THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURES OF WH- AND THAT-NOMINAL CLUASES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE WITH REFERENCE TO ANIMAL FARM BY

GEORGE ORWELL: THE CASE OF DIALOGUE SECTION

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Linguistics

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Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that all the information contained in this thesis is original and has not been submitted, in its entirety or part, to any institution for any qualification before. The references used in this work have been shown and acknowledged fully.

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Kopang Pius Mothibeli

Certification

This is to certify that this thesis has been read and approved as having met the requirements of the department of English in the Faculty of Humanities, National University of Lesotho for the award of Master of Arts Degree in English Language and Linguistics.

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External Examiner(s)

Dedication

I dedicate this work to my son, Mohau Mothibeli, who is disabled - cerebral palsy – and does not walk nor sit independently. I love you my boy and this Degree is what I hoped you would one day hold of yourself but your physical challenges make it just a dream unlikely to come true. You experienced the worst that life could offer. May God of comfort continue to bless you.

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Abstract

The present study analyses the syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses in English Language with reference to *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. The study employed documentary research method for data collection. The findings of the study show a total number of thirty four (34) **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses in the dialogue section. There are five (5) **Wh-**nominal clauses and a total of twenty nine (29) **That-**nominal clauses. The study concludes that the dialogue section reflects a wide range of **That-**nominal clauses relative to their **Wh-**counterparts. The study further demonstrates that the dialogue section of *Animal Farm* demonstrates a variety of syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. The data illustrates four (4) syntactic functions, subject, object, adjective complement and appositive. The **Wh-**nominal clauses are indicated as subject and object while **That-**nominal clauses are observed as subject, object, adjective complement and appositive. The study thus illustrates that **That-**nominal clauses show more variety of syntactic functions than the **Wh-** ones. In the case of syntactic structures, the study indicates that **That-**nominal clauses reflect more varied syntactic structures than **Wh-** ones since **That-**nominal clauses demonstrate five syntactic structures while the **Wh-**nominal clauses show two structures.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background to the study

The present study analyses the syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses with reference to *Animal Farm* by George Orwell.

This section presents three background areas:

a) The concept of complex sentence.
b) The notion of subordination.
c) The novel 'Animal Farm'.

The Concept of Complex Sentence

Complex sentence is a type of sentence which contains more than one verb in embedded multi-clause sentences joined together by subordinating conjunctions. Maleke (2011) observes it as a sentence consisting of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. A main clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb and can stand by itself as a complete sentence (Steffani, 2007). An example showing the main clause is illustrated in (1).

(1) *Thabo likes food*.

Example (1) is a main clause because it begins with a subject, *Thabo,* and has a finite verb, *likes*. This clause can stand alone as a sentence and conveys a complete thought on its own. However, a subordinate clause is an embedded clause which is attached to the main clause. Steffani (2007) notes that a subordinate clause cannot stand alone as a sentence because it depends on another clause to make a complete thought as indicated in example (2).

(2) *Rose realised **that she was late for a meeting***.

In this example, the subordinate clause is observed at the end of the sentence. It is introduced by a subordinating conjunction *that*. When it is read alone, this subordinate clause does not make sense but depends on the main clause to complete a thought. The complex sentence is represented by the tree structure in (3).

(3) S→S+S, S→NP+VP, S→NP

```
                              S
                 S                        S
           NP         VP                  NP
          Rose      realised      that she was late for a meeting
```
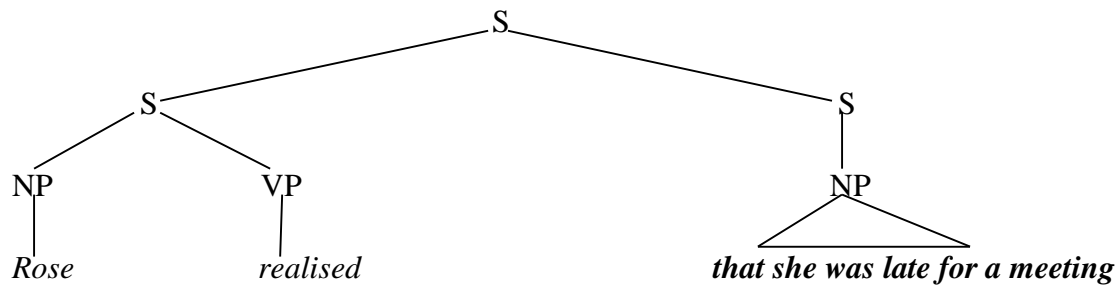
The structure indicates a complex sentence because it has two clauses, the first clause is the main clause, *Rose realised [it]*. On the basis of the English grammatical rules, this main clause has rightly ellipted the pronoun [it] and another clause is a subordinate clause, *that she was late for a meeting*.

The Notion of Subordination

Subordination is the linking of a main clause and a subordinate clause by subordinating conjunctions. Olsson (2010) observes it as involving the combination of two clauses which are not of equal rank but rather one of them is of a lower rank syntactically embedded into the other clause and functions as its constituent as reflected in example (4).

(4) *Peter cried **because they laughed at him**.*

```
              S
              Cl
   S:NP      V:VP        A: Adv-Cl
   Noun      Lex      NC   S:NP   V:VP   O:NP
              V     marker  Pro   Lex  Prep  Pro
                                   V
  Peter     cried  because they laughed at  him.
```
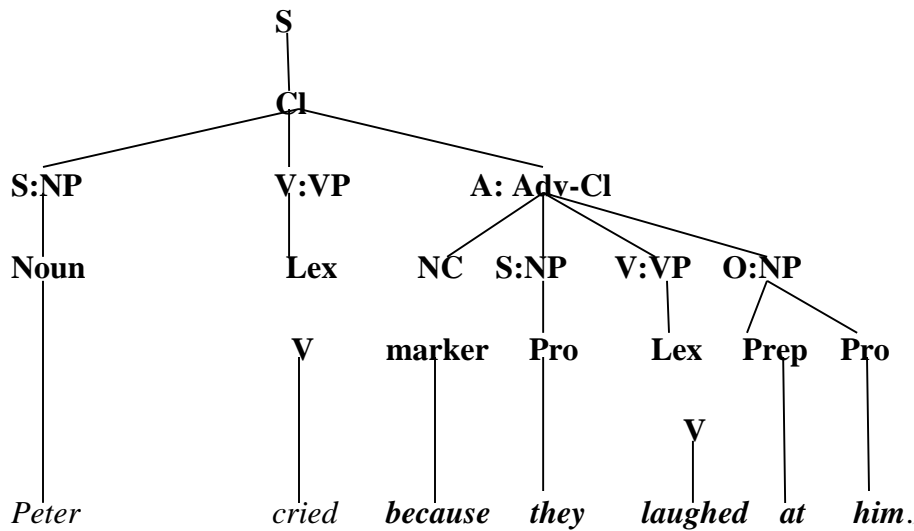
In this example, the subordinate clause, *because they laughed at him,* is attached to the main clause, *Peter cried,* and it functions as its constituent joined together by a subordinating conjunction *because*. There are two types of subordinate clause, finite and non-finite clauses.

Subordinate Finite Clause

Finite clauses are clauses which carry the primary tense to convey meaning. Maleke (2011) defines finite clause as one with a finite verb and its subject. A finite verb is tensed and agrees with its subject in person and number as shown in example (5).

(5) *He prays **that he passes the exams.***

Example (5) reflects a subordinate clause, *that he passes the exams,* with a finite verb, *passes,* which is in the present tense and agrees with the subject, *he,* in person and number.

Classification of Subordinate Finite Clauses

Subordinate finite clauses are classified into three typologies: relative, adverbial and nominal clauses. They are discussed respectively in the present study.

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are finite clauses which function as modifiers. They modify noun phrases in the main clauses to provide more information so that sentences become understandable. Gelderen (2010) divides relative clauses into those introduced by relative pronouns such as *who, whose, which, what, whom* and those introduced by relative adverbs such as *when, where, how, why, whenever, wherever* as demonstrated in examples 6(a)-(b).

6(a) *I met a boy **who was wearing a red cap.***

Example 6(a) indicates a subordinate clause, *who was wearing a red cap,* which is a relative clause introduced by a relative pronoun, *who.* This subordinate clause qualifies the noun phrase, *a boy.*

6(b) *The cell-phone **which I love** was stolen yesterday.*

Example 6(b) shows a relative clause, *which I love,* introduced by a relative pronoun, *which,* that also functions as the clause's subject. The clause modifies the noun phrase, *the cell-phone*.

Maleke (2011) notes that relative clauses are sub-divided into restrictive and non-restrictive clauses. A restrictive clause defines and identifies the noun phrase. Maleke (2011) alludes that relative clauses appear immediately after a noun and are therefore considered part of the noun phrase as indicated in (7).

   (7) *Mr Mothibeli **who is our class-teacher** has resigned.*

In example (7), the subordinate clause, *who is our class-teacher*, explains the noun phrase *Mr Mothibeli.* In other words, it tells who *Mr Mothibeli* is and without it, one would likely ask a question such as "who is *Mr Mothibeli*?" On the other hand, a non-restrictive clause does not define the noun phrase but gives extra information about the noun phrase. It is for this reason that Maleke (2011) refers to non-restrictive clause as a non-defining clause. It differs in writing from restrictive clause in that non-restrictive clause is placed between commas as demonstrated in 8(a).

   8(a) *The student, **whose parents are Doctors,** has passed with merit*.

The subordinate clause, *whose parents are Doctors*, in 8(a) merely adds information about the noun phrase, *the student,* without defining it. As a result, it could as well be left out without affecting the meaning of the sentence as in 8(b).

   (b) *The student has passed with merit.*

Adverbial Clauses

An adverbial clause is a subordinate clause which functions as an adverb in a sentence. Just like an adverb, it can modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Adverbial clauses are introduced by subordinating conjunctions such as *after, if, because, although* depending on the type of adverbial clause. Maleke (2011) explains that adverbial clauses are of different types such as clauses denoting place, time, reason, concession and condition. Surmardi (2020) notes that adverbial clauses could be placed at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the sentence. When they are placed at the beginning or in the middle, they require a comma to separate them from the rest of the sentence as provided in 9(a) - (b).

   9(a) ***When I entered the room,*** *everyone stood up.*

Example 9(a) indicates the subordinate adverbial clause at the beginning of the sentence. This clause is introduced by the subordinator, *when.* The adverbial clause is separated from the main clause by a comma. The subordinator, *when*, denotes time the action was carried out, hence, the clause that follows it is called adverbial clause of time.

9(b) *Petrol,* **because it is highly flammable,** *cannot be kept in the house*.

9(b) exemplifies an adverbial clause in the middle of a sentence and is separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. The subordinator, *because*, denotes reason, therefore, the clause which it introduces is an adverbial clause of reason. The last category is that of nominal clauses.

Nominal Clauses

This category is the focus of the current study. Nominal clauses are clauses which perform the functions of noun phrases such as subject, object and noun complement. The nominal clauses are classified into subordinate declarative clauses (that-clauses), subordinate interrogative clauses (wh-clauses) and subordinate exclamative clauses (Frank, 1972). The subordinate declarative clauses provide content commented upon by the main clause and are introduced by the subordinating conjunction, *that,* as observed in 10(a).

10(a) *He was convinced* **that Peter was dead.**

Example 10(a) shows a nominal clause, *that Peter was dead,* which is a **That-**clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction, *that* and functions as an object of the verb, *was convinced.*

The subordinate interrogative clauses are nominal clauses whose form is typically associated with question-like meanings. This is supported by Frank (1972) who says subordinate interrogative clauses are indirect questions expressed in a form of a subordinate clause and is introduced by **Wh-**words as subordinators. These include, *who, whose, which, why, whatever, whenever* as illustrated in 10(b).

10(b) **Whatever we eat** *determines our body size.*

As illustrated in 10(b), the nominal clause, *whatever we eat,* is a **Wh**-clause which expresses the substance of a direct question in the form of the nominal clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction, *whatever* and functions as the subject of the verb, *determines*.

As indicated, another category of subordinate clauses is that of subordinate exclamative clauses. These are nominal clauses which are used to denote exclamatory statements. Collins (2005) observes that exclamative clauses have an initial exclamative phrase with exclamative *what* or *how* as provided in example 10(c).

10(c) *Didn't he tell me* **how fascinating it was!**

Example 10(c) reflects the nominal clause, *how fascinating it was*, as an exclamative clause introduced by exclamative, *how*.

Syntactic Functions of Nominal Clauses

The current study deals with **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. Its main interest is in analysing the syntactic functions of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. A syntactic function in this study is construed to mean a grammatical relationship of **Wh-** or **That-**nominal clauses with the main clause within a complex sentence. A **Wh-** or **That-**nominal clause may relate with the main clause in that it is an object of a verb in the main clause as in (11).

(11). *He could not believe* **what they told him**.

```
                          S
                          |
                          Cl
              _____/|_____
             /            |            \
          S:NP          V:VP          O: Wh-Cl
           |           __|__        ___/|_____
          Pro         /     \      /    |     \      \
                    Aux     Lex   NC   S:NP  V:VP   O:NP
```

```
        V      V   marker     Pro      Lex     Pro
        |      |     |          |        |       |
                                         V
        |      |     |          |        |       |
He          could not believe  what    they    told   him.
```
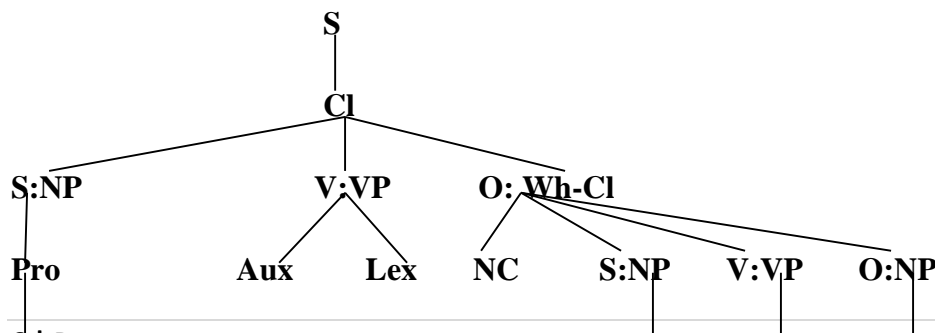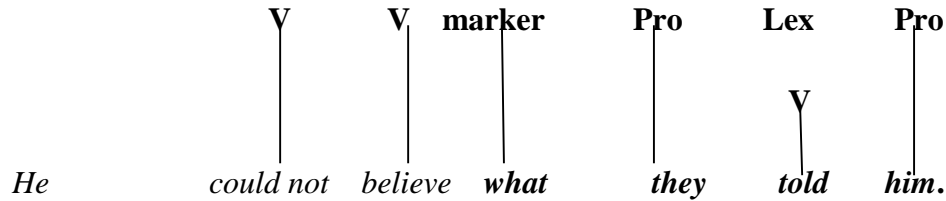
In (11), the clause, *what they told him,* is a nominal clause functioning as object to the verb phrase, *could not believe*, which appears in the main clause.

Syntactic Functions of Wh-nominal Clauses

The functions of **Wh-**nominal clauses are diverse in a complex sentence. Eastwood (1994), Frank (1972) and Quirk et al. (1985) identify the following six syntactic functions of **Wh-**nominal clauses: subject, object, subject complement, adjective complement, prepositional complement and appositive.

A Subject of a Verb

When a **Wh-**nominal clause begins a sentence, it functions as the subject of a verb or clause that appears after it. The clause performs the action of or act upon the predicate as in the following example (12).

   (12). **What they want** *is not yet known.*

Example (12) demonstrates a case where the **Wh-**nominal clause, *What they want,* begins a sentence and functions as a subject of the main clause, [it] *is not yet known,* that appears after it.

An Object of a Verb

A **Wh-**nominal clause functions as a direct object when it appears after the verb of the main clause or when it is the recipient of the action the subject initiates as shown in example (13).

   (13). *I wonder **whether he will choose Thabo over Rose.***

In example (13), the **Wh-**nominal clause, *whether he will choose Thabo over Rose,* functions as a direct object of the verb, *wonder,* which precedes it in the main clause.

A Subject Complement

A **Wh-**nominal clause serves as a subject complement when it appears after a linking verb in the main clause. The example is demonstrated in (14).

(14). *Our concern was **whether they would cross the river***.

Example (14) reflects the **Wh-**nominal clause, *whether they would cross the river,* functioning as a complement to the linking verb, *was,* which is observed in the main clause.

An Adjective Complement

An adjective complement occurs when a **Wh-**nominal clause is preceded by an adjective in the main clause. This is indicated in (15).

(15). *He was not sure **what the meeting would be about***.

In (15), the **Wh-**nominal clause, *what the meeting would be about,* is preceded and completes an adjective, *not sure,* in the main clause and therefore functions as an adjective complement.

An Apposition

A **Wh-**nominal clause is used in apposition if it appears after a noun phrase in the main clause and they refer to the same person or thing. That is, a nominal clause is in apposition when it modifies the noun phrase adjacent to it in the main clause. Example showing **Wh-**nominal clause in apposition is observed in (16).

(16). *The reason **why he resigned** is not known.*

Example (16) shows a **Wh-**nominal clause, *why he resigned,* modifying the noun phrase, *the reason*, which precedes it in the main clause.

A Prepositional Complement

A prepositional complement occurs when a **Wh-**nominal clause immediately appears after a preposition and completes the meaning of the prepositional phrase. The example is noted in (17) below.

(17). *The executive committee is looking into **what the members can do on Christmas***.

In (17), the **Wh-**nominal clause, *what the members can do on Christmas,* directly appears after the preposition, *into,* and completes its meaning. Thus, it is a prepositional complement.

Syntactic Functions of That-nominal Clauses

That-nominal clauses perform various functions in different syntactic environments in a long complex sentence. Eastwood (1994) states five syntactic functions of **That-**nominal clauses in complex sentences: Subject, object, subject complement, adjective complement and appositive.

A Subject of the Verb

A **That-**nominal clause serves the grammatical function of a subject when it performs the action of or act upon the predicate. It is the topic which the sentence deals with and normally appears at the beginning of a sentence as illustrated in example (18).

(18). ***That all the students had passed*** *was commendable.*

In (18), **That-**nominal clause, *that all the students had passed,* functions as the subject of the predicate, *was commendable,* and it appears at the beginning of the sentence.

An Object of the Verb

A **That-**nominal clause is a direct object when it appears after the verb in the main clause or when it is the recipient of the action of the subject as exemplified in example (19).

(19). *He predicted **that Messi would score two goals***.

Example (19) reflects **That-**nominal clause, *that Messi would score two goals,* which is a direct object of the verb, *predicted,* that precedes it in the main clause.

A Subject Complement

That-nominal clause serves as subject complement when it appears after a linking verb in the main clause. The example is shown in (20).

(20). *The issue is **that we do not like fat-cakes***.

In (20), **That-**nominal clause, *that we do not like fat-cakes,* is a subject complement to the linking verb, *is,* which appears in the main clause.

An Adjective Complement

That-nominal clause becomes an adjective complement if it is preceded by an adjective which appears in the main clause. This is demonstrated in (21).

(21). *We were worried **that he would score goals**.*

Illustration (21), demonstrates **That-**nominal clause, *that he would score goals,* where it is preceded by an adjective, *worried,* in the main clause and therefore functions as an adjective complement.

An Apposition

That-nominal clause is used in apposition if it appears immediately after a noun phrase in the main clause and they both refer to the same referent. A nominal clause is in appositive when it modifies the noun phrase observed in the main clause. Example showing **That-**nominal clause in apposition is noted in (22).

(22). *The announcement **that he was arrested** is not true.*

Example (22) shows a **That-**nominal clause, *that he was arrested,* where it modifies the noun phrase, *the announcement,* which precedes it in the sentence.

Syntactic Structures of Nominal Clauses

This study also seeks to analyse the syntactic structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. The term syntactic structure is understood in this study to mean syntactic patterns that are observed in the formation of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses in the complex sentences. Frank (1972) states that a structure of a nominal clause consists of an introductory word (**Wh-** or **That-**), subject and a predicate. An example showing a structure of a nominal clause is illustrated in 23.

23. *Mary ate the food **that you gave her***.

S

```
                              Cl
        ┌───────────┬─────────┬──────────────────────────┐
      S:NP        V:NP       DO                      IO: that-Cl
        │           │       ┌──┴──┐           ┌────────┬────────┬────────┐
      Noun         Lex    Det   Noun         NC      S:NP     V:VP     O:NP
        │           │      │      │           │        │        │        │
        │           V      │      │         marker    Pro      Lex      Pro
        │           │      │      │           │        │        │        │
        │           │      │      │           │        │        V        │
        │           │      │      │           │        │        │        │
      Mary         ate    the   food        that       I      gave     her.
```
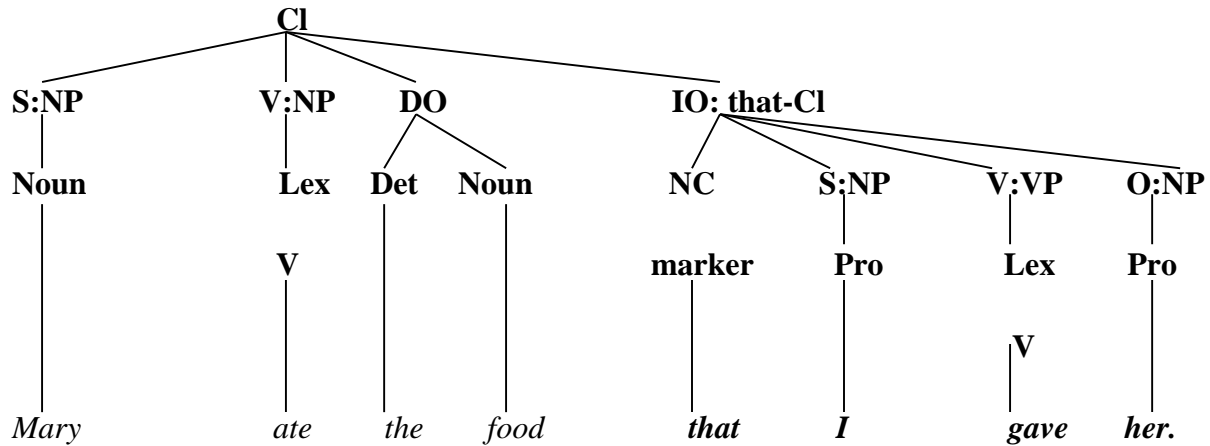
The sentence in example 23 denotes a structure of **That-**nominal clause, *that you gave her,* as: introductory subordinator, *that* + subject, *you* + predicate, *gave her.*

Frank (ibid) notes that the structure of nominal clauses is changed by the addition of a special introductory word, by a special word order or by both. The structure exemplifying a change by a special word order is observed in 24(a)-(b).

