She turned into the small lane **which** went through the village.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and noun clause begin with relative pronoun: which.

9. The lady **who** *became my first wife was going to marry Giles Winterbourne's* father.

It is called complex sentence because it is adjective clause, that begin with a relative pronoun who.

10. *I've always worried about what I did.*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and noun clause begin with interrogative pronoun: what.

11. I know that I shall die soon!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and noun clause begin with one of these subordinating word: that

12. **If** she marries *Giles Winterbourne, she'll be poor until die.*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and adverbial clause begins with subordinating conjunctions if.

13. **After** Mr Percomb left, *Marty run upstairs to her father's bedroom.*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and adverbial clause begins with subordinating conjunctions after.

14. You are safe here **until** I die, Marty.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and dependent clause begins with subordinating conjunctions until.

15. A few minutes **after** *the bell had rung for tree o'clock, Marty stood up.*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and adverbial clause begins with subordinating conjunctions after.

16. I thank heaven **that** *I am strong enough to do Father's work!*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause, and noun clause begin with one of these subordinating word: that.

17. **When** she heard this name, Marty South listened very carefully.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause and adverb clause. Adverbial clause begins with relative adverb: when.

18. Later **that** same morning, George Melbury met Giles Winterbourne in the *lane outside Giles' house*.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause and adverb clause that begins with subordinating word: that.

19. His busiest times were winter and spring, **when** the trees were cut.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause and one adverbial clause. Adverbial clause begins with relative adverb: when.

20. His busiest time was autumn, **when** the ripe apples were pressed to make cider.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

21. They helped each other **when** they could.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

22. Mr Melbury called **when** he saw the young man in the lane.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent clause and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

23. I expect **that** she has new ideas too.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating word: that.

24. I hope **that** *she hasn't forgotten her friends from Little Hintock*, Giles said quietly.

It is called complex sentence because it has two independent sentence and oned dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating word, that.

25. I hope **that** your father is feeling better, Marty, Giles said.

It is called complex sentence because it has two independent sentence and oned dependent clause. The first independet clause is I hope, the second is Giles said. Dependent clause begins with subordinating word: that.

26. I hope **that** Mrs Charmond will let us stay in our homes.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. The independet clause is I hope. Dependent clause begins with subordinating word: that.

27. And **when** my father is dies, she will take my house from me.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

28. Marty go to down from the gig **before** they reahed the market

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): before.

29. He was smiling at another young lady, someone **who** was very different from Marty South.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is He was smiling at another young lady and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

30. **When** the carriage was moving again, the driver whispered to her.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

31. But Grace was thinking of the school friends **that** she had left behind in the city.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating word: that.

32. I remember the times **when** we used to be together.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

33. Giles turned the gig into the lane **which** led to the village.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Giles turned the gig into the lane and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

34. Grace was tired after her long journey and she went to bed early.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Grace was tired and dependent clause begins with conjunction (define time): after.

35. Tell me about **that** strange light on the hillside.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating word: that.

36. That is **where** the blue light is coming from.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is That is and dependent clause begins with relative adverb: where.

37. *If he was going to leave little Hintock, he wouldn't have bought my head, Miss.*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of condition): if.

38. She wanted to meet the clever young man **who** was so different from the people of Little Hintock.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

39. She is choosing the clothes **that** she will wear tomorrow.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

40. There was a lane **which** led to Hintock House from the main road to Sherton Abbas.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is There was a lane and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

41. But there was also a path **which** led to the house from the village.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is But there was also a path and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

42. A servant took Grace to a room **where** the owner of the house was waiting.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: where

43. I hope that I shall be able help you.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I hope and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

44. I am happier **when** I am travelling in Europe.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I am happier and dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

45. But **when** I am here, I am too tired to write.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when

46. **If** I can help you, she began.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is she began and dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of condition): if.

47. I believe **that** he reads many books.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I believe and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

48. His family used to live at Oakbury Fitzpiers, **which** is a village near Sherton Abbas.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative pronoun which.