> Controlling **Verb + That** + **Subject** + **Predicate**

> 24(a). *He promised that he would pass the exams*.

> Controlling **Verb + Noun Phrase + That** + **Subject** + **Predicate**

> 24(b). *He promised his mother that he would pass the exams.*

Example 24(a) denotes the structure, *verb + that +subject + predicate,* of **That-**nominal clause, *that he would pass the exams,* functioning as direct object of the controlling verb, *promised.* Example 24(b) effects a change of clause structure by addition of a noun phrase, *his mother* to the structure, *verb +noun phrase +that +subject +predicate,* in 24(b) causing **That-**nominal clause, *that he would pass the exams,* to be indirect object of the controlling verb, *promised.*

The structure of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses take on different patterns depending on the function of the nominal clause in a larger complex sentence. This section discusses syntactic structures that **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses reflect in complex sentences as suggested by Frank (1972), Quirk et al. (1985) and Eastwood (1994).

Syntactic Structures of Wh-nominal Clauses.

Structure 1: Controlling **Verb** + **Wh-** +**Subject** +**Predicate**

This structure is witnessed when a **Wh-**nominal clause functions as a direct object of the verb in the main clause. The example showing structure one is noted in (25) below.

(25).). *God **knows why I cried at the theater.***

```
                          S
                          |
                          Cl
            _____
           |         |                                 |
         S:NP       V:VP                          O: Wh-Cl
           |         |        _____
         Noun       Lex      |      |       |          |              |
           |         |       NC    S:NP    V:VP     A:Prep P        O:NP
           |         V       |      |       |          |           ____|____
           |         |     marker  Pro     Lex        Prep       Det      Noun
           |         |       |      |       |          |          |        |
           |         |       |      |       V          |          |        |
         God       knows    why     I     cried        at        the    theater.
```
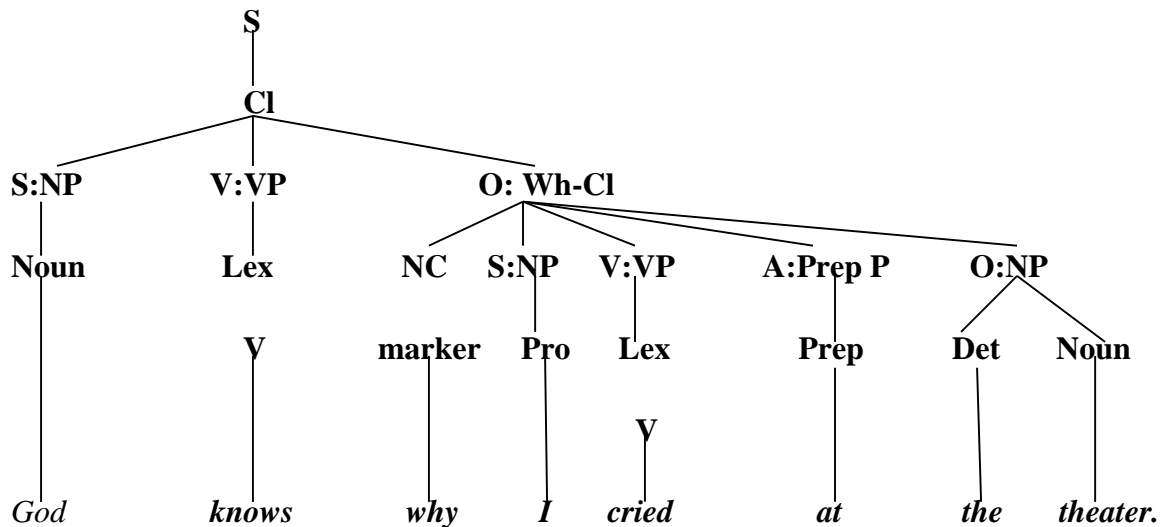
In example (25), **Wh-**nominal clause, *why I cried at the theater,* reflects the structure: *Controlling verb, knows* + **Wh-***subordinator*, *why* + *subject*, *I* + *predicate*, *cried at the theater.* It functions as a direct object of the controlling verb, *knows.*

Structure 2: Controlling **Verb** *be* +**Wh-** +**Subject** +**Predicate**

Structure two happens when a **Wh-**nominal clause functions as subject complement. In this case, **Wh-**nominal clause appears after a linking verb in the main clause. The structure is shown in example (26).

(26). *The brilliant idea **is whatever he likes.***

```
                     S
                     |
                     Cl
           _____
          |           |                |
        S:NP         V:VP          O: Wh-Cl
```

Det	Adj	Noun		Lex	NC	S:NP		V:VP
					V	marker	Pro		Lex
									V
The	*brilliant*	*idea*		*is*	*whatever*		*he*		*likes.*
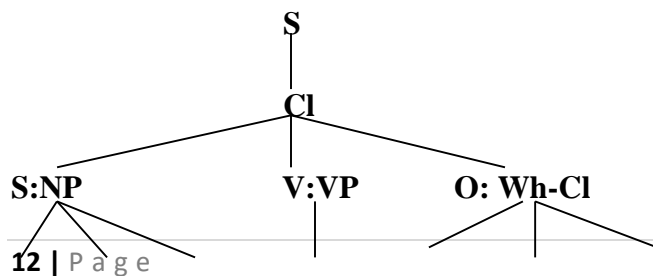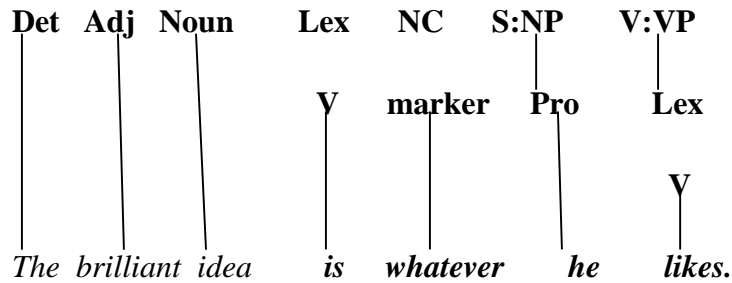
Example (26) indicates **Wh-**nominal clause, *whatever he likes,* portraying the structure: *Controlling verb-be, is +* **Wh-***subordinator*, *whatever + subject*, *he + predicate*, *likes*. It functions as the subject complement of the linking verb, *is.*

Structure 3: Wh- +Subject + Predicate + Controlling **Verb**

Structure three is noted when **Wh-**nominal clause performs the subject function in the sentence. The clause assumes the initial position in a complex sentence as demonstrated in example (27).

(27). ***What he believes in remains*** *a mystery.*

S
Cl
S: Wh-Cl ... V:VP ... O:NP
NC ... S:NP ... V:VP ... A:Prep ... Lex ... Det ... Noun
Marker ... Pro ... Lex ... Prep ... V
V
What ... *he* ... *believes* ... *in* ... *remains* ... *a* ... *mystery.*
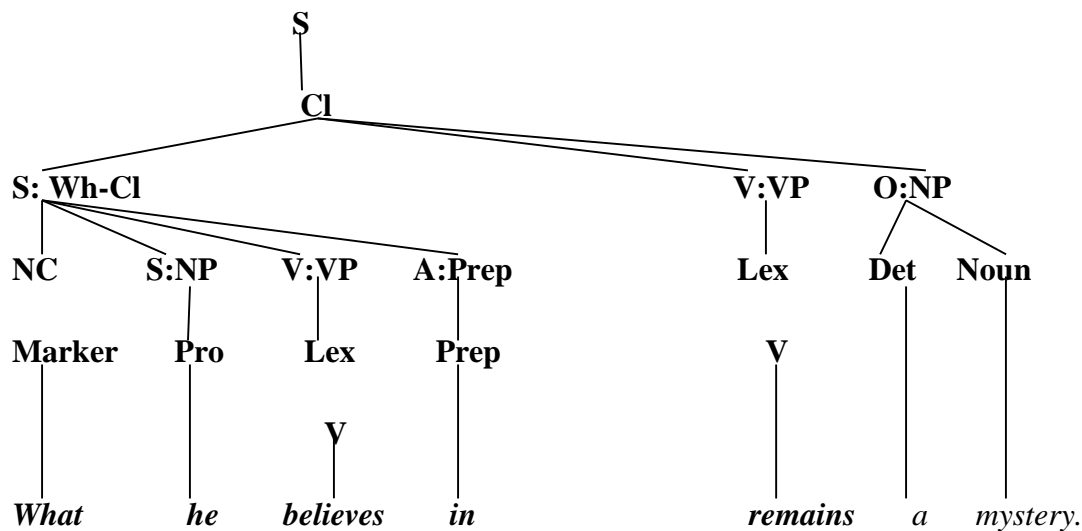
In example, (27), **Wh-**nominal clause, *what he believes in,* occupies the initial position of the sentence and functions as the subject of the verb, *remains,* which appears in the main clause. This example shows the structure: **Wh-***subordinator*, *what + subject*, *he + predicate*, *believes in +controlling verb, remains.*

Structure 4: Preposition +Wh- +Subject +Predicate

This structure occurs when a **Wh-**nominal clause directly appears after a preposition and completes the meaning of the prepositional phrase. The example is noted in (28) below.

(28). *They were debating **on whether strategies are needed to survive the storm***.
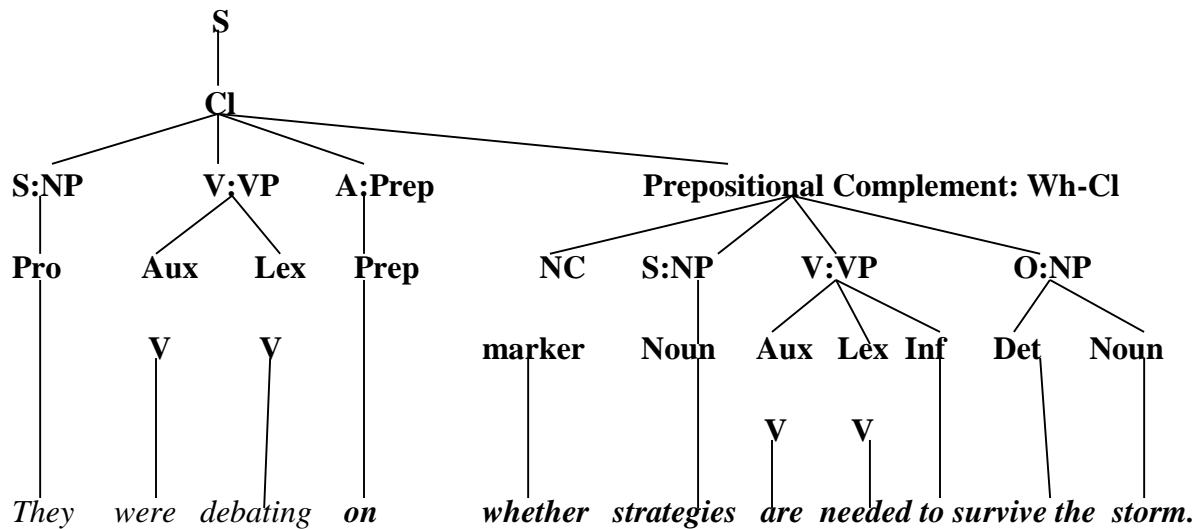
In (28), the **Wh-**nominal clause, *whether strategies are needed to survive the storm,* directly appears after the preposition, *on* and completes its meaning. Thus, it is a prepositional complement which exhibits the structure: *preposition*, *on* + **Wh-**subordinator, *whether + subject, strategies + predicate, are needed to survive the storm.*

Structure 5: Adj +Wh- +Subject +Predicate

This structure is observed when **Wh-**nominal clause appears after an adjective and functions as adjective complement. Example denoting this structure is noted in (29).

(29). *Learners not **certain whom the teacher was addressing.***

```
                      V              marker  Det   Noun    Aux          Lex
                      |                                     |            |
                      |                                     V            V
                      |              |      |     |         |            |
  Learners   were        not certain    whom  the   teacher  was     addressing.
```
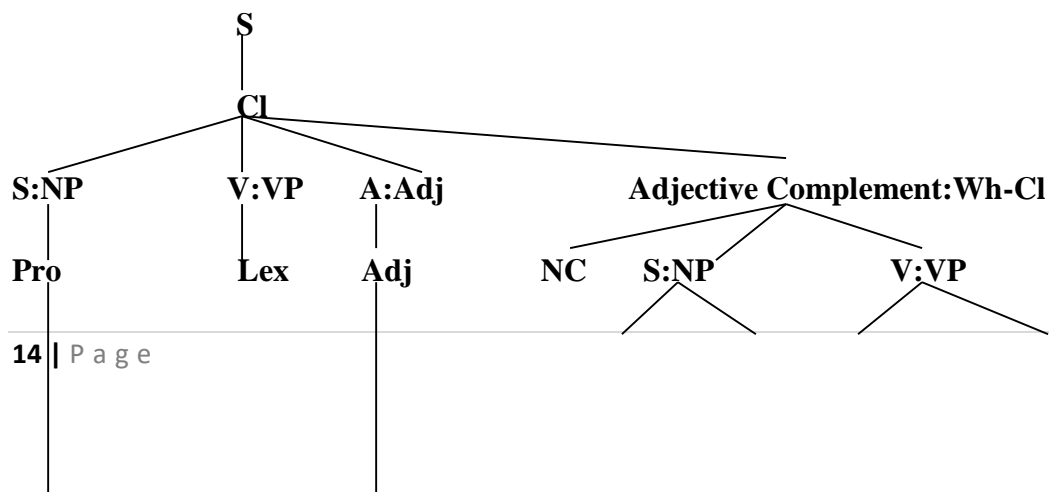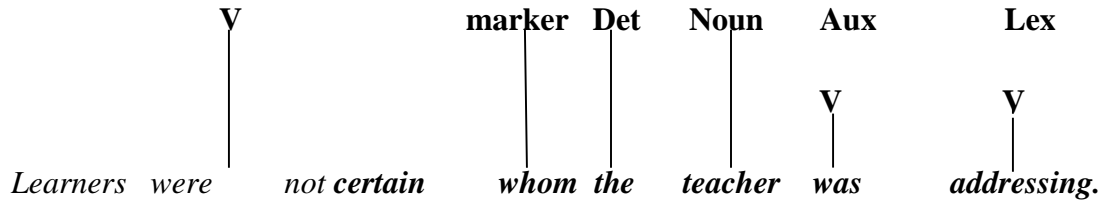
Example (29) exemplifies a structure: *adjective*, *not certain* + **Wh-**subordinator, *whom* + *subject*, *the teacher* + *predicate*, *was addressing.* This structure operates here as adjective complement since it complements the adjective that precedes it.

Structure 6: Noun Phrase +Wh- +Subject +Predicate

Structure six occurs when **Wh-**nominal clause modifies a noun phrase which appears next to it that appears in the main clause. It is observed when both the noun phrase and **Wh-**nominal clause refer to the same person or thing. In this case, the **Wh-**nominal clause is said to be functioning in apposition to the noun phrase as reflected in example (30).

(30). *There is **a rumour whose book was stolen in the library.***

```
                         S
                         |
                         Cl
         ┌───────────┬───────┬──────────────────────────┐
       S:NP        V:VP    O:NP              Appositive Cl: Wh-Cl
                         ┌────┬────┐      ┌─────┬──────┬──────────┐
       Pro          Lex  Det  Noun  NC  S:NP   V:VP        O:NP
                     |                        ┌───┬──┐   ┌──┬──┬──┐
                     V                 marker Noun Aux Lex Prep Det Adv
                                          |    |    |   |   |   |   |
                                          |    |    V   V   |   |   |
   There          is    a   rumour  whose book  was  stolen  in  the  library.
```
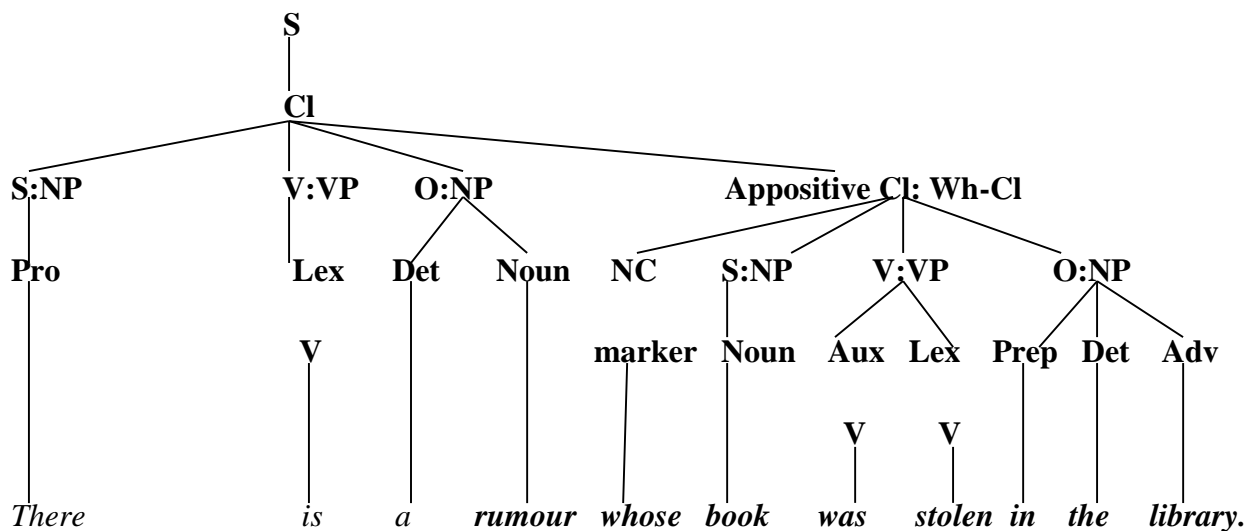
In example (30), **Wh-**nominal clause, *whose book was stolen in the library,* functions in apposition to the noun phrase, *a rumour,* and they refer to the same thing. This example indicates a structure: *Noun phrase*, *a rumour* + **Wh-**subordinator, *whose* + s*ubject*, *book* + *predicate*, *was stolen in the library.*

Syntactic Structures of That-nominal Clauses

This section discusses syntactic structures which **That-**nominal clauses demonstrate in complex sentences as suggested by Frank (1972), Quirk et al. (1985) and Eastwood (1994). According to these scholars, the structure of **That-**nominal clauses illustrates five different patterns in a complex sentence.

Structure 1: (a) Controlling **Verb** + **That** + **Subject** + **Predicate**

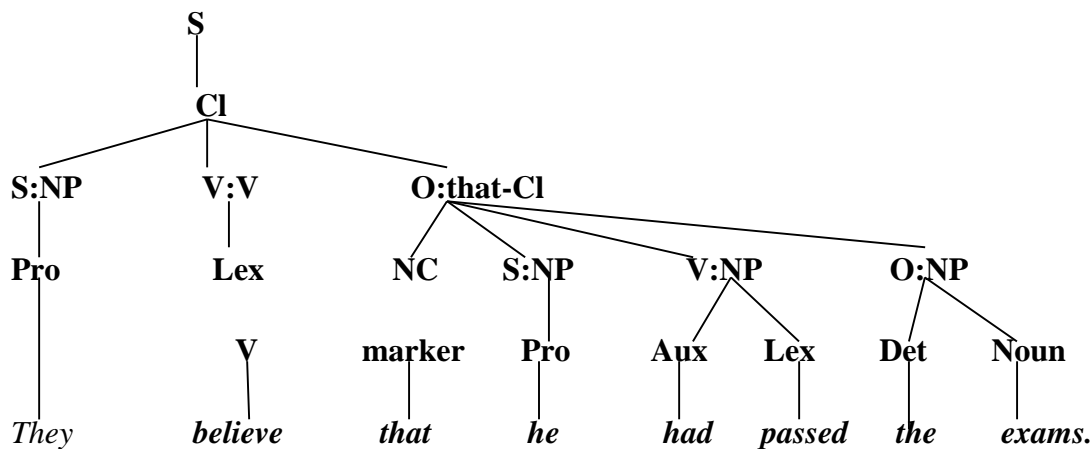This structure is observed when **That-**nominal clause functions as a direct object of the verb in the main clause. The example showing structure one is noted in (31) below.

(31). *They **believe that he had passed the exams.***

```
                          S
                          |
                          Cl
         _____|_____
        |          |                             |
      S:NP        V:V                         O:that-Cl
        |          |          _____|_____
       Pro        Lex        |        |           |                  |
        |          |        NC      S:NP        V:NP               O:NP
        |          V         |        |        __|__             ___|___
        |          |       marker    Pro     Aux   Lex         Det     Noun
        |          |         |        |       |     |           |       |
      They      believe     that     he      had  passed       the    exams.
```

In example (31), **That-**nominal clause, *that he had passed the exams,* functions as a direct object of the verb, *believe,* and it reflects the structure: *controlling verb, believe + **That**-subordinator + subject*, *he + predicate*, *had passed the exams.*

Structure 1: (b) Verb + **Phrase with** *to* + **That** + **Subject** + **Predicate**

Structure 1(b) is reflected when **That-**nominal clause appears after a phrase with ***to*** and serves as the direct object of the controlling verb in the main clause. The structure is demonstrated in (32).

(32). *They complained **to the principal that they were innocent***.

That-nominal clause in example (32), *that they were innocent,* functions as direct object of the controlling verb, *complained.* The clause appears after a phrase with *to,* and illustrates the

structure: *Controlling verb, complained + **That-**subordinator + phrase with to, to the principal + subject, they + predicate, were innocent.*

Structure 1: (c) Verb + Noun Phrase + That + Subject + Predicate

Structure 1(c) is noted in a situation where **That-**nominal clause appears after a direct object. It is preceded by a noun phrase and performs as an indirect object of the controlling verb in the main clause. Structure 1(c) is exemplified in (33) below.

(33). *We assured **the principal that we shall be on time**.*

In example (33), **That-**nominal clause, *that we shall be on time,* demonstrates the structure: *controlling verb, assured + noun phrase, the principal + **That-**subordinator + subject, we + predicate, shall be on time.* The clause appears after the noun phrase, *the principal,* which serves as the direct object of the controlling verb, *assured.*

Structure 2: Verb *be* **+ That + Subject + Predicate**

This structure occurs when **That-**nominal clause functions as subject complement. That is, **That-**nominal clause appears after a linking verb in the main clause. The structure is shown in example (34) as indicated below.

(34). *The answer **is that he was employed as a teacher.***

```
                        S
                        |
                        Cl
        ┌───────────┬──────────────────────────┐
      S:NP         V:VP        Subjective Complement:NC
     ┌───┐          |        ┌──────┬──────┬──────────┬─────────┐
   Det   Noun      Lex      NC    S:NP   V:NP   A:Prep P      O:NP
```

V	marker	Pro	Aux	Lex	Prep	Det	Noun

				V	V			
The	*answer*	*is*	*that*	*he*	*was*	*employed*	*as*	*a*	*teacher.*
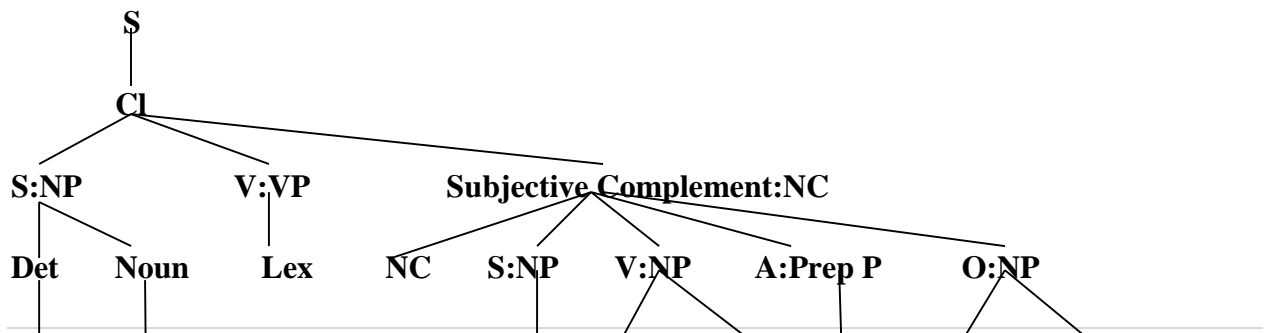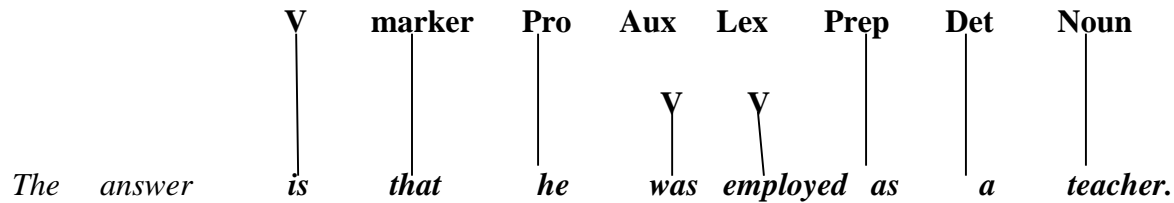
Example (34) indicates **That-**nominal clause, *that he was employed as a teacher,* portraying the structure: *controlling verb-be, is + **That-**subordina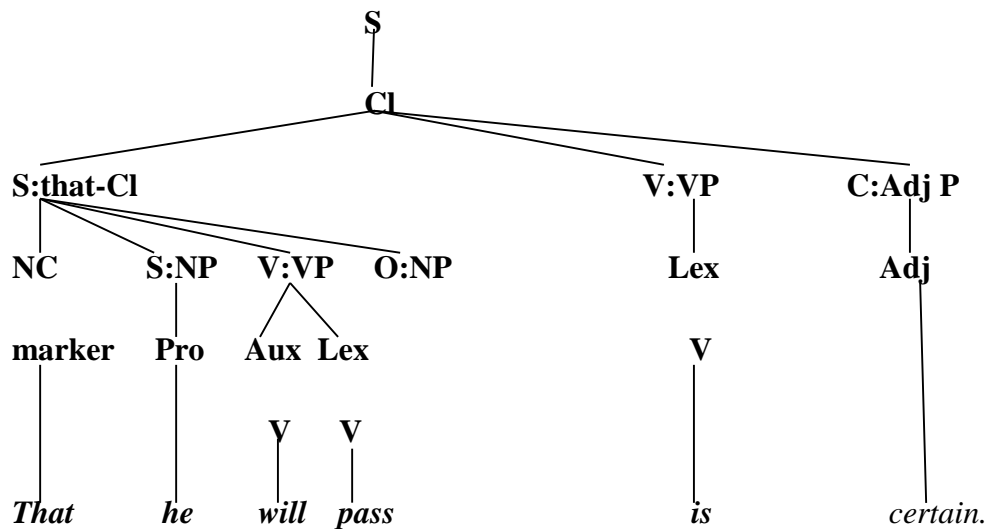tor, that + subject, he + predicate, was employed as a teacher*. It functions as the subject complement to the linking verb, *is.*

Structure 3(a): That + Subject + Predicate + Verb

Structure three is noted when **That-**nominal clause functions as the subject of the sentence. In this case, the clause assumes the initial position in a complex sentence as demonstrated in example 35(a).

35(a). ***That he will pass is*** *certain.*

S
Cl

S:that-Cl   V:VP   C:Adj P

NC   S:NP   V:VP   O:NP   Lex   Adj

marker   Pro   Aux Lex   V

                  Y   V

That   *he*   *will* *pass*   *is*   *certain.*

In example, 35(a), **That-**nominal clause, *that he will pass,* occupies the initial position of the sentence and functions as the subject of the verb, *is* which appears in the main clause. This example shows the structure: ***That-***subordinator + subjec*t, he + predicate, will pass + controlling verb, is.*

Structure 3(b): It +verb-*be* +N/Adj. +That +Subject +Predicate

Structure 3(b) is noted when **That-**nominal clause is preceded by the empty, *it*. An incidence which demonstrates this structure is shown in 35(b).

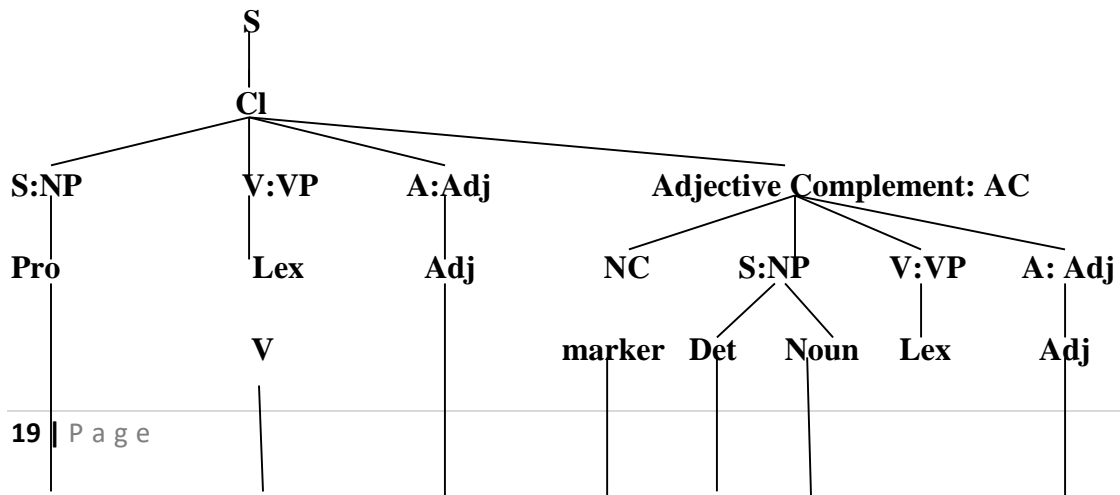35(b). ***It was reassuring that everyone wanted to participate.***

```
                              S
                              |
                             CL
         _____ _____|_____
        |           |         |                          |
      S:NP        V:VP       A:Adj                    S:That-CL
        |           |         |              _____|_____
       Pro         Lex       Adj            |     |       |         |
        |           |         |            NC    S:NP    V:VP      P:PP
        |           V         |             |     |       |        /|
        |           |         |          marker  Pro     Lex      / |
        |           |         |             |     |       |       /  |
        |           |         |             |     |       V      /   |
        |           |         |             |     |       |     /    |
       It          was    reassuring       that everyone wanted to participate.
```
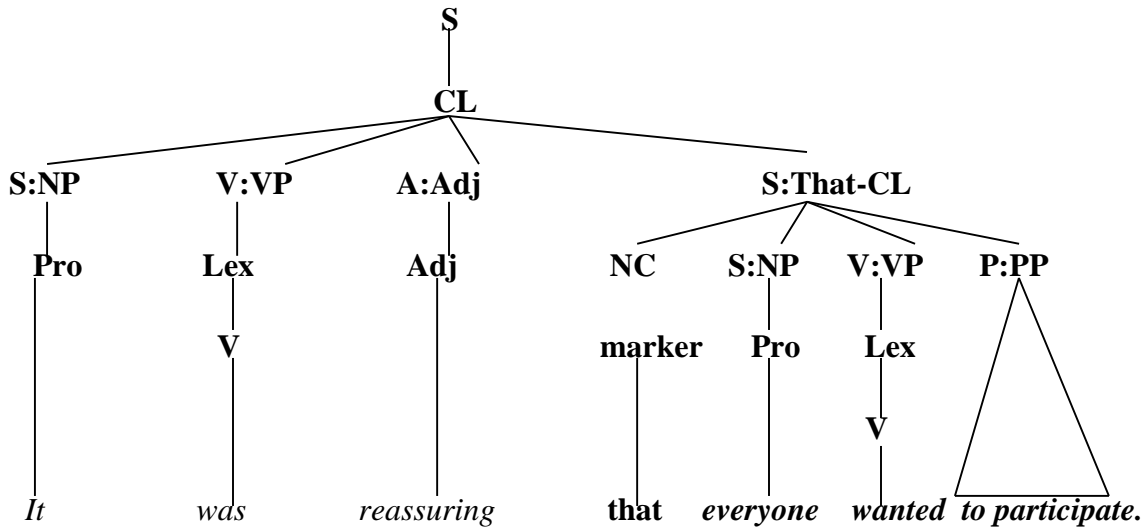
In 35(b) is an example of a **That-**nominal clause structure: *It* +**That-**subordinator +**Subject,** *everyone* +**Predicate,** *wanted to participate.* This **That-**nominal clause functions here as a subject extraposed to the end of the sentence and it precedes the anticipatory, *it* in line with the end-weight principle which indicates that heavy subjects should be extraposed to the end of the sentence.

Structure 4: Adj. + That + Subject + Predicate

This structure is observed when **That-**nominal clause appears after an adjective and function as adjective complement. Example denoting this structure is noted in (36).

(36). *He was **certain that the exams were simple.***

```
                         S
                         |
                        Cl
       _____ _____|_____
      |            |      |                                      |
    S:NP         V:VP   A:Adj                  Adjective Complement: AC
      |            |      |              _____ _____|_____ _____
     Pro          Lex    Adj           |          |       |                  |
      |            |      |            NC        S:NP     V:VP            A: Adj
      |            V      |             |        /   \     |                  |
      |            |      |          marker    Det  Noun  Lex               Adj
      |            |      |             |        |    |     |                 |
```

$$V$$

*He   was   **certain**   **that**   **the**   **exams**   **were**   **simple.***

Example (36) exemplifies a structure: *adjective*, *certain* + ***That**-subordinator* + *subject*, *the exams + predicate, were simple*. This clause operates here as adjective complement since it complements the adjective that precedes it.

Structure 5: Noun phrase + That + Subject + Predicate

Structure five occurs when **That-**nominal clause modifies a noun phrase which appears next to it. This happens when both the noun phrase and nominal clause refer to the same person or thing. The nominal clause is said to be functioning in apposition to the noun phrase as shown in example (37).

(37). *There was **a plea that the punishment was severe.***
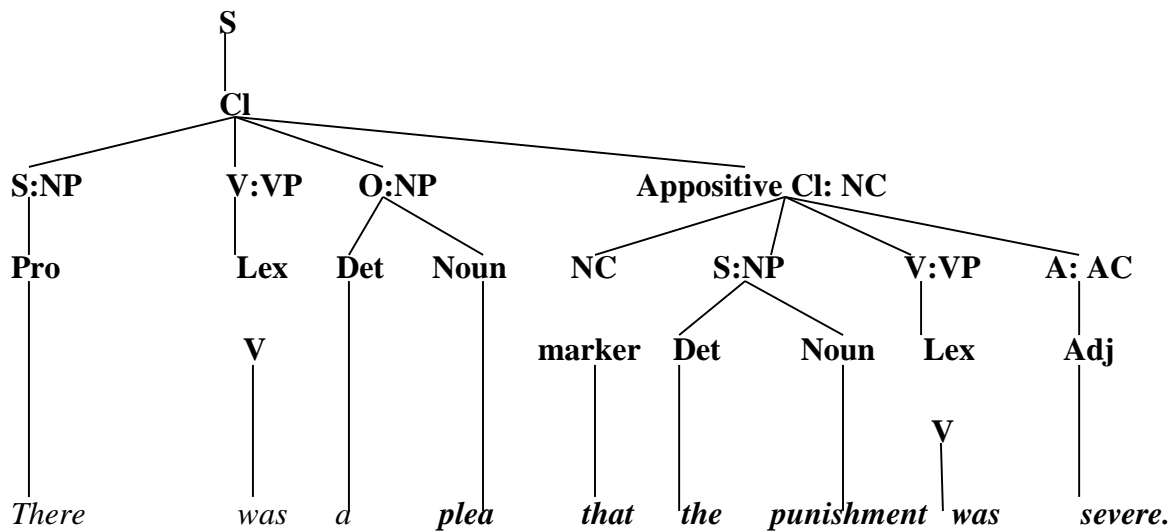
In example (37), **That-**nominal clause, *that the punishment was severe,* functions in apposition to the noun phrase, *a plea.* This example indicates a structure: *Noun phrase, a plea + **That-**subordinator + subject, the punishment + predicate, was severe.*

Omission of "That-" Subordinator in Complex Sentences

Although **That-**nominal clauses are generally introduced by **That-** subordinator, in some cases the subordinator may be omitted. According to Quirk et al. (1985), Biber et al. (1999) and Huddleston et al. (2002), this normally happens on four accounts: when **That-**nominal clause occupies the

object position in a sentence, when it functions as an adjective complement, when it serves in appositve and where it is used as an extraposed subject.. The examples showing the omission of **That-** subordinator are noted in 38(a)-(d) respectively.

38(a). *He was **certain he would pass the exams.***

Example 38(a) reflects a case where a nominal clause, *he would pass the exams,* appears after an adjective with **That-** subordinator being omitted. Grammatically, the subordinator is inferred from the context of the sentence.

38(b). *The principal **reported the students were missing**.*

In 38(b), the nominal clause, *the students were missing,* functions as an object of the controlling verb, *reported*. The subordinator **That-** is omitted but is grammatically inferred from the context of the sentence.

38(c). *The effort **he put towards the success of the ceremony** is immeasurable.*

The nominal clause in 38(c), *he put towards the success of the ceremony* modifies the noun phrase, *the effort.* **That-**subordinator is omitted to introduce the nominal clause but the sentence remains grammatically correct.

38(d). *It is clear **he was determined to continue with the process.***

The example in 38(d) indicates a nominal clause, *he was determined to continue with the process* which is extraposed to the end of the sentence and therefore functions as a subject after a clause introduced by the dummy, *it*.

Non-Finite Clauses

Non-finite clauses are clauses that contain verbs that do not show tense and time. Maleke (2011) observes non-finite clauses as clauses that have a non-finite verb with overt subject or without overt subject. However, Huddleston et al (2005) note that an overt subject present in non-finite clauses takes an accusative form. Aljovic (2017) points out that non-finite clauses have overt subjects when the complementisers, *for, with* or *without* are used. Examples indicating the use of non-finite clause are noted in 39(a)-(b).

39(a) ***For them to laugh at her*** *was quite impolite.*

39(a) is an example of non-finite clause, *for them to laugh at her,* with an overt accusative subject, *them,* with complementiser, *for,* and functions as a subject of the sentence.

39(b) *Jacob wants* ***to sell bread****.*

39(b) exemplifies a non-finite clause, *to sell bread,* without an overt subject but could be understood from the subject in the main clause, *Jacob.*

Classification of Non-Finite Clauses

Non-finite clauses are classified into three categories: Gerund nominal, Infinitive clauses and Participial clauses.

Gerund Nominal

Gerund nominal is an expression headed by **–ing** form predominantly having verbal properties. Aljovic (2017) shares the same view that gerund nominal is derived from a verb by suffix *–ing* to form an uncountable noun. Just as nouns, gerund nominal has a typical internal nominal structure with *determiners* and *of*-phrases. The gerund nominal performs the same functions as finite nominal clauses in a sentence as illustrated in (40).

(40) ***The feeling of depression*** *is common among young people.*

In (40), the gerund, *feeling*, is the head of a gerund nominal and is derived from the verb, *feel*. The gerund nominal is composed of the determiner, *the,* and the *of*-phrase, *of depression,* and functions as the subject of the verb*, is.* This gerund nominal is equivalent in function to the nominal clause, *that they feel depressed.*

Infinitive clauses

Infinitive clauses are non-finite clauses which do not have finite verbs and are attached to the main clause. Infinitive clauses can contain an overt or covert subject depending on the use or not of complementisers *for, with, without.* When the subject is overt, it differs from subject of finite clauses in that a subject of an infinitive takes accusative form. Aljovic (2017) notes that 'to' is used as a marker of non-finiteness. That is, a verb form that comes after *to* is not finite. He further

observes that infinitive clauses can function as subjects, objects and adverbial. Examples showing infinitive clauses are given in examples 41(a)-(b).

41(a) *The secretary arranged **for them to attend a conference***.

41(a) indicates the infinitive clause, *for them to attend a conference,* which, just as finite nominal clauses, functions as object to the verb, *arranged* in the main clause. The clause has an overt accusative subject, *them* because it appears after the complementiser, *for. To* is used as a marker of non-finiteness to the verb, *attend*.

41(b) *John waved his hand **as if to stop us from playing***.

41(b) illustrates the infinitive clause, *as if to stop us from playing,* introduced by the subordinator, *as if* and does not have overt subject. The clause is equivalent to adverbial clause, *as if he stopped us from playing,* modifying the noun phrase, *his hand* in the main clause.

Huddleston and Pullum (2005) classify infinitive clauses into two categories: *bare* infinitive and *to*-infinitive clauses. The *to*-infinitive clauses perform functions of nominal clauses in sentences and are marked by the word, ***to*** as a subordinator as in example 42(a).

42(a) *Thabo asked **to drive the car.***

In example 42(a), to-infinitive clause, *to drive the car*, is equivalent to finite **Wh-**nominal clause, *whether he could drive the car* and therefore, functions as an object to the verb, *asked* introduced by the subordinator, *to*, hence the name *to*-infinitive.

Huddleston et al. (2005) state that *bare* infinitive clauses occur as internal complements of certain verbs as observed in example 42(b).

42(b) *He let **her leave.***

Example 42(b) reflects an infinitive clause, *her leave* where it functions as a complement of the verb, *let* in the main clause.

Participial clauses

Participial clauses are non-finite clauses which contain non-finite verbs. They are always dependent on the main clause. Huddleston et al. (2005) classify participial clauses into two types, present participle with **–ing** and past participle with **–ed** which are also referred to as **–ing** participle and **–ed** participle (Morato-Maleke, 2019). In some cases, the past participle **–en** is used with some irregular verbs. The participial clauses perform the same syntactic roles as nominal clauses and adverbial clauses in a sentence as indicated in example 43(a)-(b)

      43(a) ***Having fever*** *is a painful experience.*

Example 43(a) contains a present participle, *having fever,* which has a similar interpretation as nominal clause, *that I have fever*, and functions as a subject of the sentence.

      43(b) ***Trained by expert***, *athletes can show great performance.*

In 43(b), the past participle, *trained by expert,* is equivalent to the adverbial clause of condition, *if they are trained by an expert,* and it modifies the noun, *athletes,* in the main clause.

The Novel 'Animal Farm' by George Orwell

The present study used the novel *Animal Farm* as a reference for analysing the syntactic functions and structures of **That-** and **Wh-** nominal clauses. The *Animal Farm* was published in England on the 17th August 1945. The novel consists of 113 pages but only the written text spanning from page 1 (titled 'chapter 1') to page 94 will be analysed. The aim of the current study is not to comment on the story but is purely based on the syntactic analysis of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses as used in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. The novel is chosen because the author, George Orwell, has used a wide range of sentence types to achieve a great deal of stylistic effects and that coincided with the purpose and scope of the present study since the focus of the current study was on the analysis of complex sentences. Thus, the occurrence of the subordinate declarative clauses (**That-**clauses) and subordinate interrogative clauses (**Wh-**clauses) are most often indicated by finite forms. The goal of the study is to find how the author has arranged and used subordinate nominal clauses in larger complex constructions. A complex sentence consists of one main clause plus one or more subordinate clauses. The example showing the main clause and one subordinate clause is reflected in (44).

      (44) ***As soon as the light in the bedroom went out***, *there was stirring and a fluttery all*

through the farm buildings (*AF,* p.1) .

In example (44), the main clause, *there was a stirring and a fluttering all through the farm buildings* is combined together with subordinate adverbial clause, *as soon as the light in the bedroom went out*, by the subordinating conjunction denoting time, *as soon as.* The adverbial clause modifies the adjectives, *stirring and a fluttering*.