49. **When** it was time for Grace to leave Hintock House, Mrs Charmond walked with her to the door.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

50. But **when** she said goodbye to Grace, she promised to invite her to Hintock House again very soon.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

51. MrMelbury said, **as** he looked around.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is MrMelbury said and dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): as.

52. I wish **that** I had not got polish from this chair on my dress.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I wish and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

53. I sent Grace to a good school **because** I wanted to make her a good wife for him.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of cause): because.

54. She thought **that** grace was only a village girl.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is She thought and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

55. At the moment, old Mrs Oliver came to tell them **that** their meal was ready.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

56. She heard **that** *you were at Winterbourne's party*.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is She heard and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

57. Creedal **who** help Giles, was talking to a friends.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Adjective clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

58. She will be able to do **what** she like with the properties!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins interrogative word: what.

59. He knew **that** he might lose his home **when** Mr. South died.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and two dependent clauses. Dependent clauses begin with subordinating word: that and relative adverb: when.

60. He is so worried about **that** old elm tree in front of our cottage.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is He is so worried about and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

61. You will lose your house **when** I die

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

62. About fifteen minutes later, Giles finished **what** he was doing.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Giles finished and dependent clause begins with interrogative word: what.

63. **As** he passed the first carriage, a woman leant out of the window.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): as.

64. He knew **that** George Melbury would be angry with him.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is He knew and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

65. **When** she died, the lease of her house passed to her husband, Giles' father.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

66. And **when** one of the two men dies, nothing will change.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

67. But **when** the second man dies, both the lease will end.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

68. They will end one month **after** the death of the second man.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (define time): after.

69. So **when** John South died, all the property would belong to Mrs Charmond.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

70. Mrs Melbury will be happy **if** I have a good home for Grace.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of condition): if.

71. He says **that** it looks taller and more dangerous with fewer branches.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is He says and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

72. He says **that** it could fall on the cottage at any moment!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is He says and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

73. The doctor says **that** it must be cut down.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is The doctor says and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

74. We must ask her permission **before** we cut it down.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is We must ask her permission and dependent clause begins with conjunction (define time): before.

75. He knew **that** it might make problem for Giles Winterbourne.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is He knew and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

76. Tell her about the letter **which** *your father didn't answer*.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Tell her about the letter and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

77. Everyone hoped **that** Mrs Charmond would be kind to him.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Everyone hoped and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

78. I wanted to give it to Grace **when** we got married.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I wanted to give it to Grace and dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when

79. But he did not believe **that** she still wanted to marry him.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is but he did not believe and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

80. I must stop hoping **that** she will marry me!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I must stop hoping and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

81. Grace thought **that** he had seen her.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Grace thought and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

82. She picked up the piece of burnt wood, **which** was lying by the wall of the house.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

83. I think **that** we should get married.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I think and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

84. Giles knew **who** had written the words on his wall.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Giles knew and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

85. But she cannot be staying at Hintock House, **because** Mrs Charmond is away from home.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of cause): because.

86. But I would like to know **who** she is.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is But I would like to know and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

87. *Why can't a village girl* **who** is clever and pretty look as good as a lady?

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Adjective clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

88. You know **who** she is now.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is you know and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

89. Tell him **that** *I don't want to sell him my head.*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Tell him and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

90. She did not tell anyone **where** she was going.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is She did not tell anyone and adverbial clause begins with relative adverb: where.

91. Fitzpiers was looking out of his bedroom window **when** Grace came into his garden.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

92. I think **that** your work is very interesting.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I think and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

93. He continued to think about Grace **after** she had left.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (define time): after.

94. But I will enjoy the friendship of this pretty girl **while** I live in Little Hintock.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): while.

95. He was in a part of the woodland **where** most of the tree were oaks.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Adverbial clause begins with relative adverb: where.

96. He walked towards the place **where** the noise came from.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is He walked towards the place and adverbial clause begins with relative adverb: where.

97. Soon, Fitzpiers came to a place **where** many of the woodlanders were working.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adverbial clause. Adverbial clause begins with relative adverb: where.