Sometimes a complex sentence may consist of a main clause and more subordinate clauses as illustrated in (45).

(45) ***If asked why***, *he would say* **that he saw nothing to laugh at** (*AF,* p.2).

Example (45) reflects a main clause, *he would say,* and two subordinate clauses, *If asked why* and, *that he saw nothing to laugh at,* combined with the main clause by subordinating conjunctions, *if* and *that*.

The current study, however, dealt with complex sentences which contain **That**-and **Wh**-nominal clauses in the dialogue section from chapter one to ten. Dialogue is construed in this study as the spoken expressions in a section as indicated by quotation marks. The choice of the novel is influenced chiefly by the fact that it is one of the prescribed novels in the school where the researcher works as a teacher and on the personal observation that it contains a lot of complex sentences.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Studies have been conducted before to investigate syntactic complexity of the writing of the research subjects. They used different measures. These investigations were done in English as the First Language and English as Second Language. Some of such studies explored the syntactic functions of the subordinate clauses as measures of their syntactic complexity such as Maleke (2011) and Morato-Maleke (2019). Other studies such as Togarop (2016) and Puspita (2019) carried out studies on the syntactic analysis on sentence patterns used in Cold play's song lyrics and the syntactic analysis of sentence structures on a fairy tales by Akramula respectively.

However, such studies did not explore the syntactic functions of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. Though some researchers such as Maleke (2011) and Morato-Maleke (2019) explored the functions of the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses, they did not investigate them alone but used all types of subordinate clauses (finite and non-finite) in their studies. Secondly, they collected data from the students as their research subjects. Puspita (2019) and Togarop (2016) studied sentence patterns and structures from Cold play song and fairy tales. This confirms the point that there is a gap which needs to be filled by the present study since all the previous studies did not single out syntactic functions and structures of the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses and they did not collect data from the novel, *Animal Farm.* Thus the present study seeks to explore the syntactic functions and structures of the **Wh-** and **That**-nominal clauses noted in the dialogue section of the book called *Animal Farm* by George Orwell.

1.3 Research Questions

The questions that the study addressed are:

1. (a) What are the syntactic functions of the **Wh-**nominal clauses identified in the dialogue section of *Animal Farm?*
    (b) What are the syntactic functions of the **That-**nominal clauses noted in the dialogue section of *Animal Farm?*

2. (a) What are the structures of the identified **Wh-**nominal clauses?

   (b) What are the structures of the identified **That-**nominal clauses?

1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to investigate the syntactic functions and structures of the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses in the dialogue section of the novel called *Animal Farm* which was written by George Orwell.

1.5 Objectives of the study

This study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. (a) To identify the **Wh-**nominal clauses used in the dialogue section of *Animal Farm* and explore their syntactic functions.

   (b) To identify the **That-**nominal clauses used in the dialogue section of *Animal Farm* and explore their syntactic functions.

2. (a) To investigate the **Wh-**nominal clause structures observed in the dialogue section of the *Animal Farm.*

   (b) To investigate the **That-**nominal clause structures observed in the dialogue section of the *Animal Farm.*

1.6 Assumptions

1. Based on the first objective of the present study, which seeks to explore the syntactic functions of the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses, this study assumed that the dialogue section of the *Animal farm* reflects a significant number of **That-**nominal functions relative to **Wh-**nominal functions.

2. With respect to the structures of the **Wh-** and the **That-**nominal clauses, it is assumed in this study that the dialogue section of the *Animal Farm* demonstrates relatively more varied structures of **That-**nominal clauses than **Wh-**nominals.

1.7 Delimitation of the study

This study will be limited to the analysis of the functions and structures of nominal clauses. The syntactic investigation of nominal clauses will be confined to **Wh-**clauses and **That-**clauses which appear in the novel, *Animal Farm* under the dialogue section and as such, the findings are not generalised but are limited to the clauses under study.

1.8 Significance of the study

(a) This study may serve as reference for learners to learn how to construct syntactically complex sentences with the use of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses in order to manipulate varied sentence structures.

(b) Findings of the study may inform a strategy for teaching subordinate clauses at high school level through to tertiary level.

(c) Future researchers interested in studying syntax may benefit from the findings of this study.

1.9 An Overview of the Presentation of the study

Chapter 1 presents the background to the study. It also presents the problem statement, the research questions, purpose of the study, objectives, assumptions, delimitation and significance of the study. Literature related to syntactic functions and structures of nominal clauses is reviewed in chapter 2. Chapter 3 presents methodology employed in the study while chapter 4 indicates the findings from the data collected. Chapter 5 discusses conclusions and recommendations made based on the findings of the study.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.0 Introduction

This section presents literature that is related to the topic of investigation. Most of the previous studies related to this current study explored English sentence structure, classification of types and functions of nominal clauses using different research subjects. The present study first looked at studies which analysed syntactic functions of nominal clauses. Second, it reviewed studies which analysed structures of nominal clauses.

2.1 Syntactic Functions

Many studies have been carried out on the analysis of syntactic functions of nominal clauses. These researchers include Reitrova (2008) who carried out a study whose purpose was to define and compare frequency of occurrence of nominal and relative clauses, their syntactic functions and contexts. She collected data from the annual report of the European Union called *General Report on the activities of the European Union 2006* (GREU2006). The study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. While analysing her data, she classified nominal clauses and relative clauses on the basis of examination and comparison of different approaches to the categorisation of these clauses by different English grammarians.

The findings of Reitrova's (2008) study reflected frequent occurrence of declarative clauses. The findings indicated that in report writing, non-finite clauses were most preferred by writers than finite ones. She noted that non-finite forms were normally preferred in reports and other legal texts because they helped to create self-contained sentences which conveyed all the sense that had to be conveyed at any particular point. The findings also showed that **to-**infinitive clauses were frequent compared to **–ing** clauses. With respect to finite nominal clauses, the findings demonstrated frequent occurrence of declarative (**That-**nominal clauses) to interrogative clauses (**Wh-**nominal clauses). According to the researcher, this statistics reflected typical administrative and legal texts not to employ questions. She identified the occurrence of four syntactic functions of **That-**nominal clauses in the report which were as follows: The declarative **That-**clauses functioning as subject, object, noun complement and as adjective complement. Reitrova (2008) argued that declarative clauses most frequently function as direct objects because they normally appeared in post-predicate positions. She further observed two common structures of **That-**nominal clauses: structure one showing the pattern, **Verb + That-clause** as illustrated in (46).

> (46) *It is **said that** the review of the protocol should form an integral part of the overall*
>
> *compromise on a statute for members* (GREU, 2006: 195).

In (46), the controlling verb is, *said* and **That-**nominal clause, *that the review of the protocol should form an integral part of the overall compromise on a statute for members,* functions as its direct object. The second structure observed was, **Verb + Noun phrase + That-clause** as shown in (47).

(47) *The Council and the Commission jointly* **informed the United States that** *the*

   *agreement was being terminated (*GREU, 2006: 162).

Example (47) indicates the controlling verb, *informed* that precedes the noun phrase, *the United States* which functions as a direct object and **That-**nominal clause, *that the agreement was being terminated,* functioning as the indirect object of the same verb, *informed.*

The findings also indicated the use of **Wh-**nominal clauses in the report. The occurrence of **Wh-**interrogative clauses functioning as direct objects and as prepositional complements was observed as indicated 48(a)-(b).

   48(a) *The aim of this initiative is…and to define* **what** *role the European Union might play*

   in encouraging their development in support of security for the general public(GREU,

   2006: 126).

  In example 48(a), the subordinator, *what* introduces the **Wh-**interrogative clause, *what role the European Union might play in encouraging their development in support of security for the general public* that functions as the object.

   48(b) *In seeking the advice of public opinion* **on how** *the seas and oceans should be*

   managed, it aims to lay the basis for a new vision of an integrated maritime policy

   (GREU, 2006: 14).

In 48(b), the subordinate interrogative clause, *how the seas and oceans should be managed,* functions as a prepositional complement of the preposition, *on,* which is preceded by the controlling noun, *opinion.*

Reitrova's (2008) study is similar to the present study as they both discussed the functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. Both studies used secondary data since the present study used a novel while Reitrova's collected data from a report. These studies also employed both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyse data. Thus Reitrova's (2008) study informed the current one. However, her study did not investigate **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses alone but used

all types of subordinate clauses (finite and non-finite) while the present study concerned itself solely with finite **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. Lastly, Reitrova (2008) compared frequency of occurrence of nominal and relative clauses, their syntactic functions and contexts while the current study analysed the functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses.

In another study, Maleke (2011) carried out a study whose goal was to explore the syntactic maturity of students' writing and their metalinguistic knowledge. She collected data from students in the second and third years of study at the National University of Lesotho (NUL) who majored in English Language and Linguistics. She used a test and an argumentative essay as her research instruments. The interest of her study was to investigate whether after being given instruction in Communication and Study Skills (CSS) on clauses, the students would show syntactic maturity through the use of subordinate clauses in their essay writing. In analyzing the data, the researcher identified the subordinate clauses which appeared in the students' essays by underlining them. She assigned different codes to different types of subordinate clauses and then determined whether subordinate clauses were used appropriately or not. She further counted the frequency of each type of subordinate clause appearing in each essay. In the case of a test, the researcher marked the test to observe if the students managed to identify and classify the subordinate clauses or not; to observe if the correct syntactic functions of subordinate clauses were given and to determine whether the students were able to identify the textual functions of subordinate clause in different syntactic environments or not. Both qualitative and quantitative methods for data analysis were employed.

Maleke's (ibid) findings showed that students in both years of study generally managed to use different types of subordinate clauses appropriately. The sentences reflected varied syntactic functions of subordinate clauses such as being subjects, objects, those showing adverbial element and those that post-modified nouns. The subordinate clauses were realised in different syntactic environments where they performed various textual functions. The researcher noted that she used an argumentative essay because she wanted to observe the range of syntactic and textual functions of subordinate clauses students used.

The findings further demonstrated that students could easily identify subordinate clauses in the given sentences and could provide their syntactic functions. However, her findings showed that students could not classify some subordinate clauses into their types and their textual functions

appropriately. In most of the given pairs of sentences, students could not provide appropriate textual functions. Examples of their answers for a pair of sentences are illustrated in 49(a)-(b) and they both indicate the use of adverbial clause of concession.

    49(a) *I tried hard to complete the task*, ***though it seemed impossible*** (Maleke, 2011:114).

    (b) ***Though it seemed impossible,*** *I tried to hard to complete the task* (Maleke,

    2011:114).

Maleke (2011) observed that instead of giving the textual functions of subordinate clauses, most of the students provided the kind of the given subordinate clause. She thought the reason for their failure to apply basic metalinguistic knowledge to textual functions was that students were not yet taught a topic of Theme and Rheme at the time her data was collected. After comparing the students in the top five in syntactic maturity shown in the essays and their test scores on metalinguistic knowledge, the findings showed that there was no positive correlation between students' syntactic maturity and their metalinguistic knowledge.

Maleke's (2011) study is similar to the present as they both discussed the syntactic functions of subordinate clauses. The studies also employed both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyse data. However, her study did not investigate **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses alone but used all types of subordinate clauses (finite and non-finite) while the current study dealt solely with the finite **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. Moreover, the present study used secondary data as it employed a novel to collect data while Maleke's (ibid) study used primary data since she used a test and an essay to collect data from the students. Lastly, her study did not discuss the issue of the structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses which was addressed by the current study.

Uyeni et al. (2017) conducted a study whose purpose was to analyse students' errors in the use of nominal clauses. They collected data from senior students who majored in English Language at the Van Hein University. They used students' essays as their research instruments. The objective of their study was to identify the types of nominal clauses and determine their frequency of use by students in their essays and to analyse the frequency of occurrence of the types of errors observed in each type of nominal clauses. Quantitative method of analysis was employed.

Uyeni et al.'s (ibid) findings indicated the use of three types of nominal clauses namely, **That-**clause, **Wh-**clause and **if/ whether** clause. The study demonstrated **That**–clause as the commonly used type of nominal clause. The findings further reflected four basic errors in the use of nominal clauses. These are errors of omission, misinformation, addition and misordering. The omission errors were noted as the most frequent type of errors in which students missed the subjects in writing nominal clauses. The researchers believed high frequency in error of omission was caused by interlanguage interference since Vietnamese language has the structure that is considered "run on" sentences in English.

Uyen et al.'s (ibid) study is similar to the current one because they both dealt with nominal clauses. Both studies discussed the use of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. However, while Uyen et al.'s (ibid) study analysed the students' errors in the use of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses, the present study focused on the analysis of syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. The current study employed secondary data obtained from a novel while Uyen et al.'s study used primary data which was collected from students' essays. While they employed quantitative method to analyse data, the current employed mixed method to analyse data.

Tambunsaribu (2019) conducted a study whose aim was to analyse types and syntactic functions of English noun clauses according to their usage in the sentences. The study used the novel *The Moonstone* by Willkie Collins as an instrument for data collection. The researcher classified the data into three types of noun clauses and then divided the data into their functions according to their usage in sentences. He used qualitative approach to analyse his data.

The findings of his study indicated that there were three types of noun clauses observed in the novel. The researcher classified noun clauses into those which were preceded by a question word such as *how, who, why, what, which, whose, whom;* noun clauses that were preceded by *whether* or *if* and noun clauses preceded by *that* as illustrated in examples 50(a)-(c).

    50(a) *In two words, this was **how** the thing happened* (willkie, 1999: 21).

    50(b) *He appealed to me to testify **whether** he had or had not carried that object out*

        (Willkie, 1999:153).

    50(c) *Mr. Bruff thinks as I think **tha**t the whole story ought to be placed on record*

in writing (Willkie, 1999:15).

Tambunsaribu (2019) noted that noun clauses preceded by question words were usually used to answer content questions. Noun clauses that were preceded by *whether* or *if* were used to answer yes/no type of questions. He stated that noun clauses which were preceded by *that* were used to respond to questions in which the person who was responding was thinking, giving an opinion or using a mental activity verb. His findings demonstrated that the majority of the sentences in the novel contained noun clauses which were preceded by *question words* that include **Wh-**clauses and **That-**clauses. Based on the functions of noun clauses, the findings reflected noun clauses functioning as subject of a sentence, subject after *it,* object of the verb, object after preposition, subject complement and noun clause used as appositive. He found that the most common usage in the novel was the noun clause as an object of the verb. He therefore concluded that the positions or functions of a noun clause in a sentence were as follows: they could work as subjects, objects and as complements.

His study is similar to the present in that they both discussed the issue of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. They further discussed the issue of functions of these clauses. Both studies used novels as research instruments. However, Tambunsaribu's (2019) study did not discuss syntactic structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses which the current study addressed. The current study used both qualitative and quantitative methods for data analysis while his study only employed a qualitative method.

Novarita (2019) carried out a study on students' errors in using noun clause. She collected data from the second semester students of English Education and Study Program at Baturaja University. She used a test as an instrument for data collection. The goal of the study was to investigate the extent to which the students in the second semester at Baturaja University are able to use noun clauses appropriately and the errors they make in the process. The study employed a quantitative method for data analysis.

Novarita's (ibid) findings demonstrated the use of three types of nominal clauses which are **That-**clause, **Wh-**clause and **if/ whether** clause. The researcher noted that the students mostly made errors in omission and misordering in the use of nominal clauses. The researcher believed the highest error frequency of omission, might have been caused by interlingual transfer and

communication strategies. She observed that most of the students omitted the subordinators, **That-, Wh-** , **if**, **whether** and verb, *be* in their sentences. The second most frequent error observed was misordering. The researcher also thought that the error was caused by interlingual transfer since English has different rules from Indonesian language. She noted that the students transferred Indonesians language rules into the target language.

Novarita's (ibid) study is relevant to the present study since they both discussed the use of nominal clauses. Whereas, Novarita's study focused on the syntactic errors committed by students in the use of nominal clauses, the current study concerned itself with the syntactic functions and structures of nominal clauses. The two studies also differ in the instruments used for data collection. The present study employed a novel to collect secondary data while Novarita (ibid) used a test to collect primary data from the students. The present study used both quantitative and qualitative methods for data analysis while Novarita (ibid) used quantitative method.

Morato-Maleke (2019) conducted a study in which she sought to investigate the relationship between syntactic complexity and grammatical accuracy in English as a second language in students' writing. She involved the fourth year students of the National University of Lesotho across all the faculties as her population. Data was collected through their essays. The objectives of her study were to find out how syntactic complexity varies with grammatical accuracy and to discuss the relationship that holds between syntactic complexity and grammatical accuracy. The study further sought to explore whether there is a relationship between syntactic complexity and grammatical accuracy. In order to analyse her data, the researcher identified the syntactic features which appeared in the essays by underlining them. She assigned different codes to different types of complex sentences. She then used selected examples to ascertain how the syntactic features were used, whether they were used correctly or not. The study adopted the qualitative for data analysis.

Morato-Maleke's (ibid) study reflected that there was no correlation between syntactic complexity and grammatical accuracy in students' essays at the National University of Lesotho. The findings showed that students' writing demonstrated syntactic complexity with the use of different kinds of syntactic features. These included: use of non-finite clauses, finite clauses, phrase length increase, nominalisation and lexical density. However, the findings indicated that students committed different grammatical errors in their writing. This meant that the students' complex sentences did

not correlate with their grammatical accuracy. An example demonstrating errors of grammar in NUL students' writing is shown in (51) and it is taken from Morato-Maleke (2019).

(51). *They have limited vocabulary than their normal age mate [sic] because they*

have difficulty [ ] [sic] grasping the everyday words (Morato-Maeke, 2019:208).

In (51), the student omitted the preposition, **in**, which had to be preceded by the noun, **difficulty.** The omission of the preposition, **in**, renders the sentence ungrammatical.

Morato-Maleke's(ibid) study informed the current study since both studies discussed the issue of subordinate clauses. Nevertheless, the two studies differed in that Morato-Maleke (ibid) dealt with all kinds of subordinate clauses, both finite and non-finite while the present study focused on the analysis of syntactic functions and structures of finite **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clause. Her study used qualitative method for data analysis while the current employed mixed method. Her study used primary data collected from students' essays while the present study employed secondary data collected from the novel.

Puspita (2019) conducted a study whose goal was to analyse students' error in making noun clause the object of the verb. She involved grade eleven learners at SMKN 2 Bandar Lampung school in the academic year 2018/2019 as her population. The researcher used a test to collect data in which learners were asked to translate noun clauses as the object of the verb from Indonesian into English. The objectives of the study were to classify the types of errors which were done by students in translating noun clause as the object of the verb from Indonesian into English and to find the causes of those errors. The researcher employed descriptive qualitative.

Puspita's (ibid) findings indicated two types of syntax error that were made by learners in translating noun clauses as the object of the verb from Indonesian into English. The first error which was observed was error of omission of **Wh-** words as connectors. The findings showed that most of the students did not use **Wh-** word as a connector in the middle of the sentence. The researcher believed the error was caused by incomplete application of rules. An example showing incomplete application of the rules is observed in (52).

(52) *Yesterday, my father asked [ ][sic] the book I wanted to buy (Pusita, 2019: 58).*

In example (52), **Wh-**subordinator is missing to introduce the nominal clause, *the book I wanted to buy*. The correct nominal clause would read, *which book I wanted to buy*. The omission of the **Wh**-subordinator, ***which***, flawed the sentence.

The findings further demonstrated the error of misselection of a **Wh-**connector. Learners made this error by using the wrong form of **Wh-** word as a subordinator as observed in the following example (53).

(53) *Yesterday, my dad wondered **where** book I wanted to buy [sic]* (Puspita, 2019: 59).

Example (53) shows an error of misselection where the learner applied the wrong form of a **Wh-**subordinator, ***where****,* to introduce a nominal clause while he was supposed to use, ***which***. The correct nominal clause would read, *which book I wanted to buy.* The researcher thought the error was caused by ignorance of rule restriction.

Puspita's (ibid) study is relevant to the current study because it studied the nominal clauses. Whereas Puspita's study focused on the errors committed by learners in translating nominal clauses as the object of a verb, the present study dealt with the analysis of functions and structures of nominal clauses. Puspita (ibid) used a test to collect data from the learners while the present study employed a novel as source of data. Her research methodology is descriptive qualitative while this study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to analyse data.

Drancak (2019) conducted a study whose purpose was to investigate the characteristics of nominal clauses in spoken and written English. He collected data from the conversation-interviews and fiction to represent spoken and written language. In the case of a fiction, several chapters of three different books, the Stewart's mystery novel *Rose Cottage* (1997), Diane Chamberlain's romance *Reflection* (1997) and Stephen King's suspense novel *Under the Dome* (2009) were taken as a sample. The conversation-interviews were extracted from the *Time magazine, Oprah Winfrey interviews* and the *Larry King interviews.* The aim of the study was to determine whether the registers representing spoken and written English exhibited a different level of structural complexity in nominal positions in a complex sentence. Quantitative method was used to determine the frequency of occurrence of nominal clauses and particular subordinators in the selected registers. While analysing the interviews and the fiction, nominal clauses were classified into two structural types (**Wh-** and **That-**clauses) and their frequency of occurrence counted.

Drancak's (ibid) findings showed that the interviews reflected high frequency of use of finite nominal clauses in nominal positions than were simple noun phrases in sentences. The findings revealed that there was a tendency to use **That-**subordinator more than the **Wh-** in introducing nominal clauses in the interviews. That finding meant **That-**clauses were the first option for speakers when they used nominal clauses. The researcher believed the frequent use of nominal clauses in the interviews illustrated that spoken language exhibited a high degree of structural complexity. That is, language users opted for complex structures in nominal positions such as subject, object and complement.

The results further indicated that there was a low frequency of occurrence of finite nominal clauses in the fiction relative to the interviews. It was noted that simple noun phrases reflected higher frequency of use to fill the nominal positions than nominal clauses in a fiction. As a result, the researcher concluded that the nominal clauses are characteristic of formal spoken language which the interviews represented.

Drancak's (ibid) study is similar to the current since it studied the use of finite **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses which the present study discussed. However, while his study sought to compare the structural complexity in nominal positions in a sentence between the two registers, interviews and fiction, the present study analysed the syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses in a sentence. Whereas the current study employed data collected from a novel, his study used the novels and magazines. He analysed data quantitatively while the present study employed the mixed method.

2.2 Syntactic Structures

This section presents the studies reviewed in relation to the structures of nominal clauses.

Lestari (2013) conducted a study in which he discussed the grammatical construction of noun clauses found in information articles. The source of his data was the *Hello* magazine. His sample was composed of three selected articles from the magazine. The objectives of the study were to find out the elements that are used to form noun clauses in order that the noun clause patterns could be determined and to find out whether there were noun clause patterns that did not follow the grammarians' rule. The study used the descriptive qualitative method to analyse data. While

analysing his data, he used Frank (1972), Wren and Martin (1990), Greenbaun and Quirk (2003) as the main references.

Lestari's (ibid) findings figured out that there were fourteen elements used to form noun clauses in the selected information articles. These are: subordinator, subject, verb, object, complement, adverbial, noun, adjective, preposition, it, be, adjective clause, adverbial clause and to-infinitive. They further reflected twenty nine noun clause patterns which were classified into six categories: Pattern one consisted of twelve variations, Sub +S+V, Sub+S+V+C, Sub+S +V+O, Sub+S+V+O+C, Sub+S+V+C+A, Sub+S+V+Prep+O, sub+S+V+Prep+C, Sub+TS+V+O+ Prep+C, Sub+S+V+Prep+C+Prep+O, Sub+S+V+A+C, Sub+S+V+Inf, and Sub+S+V+Prep+C+A. Pattern two consisted of two variations: S+V+Prep+O and S+V+O+Prep+C. Pattern three comprised one variation, It+ be+Adj,+ Sub+S+V+O. Pattern four had two variations, Sub+Adj+N+S+V+A, Sub+Adj+N+S+V. Pattern five reflected two variations, Sub + Adj+S+V, Sub+Adj+S+V+Prep+C. Pattern six contains ten variations, Sub+ S +A+ V+ O, Sub+ S+ A+ V+ Prep+ O, Sub+ S+A+ V+Prep+ C, Sub+ S+ A+ V+ C, Sub+ S+ Prep+O+ V, Sub+ S+ Adj.Cl., Sub+ Adv. Cl., Sub+ S+ A+ V, Sub+ A+ S+ V+ O+ C, It+ Be+ A+ Adj+ Sub+S+ V+ C.

The researcher noted that there were ten patterns which were inconsistent with the grammarians' rule. These included the following: Sub+S+A+V+O, Sub+S+A+V+Prep+O, Sub+S+A+V+Prep+O+V, Sub++S+A+V+Prep+C, Sub+S+A+V+C, Sub+S+Prep+O+V, Sub+S+Adj+Cl, Sub+Adj+Cl, Sub+S+A+V, Sub+A+S+V+O+C, It+Be+A+Aj+Sub+S+V+C.

Lestari's (2013) study informed the present in that they both discussed the structures of nominal clauses. The studies collected data from secondary sources since the current one collected data from a novel while his study used a magazine. Nevertheless, the two studies differ in that he dealt solely with the structures of nominal clause while the present study discussed both the structures and functions of nominal clauses. While Lestari's (ibid) study employed qualitative method to analyse data, the current study discusses both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Kuswoyo (2014) carried out a research in which he wanted to study the differences and similarities in the pattern of declarative sentence between Indonesian and English. Data was collected from the Indonesian novel, *Laskar Pelangi* and English translation novel, *The Rainbow Troops*. He

applied Contrastive Analysis method to contrast the patterns. In analysing his data, he employed Descriptive Analysis to classify the declarative sentences into six categories: nominal, adjectival and prepositional, numerical, transitive and intransitive. He then compared English and Indonesian declarative sentence patterns in each category to determine their similarities and differences.

Kuswoyo's (ibid) findings revealed that the patterns of a nominal declarative sentence in Indonesian and English were different. They indicated that the nominal pattern of a declarative sentence in Indonesian was Subject + Predicate while the nominal pattern of English declarative sentence was S+V+Cs (subject complement). He noted that in some cases, the position of a subject complement could be filled with the noun phrase or an adjective phrase. An example showing a pattern of a nominal declarative sentence in the novel *The Rainbow Troops* is reflected in (54).

(54). *He was a perfectionist* (Kuswoyo, 2014: 119).

Example (54) reflects the pattern, S+V+C in which, *he,* is a subject, *was,* is a linking verb, *a perfectionist,* is a subject complement.

Kuswoyo's (ibid) study is similar to the current since it discussed the structure of a declarative sentence which was, in part, the focus of the current study. Furthermore, both studies collected secondary data from the novels. However, the present study differed from Kuswoyo's in that the current studied the structures of the subordinate declarative clause (**That-**clause) and the subordinate interrogative clause (**Wh-**clause). It also focused on the analysis of the functions of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. While Kuswoyo's study employed qualitative method for data collection, the present study used both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Arifin (2016) conducted a research study whose goal was to analyse complex and compound-complex sentence structures. The study employed purposive sampling technique from nine selected chapters of the novel. He used documentation method to collect data. The study sought to analyse the complex and compound-complex sentences using a syntax approach and to determine the most dominant clause forming those sentences. He employed a descriptive qualitative method to analyse data. In analysing his data, he used Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) theory to describe the sentences into tree diagrams.

Arifin's (ibid) findings indicated that there was a total number of one hundred and seven (107) complex and compound-complex sentences found in the selected chapters. Examples demonstrating complex and compound-complex sentences in tree diagrams are shown in 55(a)-(b).

55(a)

```
                                    S
                    ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
                    S                                S
           ┌────────┴────────┐          ┌────────┬──┴────────┐
          NP                 VP        conj.     NP          VP
     ┌─────┴─────┐            │          │    ┌───┼───┐   ┌───┴───┐
    Det          N            │          │   Det Adj  N   V      NP
     │           │            │          │    │   │   │   │   ┌───┴───┐
     │           │            │          │    │   │   │   │   N      PP
     │           │            │          │    │   │   │   │   │     ╱  ╲
    Her         mom        insisted     that the new school put Elanor in honors class
```
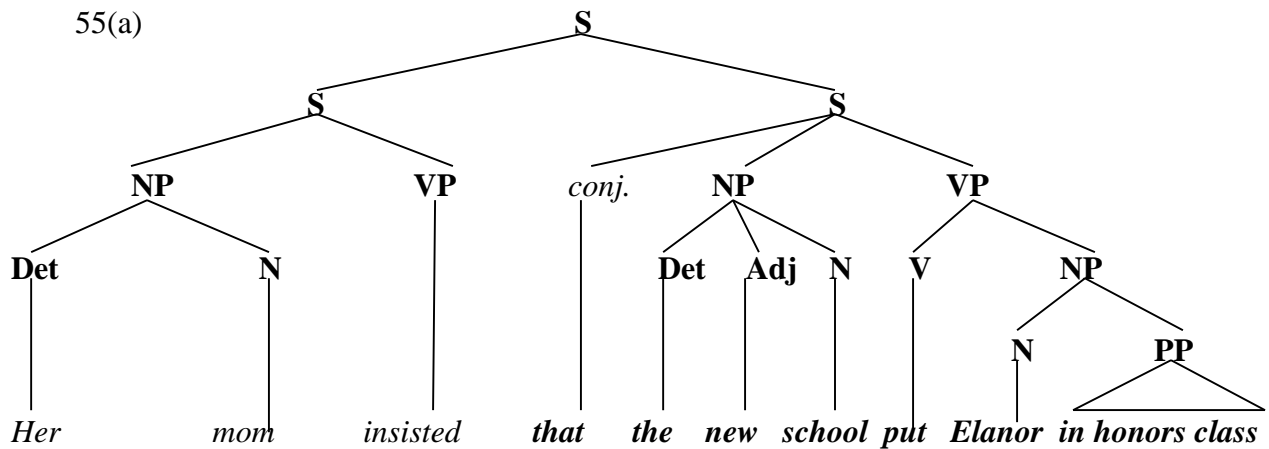
(Arifin, 2016:33)

Example 55(a) is a complex sentence with the main clause, *her mom insisted,* and a **that-**nominal clause, *that the new school put Elanor in honors class.*

55(b)

```
                                          S
            ┌─────────────────────────────┼─────────────────────────────┐
            S                             S                              S
      ┌─────┴─────┐            ┌──────┬───┴───┐            ┌──────┬───────┴───────┐
     NP           VP          conj.   VP      NP          conj.   NP              VP
      │       ┌───┼───┐        │      │     ╱  ╲           │   ┌───┼───┐     ┌────┼────┐
    Pron.     V  Adv.P NP      │      V    ╱    ╲          │  Det Adj  NP   Aux   V    NP
      │       │    │  ┌─┴─┐     │      │   ╱      ╲         │   │   │   │     │    │    │
      │       │    │ Det  N     │      │  ╱        ╲        │   │   │   N     │    │    N
     She   looked around for Maisie and found her sitting over where the older boys were playing
                                                                                         │
                                                                                     Basketball.
```
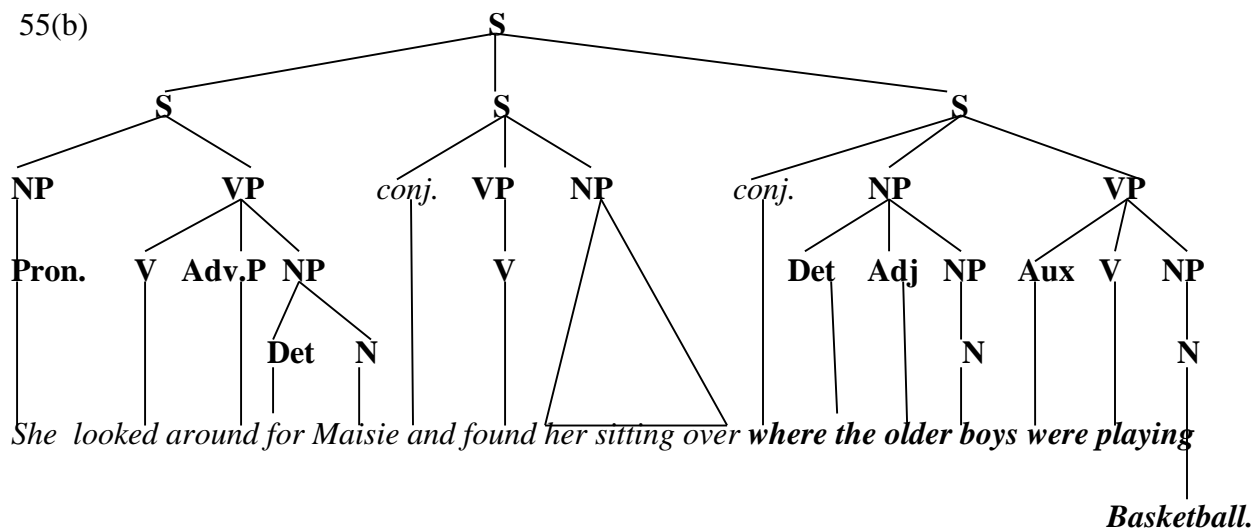
(Arifin, 2016:34).

55(b) is an example of a compound-complex sentence with the main clause, *she looked around for Maisie,* coordinate main clause, *and found her sitting over,* and a nominal clause, *where the older boys were playing basketball.*

Arifin's (2016) study is similar to the present as it also discussed the syntactic structures of complex sentences. Both studies employed the novels as instruments for data collection. The studies adopted a documentation method to collect data and the use of purposive sampling technique. Nonetheless, the current study sought to analyse only the **wh-** and **that-**nominal clauses while Arifin's discussed all the subordinate clauses found in the complex sentences. The current study also dealt with the analysis of functions of nominal clauses. While Arifin's (ibid) study employed Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) to analyse data, the present study applied Government and Binding (GB) theory.

Yuki (2017) carried out a study in which he investigated word order patterns in subordinate clauses in the Old English (OE). She collected data from the manuscript, *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle MS.F.* His sample consisted of all the subordinate clauses obtained through purposive sampling technique. The aims of the study were to find out the word order patterns in subordinate clauses and to determine the pragmatic differences observed between subordinate and main clauses. He employed mixed method to analyse data. The data was analysed in terms of the following clause word order patterns: **SXV, SXVX, SVX, SV, SLXV, XVS, VSX** or **VXS(+X).** The clauses were also analysed by their types, nominal, adverbial and adjectival.

Yuki's (ibid) study revealed that the pattern **SVX** was commonly used in the subordinate clauses. The researcher noted that the **SVX** pattern refers to a verb-medial word order in which the finite verb immediately appears after the subject and is followed by one or more clause elements (X). An example showing the **SVX** pattern is observed in (56).

(56). *And he passed away **when he was 77 years old*** (Yuki, 2017:5).

In (56), the subordinate clause, *when he was 77 years old,* shows the pattern: **SVX: S,** *he,***V,** *was,* and **X,** *77 years old.*

The findings further indicated that the pattern, **SVX** was popular among nominal clauses and adjectival clauses while the pattern, **SXV** was more frequent in adverbial clauses.

Yuki's (2017) study is relevant to the present study because it discussed the structures of subordinate clauses. He also used secondary data and analysed it using mixed method which are employed by the current study. Both studies adopted purposive sampling technique. However, the present study differed from his since it discussed both the syntactic functions and structures of nominal clauses as well. His study analysed all the subordinate clauses while the present focused only on **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses.

Puspita (2018) conducted a study in which he syntactically analysed sentence structures in fairy tales by Akramulla. She collected data from the two fairy tales by Akramulla, *The Hare and The Tortoise* and *The Ant and The Dove* which were her study sample. The aims of the study were to analyse sentence structures of all sentences which were used in the chosen fairy tales and to determine the dominant type of sentence used. She employed the descriptive qualitative method to analyse data. Her study adopted Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) to analyse sentence structures.

Puspita's (ibid) findings indicated that the selected fairy tales consisted of twenty five sentences categorised into three structural classification: simple, complex and compound sentences. Examples that reflect the structures of the three types of sentences are demonstrated in 57(a) – (c).

57(a).
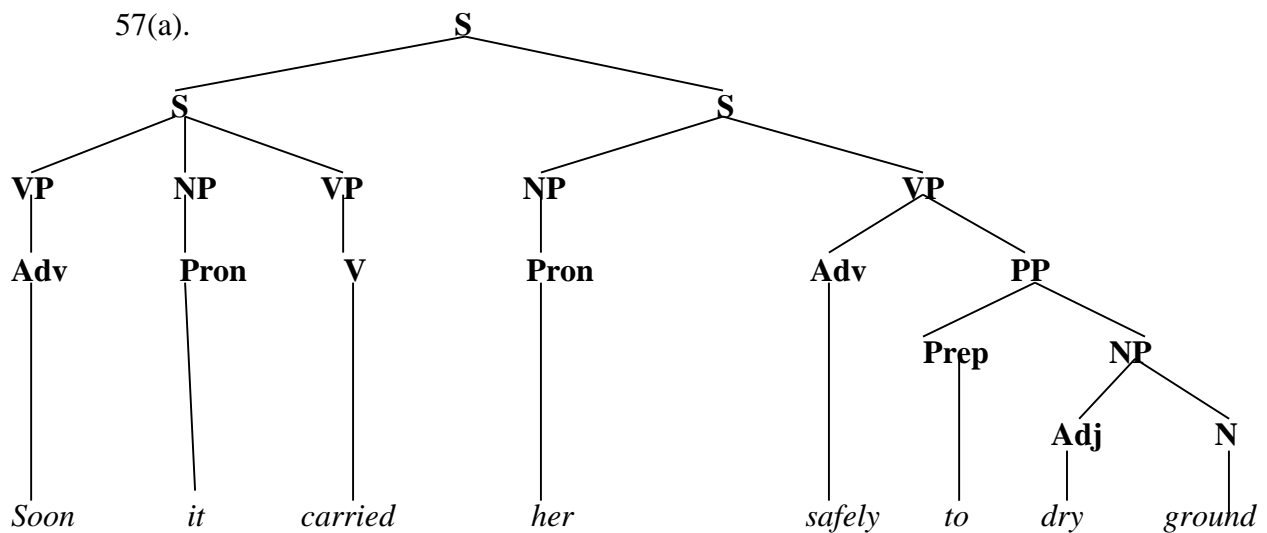
(Puspita, 2018:23)

57(a) shows a structure of a simple sentence where, *soon,* is an adverb of time, *it,* is the pronoun and subject of the sentence, *carried* is the verb, *her* is the pronoun and object, *safely,* is an adverb of manner, *to dry ground,* is classified as an adverb of place.

57(b)

The hare laughed and said you must be joking
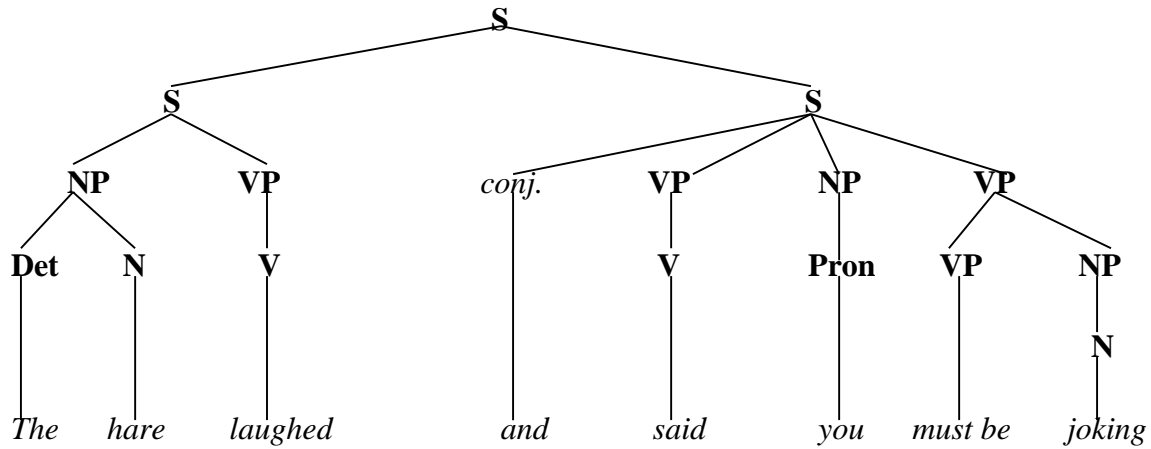
(Puspita, 2018:28)

In 57(b), the structure is of a compound sentence. The main clause is made up of, *The hare,* classified as the subject, *laughed,* as the verb. The coordinate main clause consists of, *and,* as the coordinating conjunction, *said,* is the verb, *you,* is the subject, *must be,* is categorized as the verb phrase while, *joking,* is classified as the object phrase.

57(c).

A tortoise one day met a hare who made fun of her
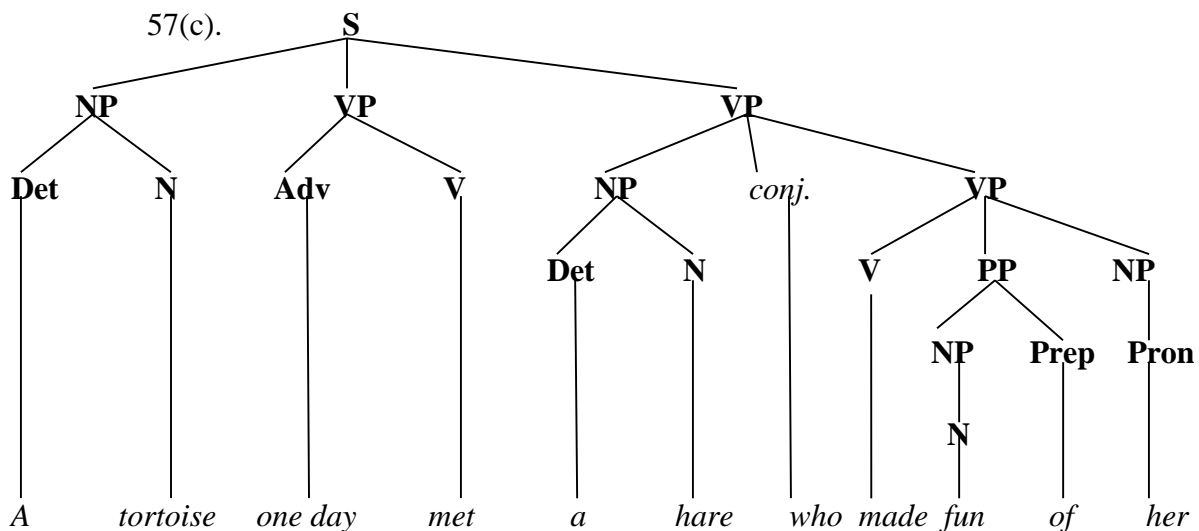
(Puspita, 2018:36)

The structure shown in 57(c) indicates a complex sentence. The main clause consists of, *A tortoise,* as the subject, *one day,* as an adverb of time, *met,* as the verb, *a hare,* as an object. The nominal clause is made up of, *who,* as a subordinator, *made,* as the verb, *fun of,* as prepositional phrase and, *her,* as an object.

Puspita's (ibid) study is consistent with the present since it analysed the syntactic structures of sentences. It also employed secondary data. However, it is different from the current study because it analysed all types of sentences noted in the two fairy tales while the present focused its analysis on the complex sentences particularly on **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses.

Andriani and Bram (2021) carried out a study whose goal was to syntactically analyse sentence patterns and types of BBC news articles. The data was collected from ten BBC news articles published in October 2020. They employed purposive sampling technique to sample the articles. Structured observation sheets were used as instruments for data collection. Their study sought to analyse the sentence patterns and types that appear in the BBC news articles. In order to analyse the patterns, the researchers categorised the patterns into five broad categories: category 1, *Subject +Verb* (intransitive), category 2, *Subject +Linking Verb +Subject complement,* category 3, *Subject +Verb +Object,* category 4, *Subject +Verb +Direct Object-complement* and category 5, *Subject +Verb +Indirect Object +Direct Object.* For types of sentences, the sentences were classified into *simple, compound, complex and compound-complex* types. Quantitative analysis methods were employed to analyse the data.