98. They were removing the bark from the trunks of trees **which** had been cut down.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

99. **As** he watched them, George Melbury drove up in his gig, with Grace beside him.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): as.

100. **When** they had finished their meal, the woodlanders began to go to their homes.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

101. I think **that** this man was in love with you.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I think and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

102. Every one of us wants to know **who** is going to marry!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Every one of us wants to know and dependent clause begins with interrogative clause: who.

103. Fitzpiers was not the only person **who** was watching them.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Independent clause is Fitzpiers was not the only person and adjective clause begins with interrogative clause: who.

104. Then, **when** the bell of the church clock rings twelve times, we will all run back this way into our *lovers' arm!*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

105. Each man hoped **that** Grace would see him first.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Each man hoped and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

106. Grace was one of the first girls to reach the place **where** the men were waiting.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adverbial clause. Adverbial clause begins with relative adverb: where.

107. You can kiss me **if** you can catch me, Tim tangs!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is You can kiss me and dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of condition): if.

108. It was dark-haired Suke Damson, the girl **who** had spoken to the doctor earlier.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Adjective clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

109. I thought **that** you were my lover Tim tangs!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I thought and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

110. One morning, **while** he was thinking about Grace, Fitzpiers had a visitor *Grace's father*.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Fitzpiers had a visitor *Grace's father* and dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): while.

111. Tell Grace **that** you want to marry her.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Tell Grace and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

112. I am sure **that** she will be as happy about your plan as I am.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I am sure and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

113. *Isn't that the reason* **why** I have given you a good education?

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is *Isn't that the reason* and dependent clause begins with interrogative word: why.

114. *I'm sure* **that** the doctor will take you away from Little Hintock.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is *I'm sure* and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

115. I know **that** the doctor is very clever.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I know and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

116. But **before** he left, he kisses Grace.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is he kisses Grace and dependent clause begins with conjunction (define time): before.

117. And soon Grace believed **that** she was in love with the doctor.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is And soon Grace believed and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

118. He looked forward to the time **when** *his daughter would be the doctor's wife*.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

119. They passed Hintock House, **which** was still closed up and empty.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is they passed Hintock House and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

120. So I want you to agree to a plan **which** I have been thinking about.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is so I want you to agree to a plan and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

121. Everyone there will think **that** I have married a lady.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Everyone there will think and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

122. But I suppose **that** I must agree to your plan.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is But I suppose and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

123. **When** Grace was alone that night, she felt very unhappy.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause she felt very unhappy and dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

124. Then she looked at the house on the little hill **where** Edred Fitzpiers lived.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adverbial clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: where.

125. The woman turned for a moment to look at the man **who** was standing inside the house.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Adjective clause begins with interrogative clause: who.

126. But **if** you want me to marry, I will marry Giles Winterbourne.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of condition): if.

127. The timber-merchant called to the doctor, **who** started to walk towards the *Melburys' house*.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with interrogative word: who.

128. I cannot tell you **what** I saw.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I cannot tell you and dependent clause begins with interrogative word: what.

129. I am sure **that** you understand me.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I am sure and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

130. People said **that** he would return in the autumn when the cider-making season began.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is People said and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

131. It was October **when** doctor and Mrs Fitzpiers returned to Little Hintock.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause It was October and dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

132. Grace remembered the time **when** she and Giles had been engaged.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

133. She felt pity for the friend **who** she had known all her life.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Independent clause is She felt pity for the friend and adjective clause begins with interrogative word: who.

134. The villagers thought **that** he had become a woodlander like themselves.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is The villagers thought and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

135. It was the first time **that** he had left his wife without kissing her.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is It was the first time and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

136. We have met **before**, Doctor Fitzpiers, she said.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is We have met and dependent clause begins with conjunction (define time): before.

137. He did not know **what** to think.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is He did not know and dependent clause begins with interrogative word: what.

138. Grace was not asleep **when** he returned.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause Grace was not asleep and dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

139. I know **that** you hate the place.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I know and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

140. I am sure **that** you would not stay here for me!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I am sure and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

141. Later, **while** he was on his way home, Fitzpiers made another decision.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction: while.