Andrani and Bram's (ibid) findings reflected that all of the patterns existed in the reviewed articles. The findings revealed that the most used pattern from all the categories was pattern 3, *S +V +O* with 42 percent of the total sentence patterns. Then the four other patterns were demonstrated subsequent to the first according to their frequency as, *S +V, S +LV +SC, S +V +O* and *S +V +DO +OC*.

The findings further indicated that the most used sentence type in the articles was the complex sentence which constituted more than half of the total sentences noted in the articles. A complex sentence is shown in (58).

(58). *Most boxers will tell you **the punches don't hurt*** (Andriani and Bram, 2021:29).

The example (58) is a complex sentence consisting of a main clause, *most boxers will tell you* and a **That-**nominal clause, [*that-*] *the punches don't hurt*. The subordinator, *that-* is omitted to introduce the nominal clause. This omission is grammatically allowed where it introduces a nominal clause in the object position. The complex sentence represents the pattern, *S +V +IO +DO*.

The simple, compound-complex and compound sentences were identified respectively in their order of frequency.

Andriani and Bram's (2021) study is relevant to the present study since it also studied English sentence patterns. It also employed secondary data. However, it differed from the current in that her study analysed all the sentence types that were found in the selected BBC news articles while the present concerned itself with the complex sentences. While her study obtained data from the news articles, the present collected data from a novel. Unlike her study which only concentrated on the sentence patterns, the current study sought to focus on structures and syntactic functions of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses within a complex sentence.

2.3 Conclusion

The reviewed studies in relation to the topic under investigation in the present study reflected a variety of ways of analysing the syntactic functions and structures of nominal clauses. However, this study differed considerably from them as it focuses on analysis of finite **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses while the reviewed studies attempted to analyse all the subordinate clauses, finite and non-finite. Most of the reviewed studies had similar methods of data collection and analysis to the present study.

Chapter 3: Methodology

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methods used in carrying out the present study. It presents the paradigm employed and the research approach and design which were implemented. The chapter also discusses the descriptive design that was adopted through the combination of qualitative and

quantitative approaches. The population, sample and sampling techniques were equally discussed. It further focuses on the data collection and analysis methods as well as ethical considerations

3.1 The Paradigm

This section provides the researcher's understanding of what a paradigm is and presents the characteristics of the interpretivist paradigm which the current study adopted. The study defines a paradigm as a set of beliefs about what a research is about and how it should be carried out. Morato-Maleke (2019) says a paradigm gives the researcher guidelines on how and what kind of information will be collected. Kivunja et al. (2017) in the same manner defines it as a conceptual lens through which the researcher examines the methodological aspects of their research to determine the research methods that will be used and how the data will be analysed. According to Guba et al. (1994), a paradigm is a worldview that guides research action. Based on the definitions of a paradigm, the interpretivist paradigm is explored because the current study found it appropriate for the topic of investigation. As a result, this section discusses key characteristics of interpritivist paradigm.

Interpretivist paradigm seeks to understand the subjective world of human experience. Kivunja et al. (2017) state that interpretivism makes an effort to understand and interpret what the subject is thinking or the meaning he is making of the context. That is, the effort is made to try to understand the view point of the subject being observed rather than the view point of the researcher. According to Bogdan et al. (1998), the basic characteristic of interpretivism is that reality is socially constructed and that the situation being studied has multiple realities. These realities are explored and the meaning is made of them through human interactions between the researcher and the subject. Kivunja et al. (2017) note that in interpretivism, the researcher utilises data collected through interviews, discourses, text messages and reflective sessions, with the researcher acting as a participant observer.

Given the explanation, interpretivist paradigm was considered appropriate to be used in the current study because the study explored the use of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses, their syntactic functions and structures as employed by George Orwell in his novel, *Animal Farm*. The choice of interpretivist paradigm was influenced by the researcher's consideration that when writing, one has to be cautious of the grammatical functions of expressions used to convey meaning. That being

the case, one has to interpret the situation observed in a text. Thus, the subject of the present study was the analysis of syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. The researcher chose to use the novel, *Animal Farm* in order to give his study a focus of analysis and also because the novel was a prescribed text in the Lesotho General Certificate of Secondary Education (LGCSE) where the researcher was working as a teacher.

According to Sharif (2011) who carried out a study on the linguistic analysis of the *Animal Farm*, George Orwell used all the types of sentences found in the structural classification namely, simple, and compound, complex and compound - complex sentence types. The presence of complex sentences in the novel was key in the present study in relation to giving important information to the analysis of syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses as used by the author in the novel.

3.2 Research Approach

The present study defines a research approach as a plan and procedure for carrying out a research study based on the nature of the research problem. Morato-Maleke (2019) defines research approach as a procedure consisting of the steps of broad assumptions to comprehensive method of data collection, analysis and interpretation. The research approach is determined by the nature of inquiry under investigation. There are two main approaches to research namely, quantitative and qualitative. These two approaches are discussed in this section.

1. Quantitative Approach

The current study considers quantitative approach as methods of collecting numerical data for statistical analysis. According to Bryman (2001), quantitative approach places emphasis on numbers and figures in the collection and analysis of data. Cresswell (2003) supports Bryman's opinion in claiming that   quantitative research approach involves the collection of data so that information could be quantified and subjected to statistical treatment. Cresswell (ibid) further argues that quantitative research employs strategies of inquiry such as experimental and surveys, and collects data on predetermined instruments that yield statistical data. He maintains that quantitative research itself is independent of the researcher; hence data is used to objectively measure reality. As a result of these explanations, the researcher in the present study employed

quantitative approach for the reason that it would enable him to quantify the occurrence of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses, their syntactic functions and structures in order to determine their frequency of use by George Orwell.

2. Qualitative Approach

Qualitative approach refers to the methods of data collection which involve collecting textual and verbal data for qualitative analysis. Ospina (2004) states that the researcher employing qualitative approach uses an inductive mode, letting the data speak. Similarly, Palmer (2006) indicates that qualitative research is an interpretative approach which attempts to gain insight into the specific meanings and behaviours experienced in a certain social phenomena through the subjective experiences of the participants. They both agree that the qualitative methods use descriptions and categories to study human experiences and realities. Palmer (ibid) contends that a qualitative approach is an interactive process where the theory or hypothesis emerges from the data as it is collected, making the researcher key in the data collection and analysis processes. ACAPS (2012) states that qualitative research approach is by definition explorative. The approach explores information from the perspective of groups and individuals and generates case studies rather than lists of numerical data. Ahmad et al. (2019) note that qualitative approach is employed to gain an in-depth understanding of human behaviour, experience, attitudes and intentions on the basis of observation and interpretation to find out the way people think and feel. With reference to these explanations of qualitative approach, the current study used the qualitative approach because it allowed the researcher to give a detailed discussion on the classification of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses into different syntactic functions and to explore the structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses as used in the novel.

3.3 Justification of the research approach used

This study adopted both quantitative and qualitative approaches complementing each other because of the assumptions and research questions which must be answered by the current study. The study adopted quantitative approach since it assumed that the frequency of both the functions and structures of **That-**nominal clauses was high relative to that of **Wh-.** Therefore, quantitative approach would be appropriate in this study as the occurrence of the syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses would be counted. This is confirmed by Bryman's

(2001) assertion that quantitative approach places emphasis on numbers and figures in the collection and analysis of data.

The study also adopted qualitative approach because the research questions required the research subject's experiences with regard to the inquiry of the analysis of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses with reference to George Orwell's novel, *Animal Farm.* This is supported by Ahmad et al. (2019) who noted that qualitative approach is employed to gain an in-depth understanding of human behaviour, experiences, attitudes and intentions on the basis of observation and interpretation. The qualitative approach was, therefore, suitable in the present study since the study analysed the syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. Thus, the most suitable way to obtain data would be to identify **Wh-** and **That**-nominal clauses from the George Orwell's *Animal Farm.*

3.4 Research Design

The current study defines research design as a plan of how the researcher proceeds to gain an understanding of some phenomenon in its context. Cresswell et al. (2007) define research design as the procedure for collecting, analysing, interpreting and reporting data in a research study. It is the overall plan for connecting the conceptual research problems with the empirical research. Thus, the research design sets the procedure on the required data, the methods to be employed to collect and analyse data, and how all of this is going to answer the research questions. Similarly, MacMillan et al. (2001) supported Cresswell et al.'s opinion by indicating that a research design is a plan for selecting subjects, research sites and data collection procedures to answer the research questions. The form of research design is determined by the purpose of the research area as each design serves a different end purpose. Robson (2002) demonstrates that there are three forms of research design: exploratory, descriptive and explanatory.

The research design of the present study is descriptive design with mixed method approach, quantitative and qualitative. According to Gay (1992), descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. He further notes that a descriptive research determines and reports the way things are. Atmowardoyo (2018) asserts that the phenomena observed in descriptive research are already available; hence, the researcher just needs to collect available data through the use of research

instruments such as a test, questionnaire, interview, or observation. Morato-Maleke (2019) agrees with Atmowardoyo's assertion that descriptive studies are suitable for studies involving data collection using existing records.

In this study, the descriptive research employed the George Orwell's novel, *Animal Farm.* This means that the researcher did not have a direct contact with the author. The focus of the study was to analyse syntactic functions and structures of the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses as used in the novel. Morato-Maleke (ibid) further maintains that descriptive studies are suitable for collecting information that will demonstrate relationships and describe the world as it is. As a result, in the current study, no variables were manipulated; data was described and interpreted as it was.

3.5 Sample and Sampling Technique

This study defines a sample as a sub-set of the whole population under study. According to Cohen et al. (2007), a sample is a smaller group of the total population in such a way that the knowledge gained is representative of the entire population under study. This was what led the present researcher to select the dialogue section throughout the ten chapters of the novel, *Animal Farm* spanning from page one to page 95 as the sample for the current study. Sandelowski (1995) indicates that qualitative studies are run on small samples. The focus is on the cases rich in information. However, Cohen et al. (ibid) note that a sample size of thirty is generally agreed as the minimum if the researcher plans to use some form of statistical analysis on their data but argues that the appropriateness of the sample size depends on the purpose and nature of the population under study.

The present study employed purposive sampling technique. Cohen et al. (ibid) state that purposive sampling is a feature of qualitative research in which researchers hand-pick the cases to be included in the sample on the basis of their judgement of their possession of the particular characteristics being sought. This means the kind of sample built in this way satisfies the specific needs of the researcher. MacMillan et al. (2010) concurs with Cohen et al.'s view that in purposive sampling, the researcher selects particular elements from the population which will be informative about the topic of interest. MacMillan et al. (ibid) state that a judgement is made about which subjects should be selected to provide the best information based on the researcher's knowledge of the population. The researcher in the current study purposely targeted complex sentences which were made up of

Wh- and **That-**nominal clauses in the dialogue section of the *Animal Farm.* He identified all the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses for syntactic analysis in the dialogue section of the novel.

3.6 Data Collection Method

The study used a documentary research method to collect data. This method deals with the analysis of documents that contain information about the phenomenon under study. Stewart (1984) asserts that the documents are used as secondary data sources because they contain information which was not specifically collected for the research questions at hand. The researcher employed the novel, *Animal Farm* as the only instrument to collect data from. This instrument was appropriate for the current study because it allowed the researcher to determine the frequency of use of the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses, their functions and structures. It is through this instrument that the researcher was able to analyse the syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. Purposive sampling technique was used to identify the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses in the dialogue section of the novel. The advantage of using documentary evidence in this study was that the documents are not biased because they were prepared for other purposes other than for research.

3.7 Data Analysis

The study used content analysis (CA) as a method of data analysis. Cohen et al. (2007) note that the goal of content analysis is to take a non-quantitative document and transform it into quantitative data. They indicate that content analysis focuses on language and linguistic features. It takes texts and reduces them into summary form through the use of both pre-existing categories and emergent themes. Bordens et al. (2011) state that content analysis is performed by analysing a written record for the occurrence of defined categories. Cohen et al. (ibid) demonstrate that in order to perform content analysis, the researcher must first define the units of analysis and categories to be used for analysis and then review the text in order to code the units and place them into categories; then count the occurrences of codes and categories.

In the present study, the researcher read through all the pages in the ten chapters of the novel. He identified the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses which appeared only in the dialogue of the novel by underlining them. He assigned different codes to each of them. He coded **Wh-**nominal clauses as

Wh- and **That-**nominal clauses as *That-*. The researcher went back to the text and tallied the **Wh-**nominal clauses and **That-**nominal clauses noted in the dialogue section. He then analysed the data quantitatively by looking at the frequency of syntactic functions of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses and then assigned them codes. He coded subject as *SU*, object as *OB*, complement as *CO*, appositive as *AP*. Qualitatively, the researcher gave a detailed discussion of a selection of examples by looking at the syntactic functions of each **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clause in the complex sentences. Thus, the researcher explored whether, for instance, **That-**nominal clauses function as subjects, objects subject complements, adjective complements or in apposition in those particular complex sentences.

The researcher further looked at the syntactic structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses which appeared in the dialogue section in all the chapters. He presented the internal structure of each of the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clause which appears in the novel. This was presented using tables which display different structures and the frequency of occurrence. A discussion was made with respect to the structures using selected examples from the text. He then presented tree diagrams of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clause structures according to the Government and Binding Theory and provided a description of what they represented.

This method was relevant to the present study because it mainly focused on language and linguistic features. Its relevance was also underscored by the fact that it enabled the researcher to quantify a non-quantitative data into quantitative data through frequencies of codes and categories in the analysis.

3.8 Research Ethics

Research ethics has to do with the behaviour that is considered right or wrong in conducting research. It means conducting research in a way that goes beyond just adopting the appropriate research methodology but conducting it in a responsible and morally defensible way. Mcburney et al. (2010) note that ethical principles are classified into four categories. These include avoiding harm to participants, ensuring informed consent, respecting the privacy of participants and avoiding deception. On the other hand, Jol et al. (2016) argue that the 'human subjects' ethical framework that is popular in ethical assessment practices does not fit the secondary use of data for research. They state that ethical documents such as APA code of conduct allow exceptions to the

usual informed consent rule under the condition that the data originally have been collected with informed consent. That is, if the data was freely available on internet or in books, permission for further use and analysis was implied. In concert with Jol et al.'s (ibid) view, it follows that in planning this study, the researcher would not seek permission from the author of the novel under study as the permission for further use of information was implied. However, the researcher acknowledged the author of the novel accordingly for using his work in the study.

3.9 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter has presented the insights on the methodology employed in the study. The interpretivist paradigm which was adopted in the study is explained and justified. The relevance of the mixed method used is discussed and justified. The qualitative study was of a case study type where the dialogue section across the ten chapters of George Orwell's novel, *Animal Farm* was used as the sample. Data was collected using purposive sampling technique. The purposeful sampling was employed selecting the data from the dialogue section because the **Wh-** and **That-** nominal clauses were numerically manageable and statistically significant to include them all in the sample across the ten chapters.

The data was collected from the dialogue section across the novel. The analysis was done using content analysis with the frameworks of Government and Binding theory.

CHAPTER 4: Findings

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study. The researcher's objectives were to analyse the syntactic functions and structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. This chapter begins with the findings of the syntactic functions of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses obtained from the ten chapters of George Orwell's novel, *Animal Farm.* It then discusses the findings of the structures of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses.

In the case of the syntactic functions, the researcher first identified the complex sentences which contained **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses that appeared in the dialogue section by underlining them. He then assigned them codes. He coded **Wh-**nominal clauses as *Wh-* and **That-**nominal clauses as *That-.* He tallied each manually to see the frequency of occurrence of functions and then assigned them codes. He coded Subject as *SU*, Object as *OB*, Adjective Complement as *Adj Comp* and Apposition as *AP.* These were presented using bar charts and pie charts. Qualitatively, the researcher gave a detailed discussion of a selection of examples by looking at the syntactic functions of each **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clause in the complex sentences.

4.1 Analysis of Syntactic Functions

The functions of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses were identified from the dialogue section in the ten chapters of the George Orwell's novel, *Animal Farm.* There are twenty nine (29) **That-**nominal clauses and five (5) **Wh-**nominal clauses identified.

4.1.1 Distribution of Syntactic Functions of That-clauses

The **That-**nominal clauses found in the novel are employed for different syntactic functions. That is, the nominal clauses are identified functioning as Subjects (SU), Objects (OB), Adjective Complements (Adj Comp) and as Appositive. The findings demonstrate the total occurrence of each function as identified in **That-**nominal clauses.

Figure 1 presents the findings of the study for the syntactic functions of **That-**nominal clauses.

Fig. 1 Distribution of That-nominal Clauses
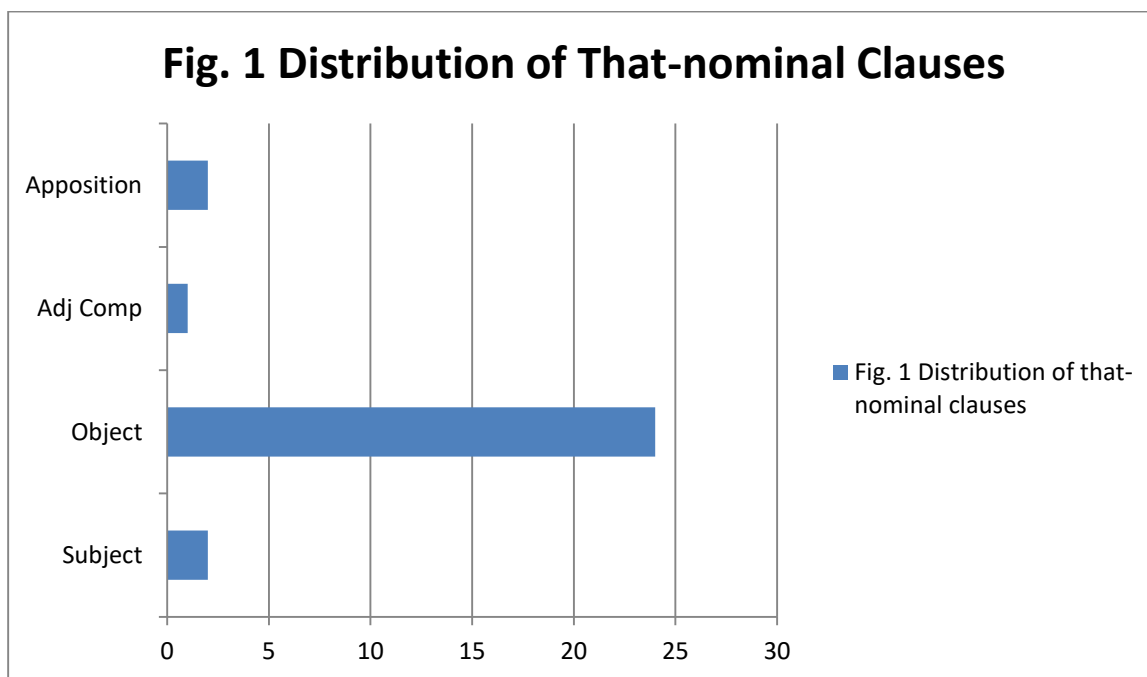
Figure 1 shows the distribution of the syntactic functions of **That-**nominal clauses. The total number of **That-**nominal clauses which were identified is 29. The bar chart also indicates that **That-**nominal clauses serve a number of syntactic functions which include the subject, object, adjective complement and apposition. The subject is observed in two (2) incidences in the sample. This means the author did not favour nominal clauses in the subject position. An example of a sentence which reflects **That-**nominal clause as a subject is shown in (59).

(59). *It is for your sake **that we drink that milk*** (AF, p.23).

Example (59) demonstrates **That-**nominal clause, *that we drink that milk*, extraposed to the end of the sentence due to the English end-weight principle which dictates that heavy elements such as long subject clauses should be moved to the end of the sentence. According to Quirk et al. (1985), **That-**nominal clause in examples such as this, functions as a subject after expletive, *it.* Biber et al. (1999) assert that the dummy, *it* does not refer to any discourse entity but it serves a syntactic purpose of filling in the subject position when nothing else is available. Reitrova (2008) and Lestari (2013) also noted the same finding where **That-**nominal clauses are reflected in extraposed positions.

Furthermore, the results of the present study reflect that **That-**nominal clauses are used in twenty four (24) instances as objects in all the selected chapters. This shows that the author preferred to use nominal clauses in the object position than in any other position. This finding was also noticed by Reitrova (2008) in her study. She noted that majority of nominal clauses are used as objects in the post-predicate position to the verb in the main clause. A sentence which contains a **That-**nominal clause where it is used as an object in the present study is provided in 60(a).

60(a). *I forgot **that I was wearing iron shoes** (AF,* p.28).

From example 60(a), it is noticed that the nominal clause, *that I was wearing iron shoes,* is a direct object to the verb, *forgot,* which precedes it in the main clause.

In some cases the objects appear as indirect objects in sentences. Tambunsaribu (2010) confirms that a **That-**nominal clause may function as an indirect object in a complex sentence. A situation in which a nominal clause functions as an indirect object is shown in example 60(b).

60(b). *We will teach this miserable traitor **that he cannot undo our work so easily***

(*AF,* p.48).

60(b) is an example of a **That-**nominal clause, *that he cannot undo our work so easily,* which functions as an indirect object to the verb, *will teach* whose direct object is the noun phrase, *this miserable traitor.* The author employed a variety of nominal clauses both as direct and indirect objects.

The **That-**nominal clause is also reflected functioning as an adjective complement in one (1) occasion in the sample of the present study. This finding shows the adjective complement function is not observed in most of the sample. The limited use of adjective complements is also noted in the findings of Reitrova (2008), Tambunsaribu (2010) and Lestari (2013) where adjective complements are used once or twice in their data. When using **That-**nominal clauses for this function, the author wrote sentences such as the one provided in (61).

(61). *But I am almost certain **I saw this** (AF,* p.30).

The example in (61) reflects a **That-**nominal clause, [*that]I saw this,* as a complement to the adjective phrase, c*ertain,* which appears in the main clause. The subordinator, *that-,* is omitted in introducing the nominal clause but remains grammatically correct according to English grammarians such as Quirk et al. (1985) who explain that the subordinator, *that,* could be omitted when they introduce nominal clauses as adjective complements. This finding is also attested to by Biber et al. (1999). They point out that ellipsis of *that-* can be done when a **That-**nominal clause functions as an adjective complement in a complex sentence. Lastly, **That-**nominal clauses are noted in two (2) occurrences functioning as appositives. This indicates that **that-**nominal clauses are not observed in most of the chapters. Lestari (2013) noted the same finding in his study where he noted that **That-**nominal clauses are not commonly used in this syntactic position. An example indicating **That-**nominal clauses in apposition is reflected in (62).

(62). *You, Boxer, the very day **that those great muscles of yours lose their power***, Jones

will sell you to the knacker (AF, p.5).

Example (62) shows **That-**nominal clause, *that those great muscles of yours lose their power,* appositive to the noun phrase, *the very day,* which it modifies.

Although English grammarians, (Quirk et al. 1985, Biber et al.1999 and Huddleston et al., 2002) as cited by Reitrova (2008), explain that **That-**nominal clauses could also function as noun complements, there is no single occurrence in which they serve that function in the current examined section of the novel. This is because all **That-**nominal clauses functioning as subject complements are demonstrated only by non-finite forms.

4.1.2 Distribution of Syntactic Functions of Wh-nominal Clauses

The **Wh-**nominal clauses are indicated in only two syntactic functions in the chosen section of the novel. They are used to either serve as a subject or as objects in the entire sample, probably because the author appeared to favour direct questions in the dialogue section instead of indirect questions. Although the use of **Wh-**nominal clauses is still limited in the reviewed studies, **Wh-**subordinators are not observed introducing direct questions either. As a result of this, the present study considers the wide use of **Wh-**subordinators introducing direct questions as a new finding of the study.

Figure 2 presents the findings of the study for the syntactic functions of **Wh-**nominal clauses.

Fig. 2 Distribution of functions of wh-nominal
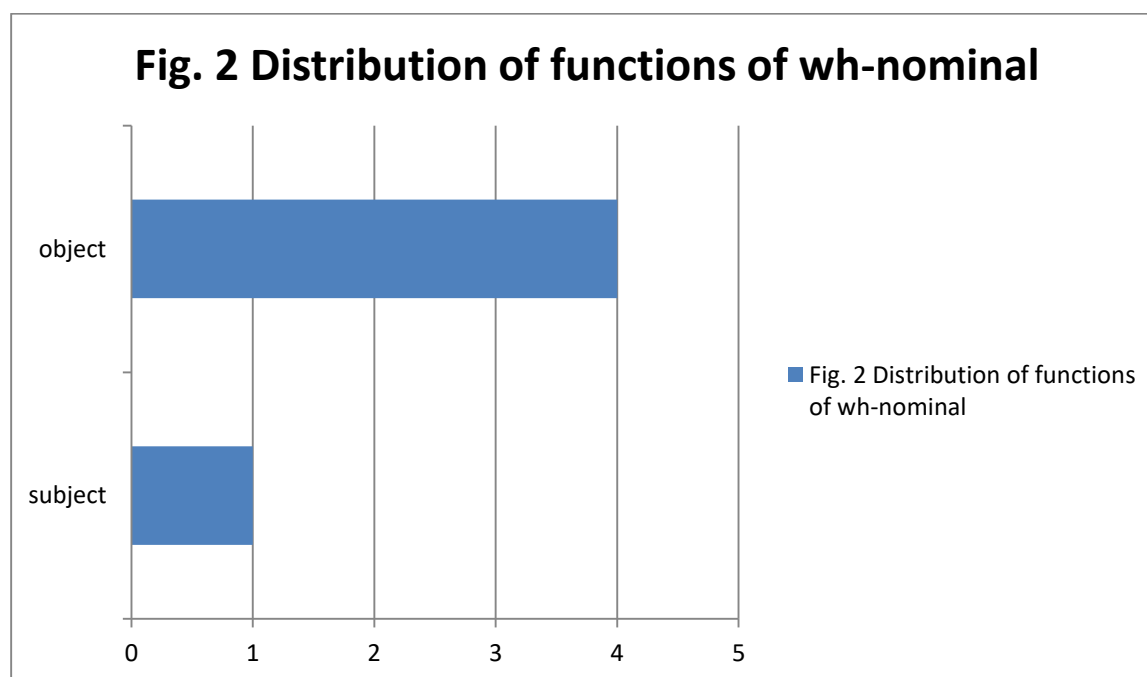
The bar chart 2 shows the total number of **Wh-**nominal clauses in the selected dialogue section of the novel. There are five **Wh-**nominal clauses which are noted in the sample. This type of clauses is not generally used in the sample. The same finding was observed by Lestari (2013) in his study on the analysis of grammatical functions of noun clauses. He noted that the use of **Wh-**nominal clauses in all the articles of the *Hello* magazine in his study is limited relative to those introduced by **That-**subordinator. In all the instances, the **Wh-**nominal clauses are introduced by *what* and *when* in the present study. The **Wh-**nominal clause is observed as the subject only once in the current study. This finding is similar to those which were noted by Reitrova (2008), Tambunsaribu (2010) and Drancak (2019) in their studies where the use of **Wh-**nominal clauses is not wide.

When using the **Wh-**nominal clause as subjects, the nominal clauses are reflected in sentences such as the one provided in (63).

> (63). ***What he has done since*** *is different (AF,* p.55)*.*

In (63), the example demonstrates the **Wh-**nominal clause, *what he has done since,* appearing in the initial position and as such functions as the subject of the sentence. It is a subject to the verb, *is,* in the main clause. The finding is consistent with the explanations of English grammarians such as Quirk et al. (1985), Biber et al. (1999) and Huddleston et al. (2002) that a nominal clause may function as the subject of the sentence. The finding is also supported by Tambunsaribu's (2010) findings where **Wh-**nominal clauses are noticed functioning as subjects in the initial positions of the sentences.

The findings of the current study further indicate the occurrence of **Wh-**nominal clauses in four incidences as objects. This finding means that the **Wh-**clauses are not commonly employed in the dialogue section under study. This result is commensurate with the findings of Drancak's (2019) in his study which revealed that **Wh-**nominal clauses are not widely used. An example indicating **Wh-**nominal clause as an object in the present study is illustrated in (64).

> (64). *I do not know* ***when that Rebellion will come*** *(AF,* p.5)*.*

In (64), the **Wh-**nominal clause, *when that Rebellion will come,* is reflected as the object to the verbal phrase, *do not know,* which precedes it in the main clause. The nominal clause is introduced by the **Wh-**subordinator, *when.*

4.1.3 Percentage Comparison of Nominal Clauses in each Type of Nominal Clauses

The previous figures have all presented frequencies, which are the actual numbers of occurrences of functions of the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses, but in this section, the relative frequency of functions is represented. That is, it explains the proportion of each syntactic function relative to the total number of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses observed in the sample.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of syntactic functions in each type of nominal clauses.
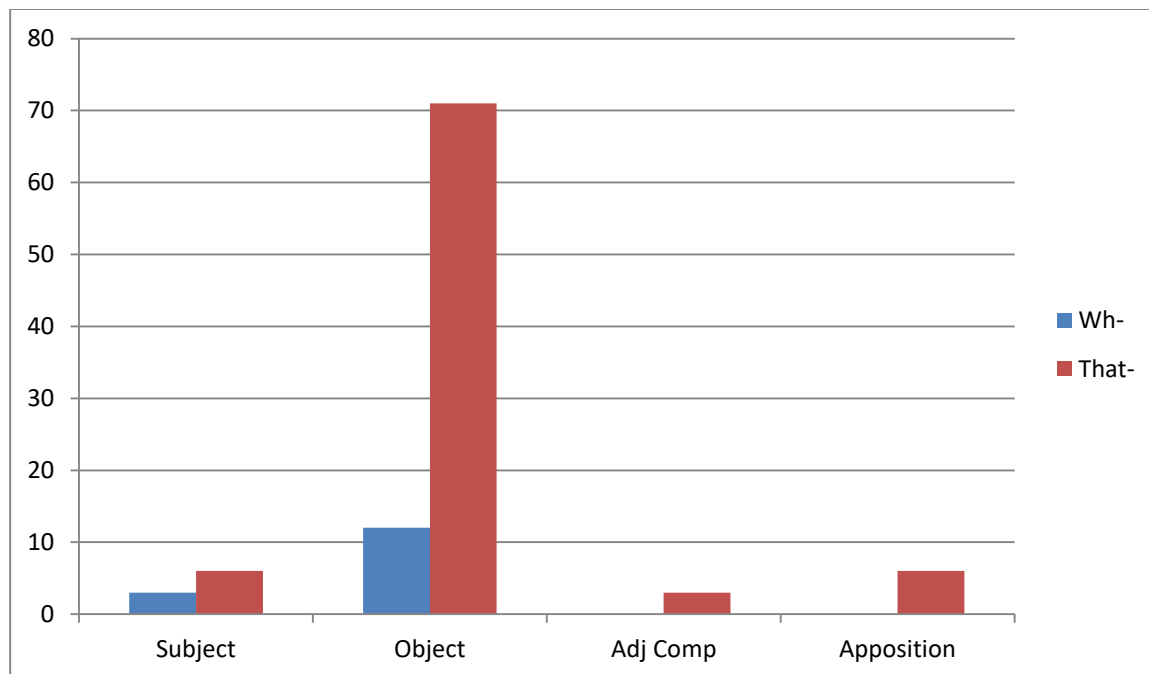
Fig. 3

Figure 3 indicates the percentage each function represents relative to the total number of nominal clauses in the sample. The findings reflect that the **Wh-**nominal clauses are only shown in the subject and object positions and constitute 15 percent of the nominal clauses noted in the dialogue section. Generally, the findings show that **Wh-**nominal clauses are not widely used so that different syntactic functions could be noted in the novel. Relatively, even when they are used as objects, their use is numerically limited compared to **That-**nominal clauses in the same syntactic position. It shows that the author preferred **That-** over **Wh-**nominal clauses. This finding is confirmed by Drancak's (2019) observation in his study that most of the people tend to prefer **That-**subordinator over **Wh-** in spoken English such as the dialogue section in the present study. In his study, he employed interviews which bear the same characteristics of spoken English as a dialogue.

About 3 percent of the **Wh-**nominal clauses are reflected functioning as subjects and 12 percent of them are demonstrated as objects. The finding is supported by Tambunsaribu's (2010) study where he also noted that the most frequent usage of nominal clauses in the novel, *The Moonstone* is in the object position. The present study also noticed that all of the **Wh-**nominal clauses are used as direct objects and none as indirect objects, the same finding Reitrova (2008) observed in her study. The reason for the scarcity of **Wh-**nominal clauses in the current study may probably be

attributed to the fact that there was a tendency by the author to use **Wh-**clauses as direct questions in the dialogue section which made up the sample. From the five **Wh-**nominal clauses observed in the sample of the current study, the introductory words are not diverse. The three **Wh-**nominal clauses are introduced by the subordinator, *when* as in (65).

(65). *Never listen **when they tell you** that man and the animals have common interests*

(AF, p.5).

The **Wh-**nominal clause in (65), *when they tell you,* is introduced by the subordinator *when,* and is a direct object of the verb phrase, *never listen.* It was noticed that a complex sentence may contain both the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses as illustrated in (65) where, *that man and the animals have common interests,* is the second nominal clause preceded by a **Wh-**nominal clause. This finding goes beyond what the reviewed studies indicated and as such, this is a new finding in the present study. Thus, **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses could be used simultaneously in a sentence with one functioning as a direct object of the verb in the main clause and the other as an indirect object of a verb which appears in a nominal clause that precedes it.

The **Wh-**nominal clauses which are introduced by the subordinator, *what,* are employed only twice in the sample, one in the subject position and the other in the object position. One of the examples of **Wh-**nominal clauses which are introduced by the subordinator, *what,* is reflected in (66).

(66). *Then we have won back **what we had before** (AF,* p.71).

 In (66), **Wh-**nominal clause, *what we had before,* is introduced by the subordinator, *what,* and is object to the verb, *have won back.*

In the case of **That-**nominal clauses, the subject category represents 6 percent of the nominal clauses observed in the sample. This percentage illustrates that **That-**nominal clauses are not preferred as subjects in the dialogue section. In all of the three instances where **That-**nominal clauses are used in the subject position, preference is given to extraposed subjects over pre-predicate ones. Reitrova (2008) noted the same finding in her study where only four **That-**clauses are used and all function as extraposed subjects. She asserts that preference is given to the extraposed **That-**clauses due to the end-weight principle. According to Biber et al. (1999), the end-weight principle dictates that heavy elements such as long subject clauses should be moved to the

end of a sentence and be replaced by a dummy, *it,* in the initial position. An incidence illustrating the occurrence of an extraposed **That-**nominal clause is observed in 67(a)-(b).

67(a). *It was certainly true **that nothing of the kind existed in writing** (AF,* p.44).

Example 67(a) reflects a situation where a **That-**nominal clause, *that nothing of the kind existed in writing,* is extraposed to the end of the sentence and is replaced by a dummy, *it,* as the subject. It is argued that the same sentence could be rearranged to place **That-**nominal clause at the subject position to form a pre-predicate subject as in the manner shown in 67(b).

67(b). ***That nothing of the kind existed in writing** was certainly true.*

In 67(b), the nominal clause, *that nothing of the kind existed in writing,* is a pre-predicate subject but according to the end-weight principle this construction should be avoided. This might explain the reason why George Orwell favoured extraposed **That-**nominal clauses over pre-predicate nominal clauses in the subject position.

The findings further reveal that the object category has the highest frequency of 71 percent of all the nominal clause functions noted in the sample. The same finding was observed by both Tambunsaribu (2010) and Reitrova (2008) in their studies that there is a tendency for writers to employ nominal clauses in the object position over any other syntactic position. These clauses most frequently appear in post-predicate positions and function as direct objects. This shows that **That-**nominal clauses are widely employed as objects. The present study further found out that the adjective complement constitutes 3 percent while apposition function demonstrates the frequency of 6 percent of the nominal clause functions noted. This also shows that the two categories are not largely observed in the sample. The same finding is revealed in the findings of both Tambunsaribu (ibid) and Reitrova (ibid) respectively.

4.1.3 General Distribution of the Types of Nominal Clause

Figure 4 demonstrates the general distribution of the type of clause of all the nominal clauses. The pie chart shows what percentage of all nominal clauses which appear in the dialogue section are **Wh-**nominal clauses and what percentage are **That-**clauses.

Types of nominal clauses by percentage

Legend: Wh- , That-
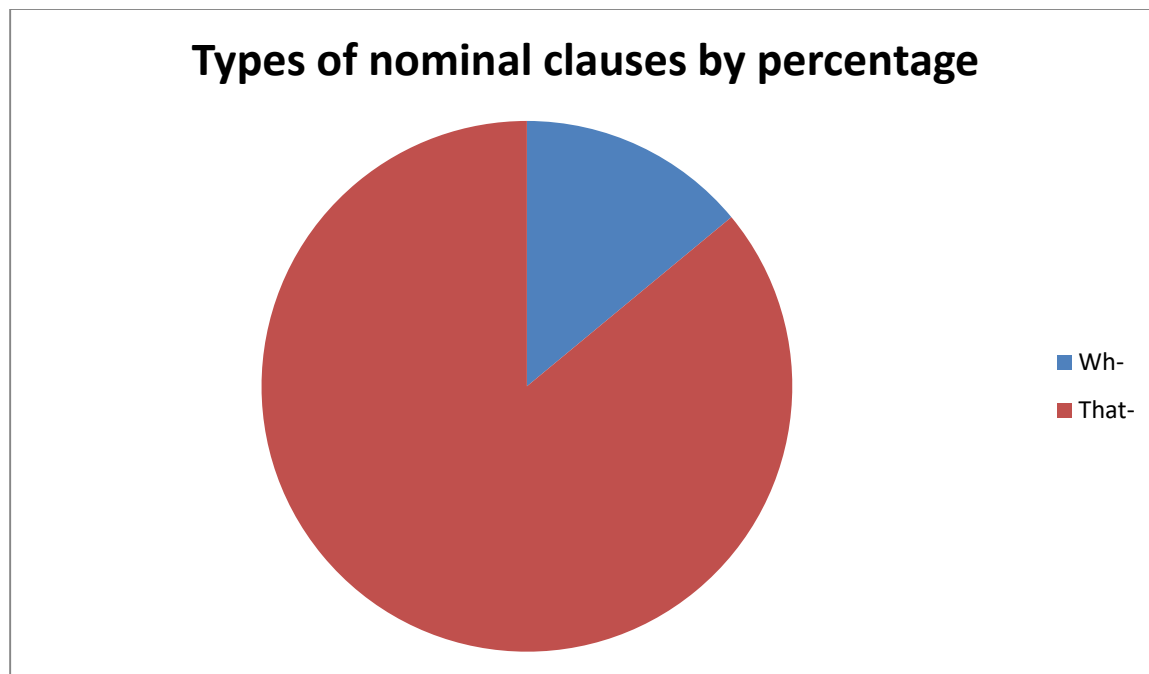
Fig. 4

Figure 4 demonstrates the percentage of all **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. The findings indicate that the **Wh-**nominal clauses constitute 15 percent of all the nominal clauses observed in the sample. This finding reflects that generally **Wh-**nominal clauses are not employed, which is consistent with the study's assumption that more of the **That-**nominal clauses than **Wh-** would be realised in the novel. Given that the data is extracted from a dialogue, there are no many indirect questions but majority of the questions were initiated in the main clauses with **Wh-**interrogative words to form direct questions.

On the other hand, **That-**nominal clauses register the highest frequency with the average percentage of 85. This illustrates that **That-**nominal clauses are generally observed in all the chapters of the novel, which is in accordance with the study's assumption. The reason for high frequency in the distribution of **That-**nominal clauses could be attributed to the fact that people have tendency to use the subordinator **That-** in spoken English. This finding is confirmed by Drancak's (2019) findings in his study where he investigated the characteristics of nominal clauses in spoken and written English. For spoken English, he collected data from the conversation interviews in different magazines. His findings show that there is tendency to use **That-**subordinator over **Wh-** in introducing nominal clauses in the interviews. Since the present study

chose to use dialogue section which bears the same characteristics of spoken English as interviews, it might be concluded that this is the reason for high frequency of **That-**nominal clauses in the sample.

4.1.4 Omission of That- Subordinator in Complex Sentences

The findings of the present study reflect two cases where a **That-** subordinator is omitted in the construction of nominal clauses. These are instances when **That-**nominal clauses serve as the objects and adjective complement in sentences. This is consistent with Quirk et al. (1985), Biber et al.(1999), Huddleston et al. (2002) and Morato-Maleke's (2019) explanations in the background of the present study that **That-**subordinator could be omitted in cases when a nominal clause functions as either an object or adjective complement. Examples demonstrating nominal clauses where **That-** subordinator is omitted are shown in 68(a)-(b).

> 68(a). *I believe **the time will come** (AF,* p.37).

In example 68(a), **That-**subordinator is omitted in the nominal clause, [*that-] the time will come.* This happens in a case where a nominal clause serves as an object.

The findings also indicate the omission of **That-** subordinator in a sentence where a nominal clause is an adjective complement. This is reflected in 68(b).

> 68(b). *But I am almost certain **I saw this** (AF,*p.30).

Example 68(b) shows the omission of **That-** subordinator after the adjective, *certain*, to introduce the nominal clause, *I saw this.*

The English grammarians (Quirk et al., 1985, Biber et al.,1999 and Huddleston et al., 2002) also demonstrate that the omission is possible where a nominal clause functions in apposition although that construction is rare. This function is not observed in the section of the novel under investigation. They further note that in English, **That-**subordinator could be omitted in the subject position only when **That-**clause is extraposed. This incidence is as well not reflected in the present data. The present study goes beyond these grammarians' explanations since it noted that omission of *that-* subordinator in apposition and in extraposed subjects does not occur.

4.1.5 General Observation

The researcher in the present study observed that the author employed both the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses in the novel. The frequency of occurrence of the examined syntactic functions is given. It is found out that the dialogue section of the novel contains a large number of **That-**nominal clauses while the occurrence of **Wh-**nominal clauses is almost insignificant. The most reflected function is that of object. The category of objects obtains the highest frequency in the case of both **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. As for the other categories, the difference is not statistically significant. As a result of this, it could be concluded that the author preferred to employ nominal clauses as objects than any other syntactic function possibly because he felt they convey his message clearer.

In the case of **That-**nominal clauses, it is noted that although they may function as subject complements, there is no single occurrence of them in the sample. Reitrova (2008) noted the same finding in her study where there is no occurrence of subject complement demonstrated. It is also demonstrated that in the subject position preference is given to extraposed over pre-predicate clauses due to the end-weight principle. On the other hand, there is no occurrence of subordinate *yes-no* interrogative clauses which are introduced by, *whether/if* subordinator. This finding is contrary to the findings of Reitrova (2008), Tambunsaribu (2010) and Lestari (2013) where *whether/ if* subordinator is noted. Hence this finding in the current study is new since it goes beyond the findings of these researchers. Most frequently, the **Wh-**nominal clauses function as direct objects. It is in one case only where the **Wh-**nominal clause serves as the subject. There are no occurrences of the adjective complements, subject complement, prepositional complements or apposition noted in the **Wh-**nominal clauses and as such, this is a new finding in the present study as it extends beyond what the English grammarians in the background of this study and the previous researchers have found out.

The new observation in the study is the simultaneous use of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses where one is used as a direct object and the other as an indirect object.