142. She did not think **that** her husband was happy in the village.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is She did not think and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

143. **When** he did return, Felice Charmond was not kind to him.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

144. I have decided **that** you must not come here again.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I have decided and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

145. Then, **because** Mr Winterbourne badly, she thought.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is she thought and dependent clause with conjunction (clauses of cause): because.

146. Grace Melbury married the man **that** I love.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

147. Doctor Fitzpiers did not always drive in his gig **when** he visited his patients.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when

148. Grace met her husband at the stable and held his arm **as** he walked into the house.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): as.

149. The next day, Grace found out **that** Mrs Charmond was staying at Middleton Abbey.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

150. Grace was sure **that** her husband was visiting Mrs Charmond.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Grace was sure and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

151. **Because** Darling was a grey horse, Grace could see it clearly against the green of the trees.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause with conjunction (clauses of cause): because.

152. Suddenly she began to feel like a country girl again – a country girl **who** had once been in love with this young man.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Dependent clause begins with interrogative word: who.

153. I forgot **who** you are for a moment.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Adjective clause is I forgot and dependent clause begins with interrogative word: who.

154. And I forgot **who** I am!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Independent clause is And I forgot and dependent clause begins with interrogative word: who.

155. Fitzpiers had not returned home **when** Grace went to bed that night.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

156. She told her father **that** Fitzpiers had not come back.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is She told her father and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

157. **As** they walked past the stable, Grace looked inside.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Grace looked inside and dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): as.

158. He knew **that** something was very wrong.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is He knew and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

159. George Melbury knew **that** his daughter was unhappy.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is George Melbury knew and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

160. We both know **who** has made you unhappy.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is We both know and dependent clause begins with interrogative word: who.

161. Tell her **what** you know.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Tell her and dependent clause begins with interrogative word: what.

162. I wish **that** I worked in the woods like Marty South.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I wish and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

163. As winter passed into spring, all the woodlanders knew **that** something was *wrong with Grace Melbury's marriage*.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is The doctor says and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

164. But he knew **that** the young man was living in a little cottage in the woods.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is But he knew and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

165. One day, **when** Edred Fitzpiers was away visiting London, George Melbury went into the woods to look for his young friend.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when

166. I think **that** she still loves you.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I think and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

167. *But I'm not sure* **if** that will help.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is *But I'm not sure* and dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of condition): if.

168. **When** he arrived, MrsCharmond was still in her bed.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when

169. At last, MrsCharmond came into the room **where** the timber merchant was waiting.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adverbial clause. Adverbial clause begins with relative adverb: where.

170. **When** she was alone, FeliceCharmond began to cry.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause FeliceCharmond began to cry and dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

171. In the afternoon, Grace started to ask herself **where** her father had gone.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adverbial clause. Adverbial clause begins with relative adverb: where.

172. And soon, she guessed **that** he had gone to Hintock House.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is And soon, she guessed and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

173. The first person **that** she saw was Giles.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is The first person and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

174. I am sure that he went to Hintock House this morning.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I am sure and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

175. Oh, I am so glad **that** you talked to father!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Oh, I am so glad and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

176. **Because** the two young people were looking at each other, they had not seen Mrs Charmond walk into the plantation.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause with conjunction (clauses of cause): because.

177. I thought **that** you were just playing a game with my husband.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I thought and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

178. He was angry **because** his wife was not at home.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is He was angry and dependent clause with conjunction (clauses of cause): because.

179. And he was angry **because** he had heard some news.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is And he was angry and dependent clause with conjunction (clauses of cause): because.

180. *As he passed Marty South's cottage, Marty ran towards the doctor.*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): as.

181. Mrs Charmond wears a hair-piece **that** was made from my hair.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

182. And her husband must be here **when** she arrives!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

183. **As** he entered the room, Felice Charmond and his son-in-law were going out of a door at the other end of the room.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): as.

184. He gave the young man some brandy from a silver bottle **which** he carried in his pocket.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Adjective clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

185. **As** he spoke, Mr Melbury angrily pushed Fitzpiers off the horse.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): as.

186. **Before** Mr Melbury came, a boy from the village had seen the doctor riding the *timber merchant's horse*.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (define time): before.

187. **When** *Grace returned home, her mother told her the boy's news.*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when

188. **As** she came out of the bedroom, she heard someone crying in the hall below.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): as.

189. **When** she saw Grace, she hurried up the stairs toward her.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

190. **Before** Grace could answer, she saw Felice Charmond come into the hall.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (define time): before.

191. *I don't know* **where** he is now.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Independent clause is *I don't know* and adjective clause begins with relative adverb: where.

192. I hope **that** *he doesn't!*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I hope and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

193. It came from outside the door **which** led to the garden.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Adjective clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

194. Hide me **until** I can get away from Little Hintock.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Hide me and dependent clause begins with conjunction (define of time): until.

195. This law said that some people **who** were unhappily married would be able to get divorced.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Adjective clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

196. After that, he was sure **that** the law would help his daughter.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

197. I know **that** he wants me to marry you.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I know and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

198. Grace did not speak **until** she was alone with her father.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Grace did not speak and dependent clause begins with conjunction (define time): until.

199. **If** you could forgive me, we could be together again.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of condition): if.

200. She hoped **that** her husband would return to France when he did not find her in Budmouth.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is She hoped and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

201. But next Monday, one of the villagers **who** had been in Budmouth brought news of Fitzpiers.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one adjective clause. Adjective clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

202. **When** Grace knocked at the door, Giles walked very slowly towards it.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

203. They saw **that** it was now raining very heavily.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is They saw and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

204. I have another place nearby, **where** I can sleep.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I have another place nearby and dependent clause begins with relative adverb: where.

205. Giles went to a shelter **which** he had made in the woods nearby.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Giles went to a shelter and dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

206. But the young man was happy, **because** Grace had come to him when she was in trouble.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause with conjunction (clauses of cause): because.

207. She thought **that** Giles was working somewhere in the woodlands.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is She thought and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

208. But the law says **that** I must go back to my husband.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is But the law says and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that

209. **When** Giles fell asleep, Grace started to walk back to her father's house.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

210. I think **that** *he has had "typhoid" sometime in the last year.*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is I think and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

211. You said **that** he was everything to you.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is You said and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

212. I am going to tell your father **what** has happened.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with interrogative word: what.

213. Your husband will go away **if** you come home to us.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is Your husband will go away and dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of condition): if.

214. But Fitzpiers thought that *Mrs Charmond's hair was all her own.*

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Independent clause is But Fitzpiers thought and dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

215. Then Marty told Fitzpiers about the hair-piece in a letter **which** she gave him in Little Hintock.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: which.

216. And **when** Fitzpiers read the letter, he was angry.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

217. **When** *she was well again*, Grace went to Marty South's cottage.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

218. Each time, they put flowers on the grave of the man **that** they had both loved.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

219. There was something **that** she wanted to know.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

220. Giles Winterbourne gave me his home **when** I was in trouble.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative adverb: when.

221. And soon Grace began to think **that** Fitzpiers had changed.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with subordinating clause: that.

222. Heaven knows **how** this story will end!

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with relative pronoun: who.

223. As Melbury passed the churchyard, he saw Marty South standing alone by *Giles Winterbourne's grave*.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): as.

224. She has forgotten you, **although** you died for her.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of contrast): although.

225. But **whenever** I plant a tree, I will remember you because you planted trees so well.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and one dependent clause. Dependent clause begins with conjunction (clauses of time): whenever.

226. **While** our trees grow, I will remember you, **because** you loved them.

It is called complex sentence because it has one independent sentence and two dependent clauses. Dependent clause begins with conjunction: while and because.

The summary of the data displayed the complex sentence has three types: subordinate word, relative pronoun, and question word. Subordinate word is used in adverbial clause, relative pronoun is used in adjective clause, and question word is used in noun clause. Based on analysis above the researcher get the result: subordinate word consists of 99, relative pronoun consists of 109, and word question consists of 18.