4.2 Analysis of Wh- and That-nominal Clause Structures

This section begins by providing the structure categories within which different variations of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clause structures are analysed in the present study. Since the syntactic and argument structures of nominal clauses are largely determined by the verbs, adjectives, noun

phrases and prepositions which precede them in the main clause in this study, they are included in the structure categories presented except in the case when a structure represents a nominal clause functioning as the pre-predicate subject. The **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clause structures noted in the data of this study are categorised according to the classifications of syntactic structures explained by English grammarians, (Frank 1972, Quirk et al. 1985 and Eastwood 1994) in the background section of this study which results in six categories:

Structure 1: Subordinator + Subject + Predicate (*where a nominal clause functions as a subject*)

Structure 2: *It +be +N/Adj.* +Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause*

functions as a subject after the dummy, it)

Structure 3 : Verb + Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause is a*

direct object of the verb)

Structure 4 : Verb +Noun Phrase +Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause*

is an indirect object of the verb after object-noun phrase)

Structure 5 : Adjective +Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause functions*

as an adjective complement and appears after an adjective)

Structure 6 : Noun Phrase +Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause is*

appositive to a noun phrase it modifies)

4.2.1 Nominal Clause Structures

There are six (6) nominal clause structures observed from the thirty four (34) nominal clauses found in the dialogue section of the novel, *Animal Farm*. Variations within each nominal clause structure category are indicated in table 1.

Table 1: The Nominal Clause Structures

Nominal Clause Structure Categories	Nominal Clause Structure Variations	Number of Wh-Nominal Clauses	Number of That-Nominal Clauses	Total
Structure 1	Sub +S +V +Adv	1	-	1
Structure 2	It +be +N +Sub +S +V +O	-	1	1
	It +be +Adj. +Sub +S +V +C	-	1	1
Structure 3	Sub +S +V	1	2	3
	Sub +S +V +O	2	2	4
	Sub +S +V +Adv	1	-	1
	Sub +S +V +Prep +C		4	4
	Sub +S +V +Inf.	-	2	2
	Sub +S +V +Adv. +Prep +C	-	1	1
	Sub +Adv. +S +V +C	-	1	1
	Sub +S +V +C	-	1	1
Structure 4	Sub +Adj. +S +V +C	-	1	1
	Sub +S +V +O +Prep. +C	-	1	1
	Sub +Adj. +S +V	-	1	1
	Sub +S +V	-	2	2
	Sub +S +V +C	-	4	4
	Sub +S +V +Prep. +C	-	1	1
	Sub +S +V +Adv	-	1	1
Structure 5	Sub +S +V +C	-	1	1
Structure 6	Sub +S +V +C	-	1	1
	Sub +S +V +O	-	1	1
Total		5	29	34

The table 1 above illustrates that there are thirty four (34) nominal clause structure variations found in the dialogue section of the novel, *Animal Farm*, five (5) **Wh-**nominal clause structure variations and twenty (29) **That-**nominal clause structure variations. These structure variations are classified

into six syntactic structure categories of nominal clauses. It is noted from the table that one structure variation could be noticed in more than one structure category. That is, structure of the variation, **Sub +S +V +C** could appear in both structure category 3 and structure category 4. The first structure category consists of one variation, **Sub +S +V +Adverb.** Structure 1 is employed when a nominal clause is used as the subject of the sentence. This variation is noted in one **Wh-**nominal clause and none in **That-**nominal clauses. The finding of this variation in the present study is consistent with the findings of Lestari (2013), Kuswoyo (2014) and Yuki (2017). They all concur that this variation is in line with the English grammar rules that a nominal clause must have a subordinator, a subject and a verb preceding one or more other clause elements.

Structure 2 category includes two variations, *It +be +N +***Sub +S +V +O,** *It +be +Adj.* +**Sub +S +V +C.** The variations are noticed in **That-**nominal clauses only. This finding correlates with Lestari's (2013) finding that the structure of a nominal clause after the dummy, *it* is preceded by a verb *be* and either a noun or an adjective. Both instances are noted in the present study. Reitrova (2008) as well has the same finding where she identified two examples of the structure, *It +be +Adj.* +**Sub +S +V.** This view is also supported by English grammarians such as Quirk et al. (1985) who explain that a structure of a nominal clause after the dummy, *it* may be preceded by an adjective or a noun. They content that this structure is noted when a nominal clause functions as the extraposed subject after, *it*.

Structure 3 category entails eight variations. This structure occurs only when a nominal clause serves as the direct object of the verb in the main clause. The variations are demonstrated in both the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. The **Wh-**nominal clauses consist of one variation, **Sub +S +V,** one variation of, **Sub +S +V +Adv.** and two variations are of, **Sub +S +V +O** while **That-**nominal clause is represented in all the variations with three variations of, **Sub +S +V,** four variations of, **Sub +S +V +Prep +C,** one variation of, **Sub +S +V +O,** one variation of, **Sub +S +V +Inf., Sub +S +V Adv. +Prep. +C,** one variation of, **Sub +Adv. +S +V +C** and one variation is of, **Sub +S +V +C.** The findings are supported by Lestari's (2013) study results where all these variations in structure 3 category of the present study are similarly observed. Lestari (ibid) maintains that the variations are consistent with the English grammar rules. It is noted in the present study that the popular word order is of, **Sub +S +V +**one or more other clause elements. Yuki's (2017) findings indicate the same finding where he observed that structure, **S +V +X** (other

clause elements) is commonly used in the subordinate clauses in his study. He referred to that structure as a verb-medial word order in which the finite verb appears immediately after the subject and precedes one or more clause elements.

Structure 4 category contains seven variations which are all **That-**nominal clauses. One variation is of, **Sub +Adj. +S +V +C,** one variation of, **Sub +S +V +O +Prep. +C,** one variation of, **Sub +Adj. +S +V,** two variations are of, **Sub +S +V,** four variations are of, **Sub +S +V +C,** one variation is of, **Sub +S +V +Prep. +C** and one variation is of, **Sub +S +V +Adv.** Structure 4 occurs when a nominal clause functions as an indirect object of the verb. These variations are similar to those which were found by Lestari (ibid) in his study. It is realised in the present study that the author of the novel employed structure 4 widely. The finding is inconsistent with the findings of Lestari (ibid) and Reitrova (ibid) who found in their studies that nominal clauses are shown functioning as direct objects almost always but this is not the case in the current study as there seems to be a statistical balance between the structure of nominal clauses as direct and indirect objects. This goes beyond the reviewed literature in the current study hence this is a new finding of this study.

Structure 5 category comprises of one variation, **Sub +S +V +C** and this is identified with a **That-**nominal clause. This structure is noticed when a nominal clause functions as an adjective complement. The structure is supported by Reitrova (2008) and Maleke (2011) that a **That-**nominal clause may function as an adjective complement. Reitrova (ibid) found a similar finding in her study where **That-**nominal clause is indicated three times in the data functioning as adjective complement. Tambunsari's (2010) findings demonstrate nominal clauses with structure 5 employed for the same function. This finding in the present study shows that the author did not favour to employ nominal clauses as adjective complements in the novel. Tambunsaribu (ibid) and Reitrova (ibid) as well found the limited use of adjective complement in their studies.

Structure 6 category consists of two variations which are both **That-**nominal clauses, **Sub +S +V +C** and variation, **Sub +S +V +O**. Structure 6 is employed in cases where a nominal clause functions in apposition to a noun phrase and both refer to the same referent. Maleke (2011) concurs with the fact that nominal clauses serve as appositives in a complex sentence. Lestari's (ibid) findings reflect the same structure with similar variations.

The two structures that are not noted in the data but are illustrated by grammarians (Frank 1972, Quirk et al. 1985 and Eastwood 1994) in the background of the present study are **Preposition + Sub + Subject + Predicate, Auxiliary verb + Sub + Subject + Predicate** which represent prepositional complement and subject complement respectively. However, generally the data in the current study reflects a wide range of use of nominal clause structures. This finding is commensurate with the findings of Reitrova (2008), Tambunsaribu (2010), Lestari (2013) and Drancak (2019) who also observed varied structures in their studies.

4.3 Syntactic Analysis of Structures According to Government and Binding (GB) Theory

Before analysing the examples that represent the findings on the syntactic structures discussed in **4.2.1** through GB Theory, the elements that build up the tree structure of a nominal clause according to Government and Binding Theory are presented:

- Complemetiser Phrase (CP)

-Complementiser projection (C′)

-Complementiser (C)

-Inflectional Phrase (IP)

-Inflection projection (I′)

-Inflection (I)

-Trace (*t*)

4.3.1 Syntactic Analysis of Structure 1

Structure 1 consists of one variation, **Wh- +S +V +Adv.** This variation occurs when a nominal clause appears in the initial position and functions as the subject of the sentence. There is no single occurrence of **That-**nominal clause observed in the initial position of the sentence. The finding of this variation in the present study is supported by the findings of Lestari (2013), Kuswoyo's (2014)

and Yuki's (2017) findings.   An example of a **Wh-**nominal clause reflecting this structure is shown in (69).

(69). ***What** **he** **has done** **since** is different (AF,* p.55).

Wh- +S   +V +   Adv.

Example (69) indicates the **Wh-**nominal clause, *what he has done,* with the variation, **Wh- +S +V +Adv.** appearing in the initial position of the sentence as the subject.

The nominal syntactic structure 1, **Subordinator +Subject +Predicate** with variation, **Wh- +S +V +Adv.** is represented in the tree structure A:

CP→ Spec; C′

 C′→ C; IP

D-Structure

CP
|
C′
/\
C [+*wh-*]   IP
/\

NP   I′

I[+*finite.*]   VP

V′

V[+*aux*]   VP

V′

V   AP

A′

A   IP

I′

I[+*finite.*]   VP

V′

V[+*aux.*]   AP

A′

A

What   ***he***   ***had***   ***done***   ***since***   is   *different.*

S-Structure

CP

C′

C [+*wh-*]   IP

```
        NP          I′
        |        _____|_____
        |       I[+finite.]      VP
        |           |            |
        |           |            V′
        |           |        ____|_____
        |           |     V[+aux]         VP
        |           |       |             |
        |           |       |             V′
        |           |       |        _____|_____
        |           |       |        V            AP
        |           |       |        |            |
        |           |       |        |            A′
        |           |       |        |        ____|____
        |           |       |        |        A        IP
        |           |       |        |        |        |
        |           |       |        |        |        I′
        |           |       |        |        |    ____|_____
        |           |       |        |        | I[+finite.]    VP
        |           |       |        |        |    |            |
        |           |       |        |        |    |            V′
        |           |       |        |        |    |        ____|_____
        |           |       |        |        |    |     V[+aux.]       AP
        |           |       |        |        |    |       |             |
        |           |       |        |        |    |       |             A′
        |           |       |        |        |    |       |             |
        |           |       |        |        |    |       |             A
        |           |       |        |        |    |       |             |
 What        he    had     ti      done   since  is      tk         different.
```
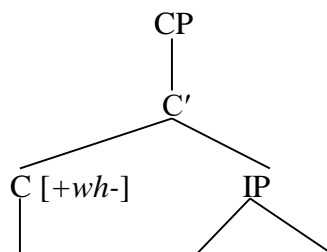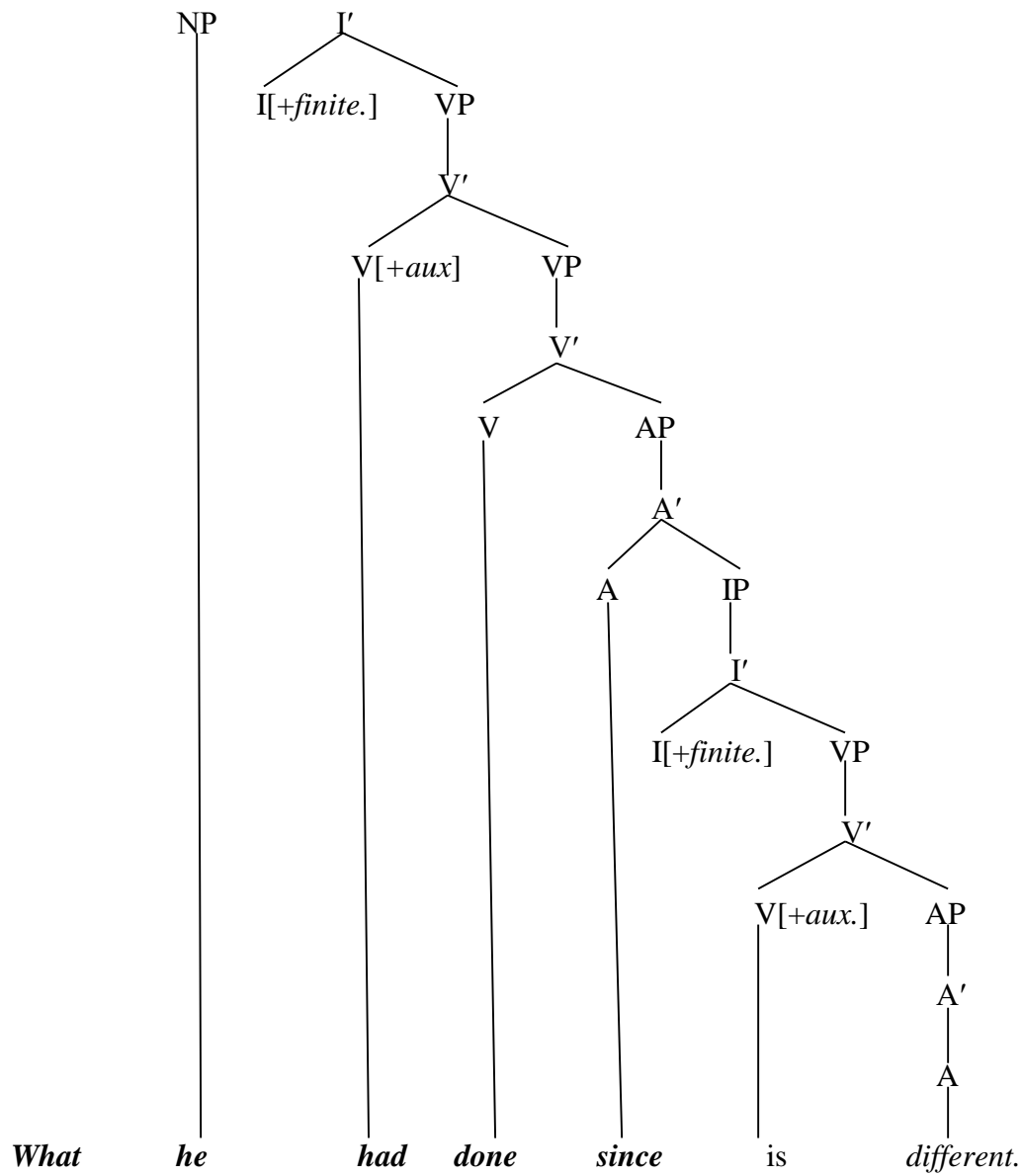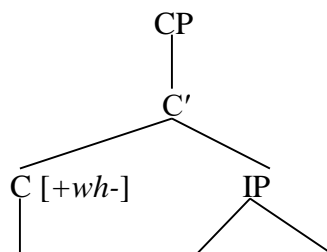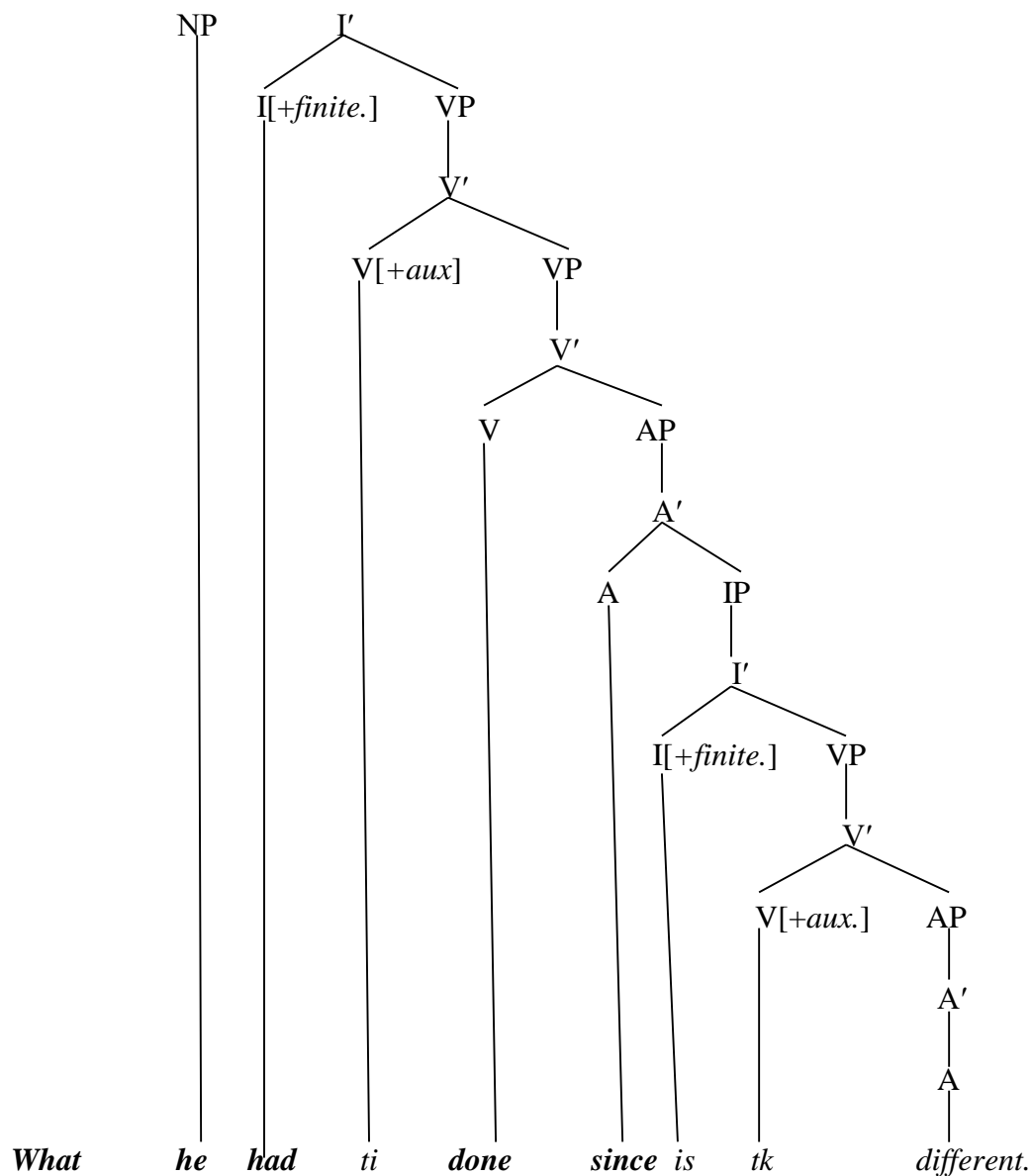
The tree structure A demonstrates a subordinate interrogative clause introduced by a **Wh-**
subordinator, *what.* The complementiser, *what* is a functional head of the complementiser phrase
(CP). It introduces the nominal clause, *he had done since.* The clause contains three constituents:
the subject-NP, *he,* the verb phrase (VP), *done since* and an auxiliary, *had.* The tense, number and
person features are noted at Inflection (**I**) node. The move alpha moves the auxiliary, *had* from an
argument position in the Deep Structure (D-Structure) to **I,** an A-bar position at Surface Structure
(S-Structure). The empty category is left behind. The relationship between the subject-NP, empty

category and agreement is indicated by co-indexing. Therefore, move α and the projection principle ensure that all A-positions at S-structure receive an index. The Empty Category Principle dictates that the empty category should be properly governed. Since **I** is not a lexical item and therefore cannot be a proper governor, the verb, *done* governs the empty category because it is in the same domain as the empty category. The inflected, *had* takes a VP, *done since* as its complement to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *he* combines with the **I′** projection to form a sentence (**IP**). The finding of this variation in the present study is consistent with the findings of Lestari (2013), Kuswoyo (2014) and Yuki (2017).

4.3.2 Syntactic Analysis of Structure 2

The findings of the present study further show that structure 2 contains two variations in the sample. The structure reflects two variations, **It +be +N +That- +S +V +O** and **It +be +Adj. +That- +S +V +C**. These variations happen in cases where the nominal clause in the subject position is extraposed to the end of the sentence due to the end-weight principle. This view is confirmed by English grammarians such as Quirk et al. (1985) who explain that a structure of a nominal clause after the dummy, *it* may be preceded by an adjective or a noun. The occurrence of the structure 2 is noted only in **That-**nominal clauses. Example indicating structure 2 is illustrated in (70).

> (70). *It is for your sake **that we drink that milk** (AF*,p.23).

      It +be +Noun + That- +S +V + O

In (70), the nominal clause, *that we drink that milk,* is the subject extraposed to the end of the sentence. The expletive *it* is used to occupy the subject position because the Extended Projection Principle (EPP) requires that English sentences must have subjects. According to Quirk et al. (1985), the expletive *it* does not refer to any discourse entity and therefore is not an argument of the predicate. It merely serves a syntactic purpose of filling in the subject position.

The syntactic structure 2, **It +be +Adj./Noun +Sub +Subject +Predicate** with its variation, **It +be +N +That- +S +V +O** is illustrated in a tree diagram B.

IP→ Spec; I′

I′→ I; VP

CP→ Spec; C′

C′→ C; IP

D-Structure

```
        IP
        |
        I′
       /  \
 I[+finite]  VP
              |
```

V′
├── V[+Aux] — *is*
└── PP
    └── P′
        ├── P — *for*
        └── NP
            └── N′
                ├── Pron. — *your*
                ├── N — *sake*
                └── CP
                    └── C′
                        ├── C — *that*
                        └── IP
                            ├── NP — *we*
                            └── I′
                                ├── I[+finite]
                                └── VP
                                    └── V′
                                        ├── V — *drink*
                                        └── NP
                                            ├── Det — *that*
                                            └── N′
                                                └── N — *milk.*

S-Structure

IP
├── NP
│   └── I[+finite]
└── I′
    └── VP

V′
V[+Aux]   PP
                P′
           P   NP
                      N′
                 Pron.   N   CP
                                   C′
                              C   IP
                                   NP   I′
                                       I[+finite]   VP
                                                      V′
                                                  V   NP
                                                       Det   N′
                                                                   N

It   is   ti   for your   sake **that   we   drink   that   milk**.
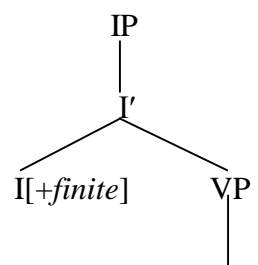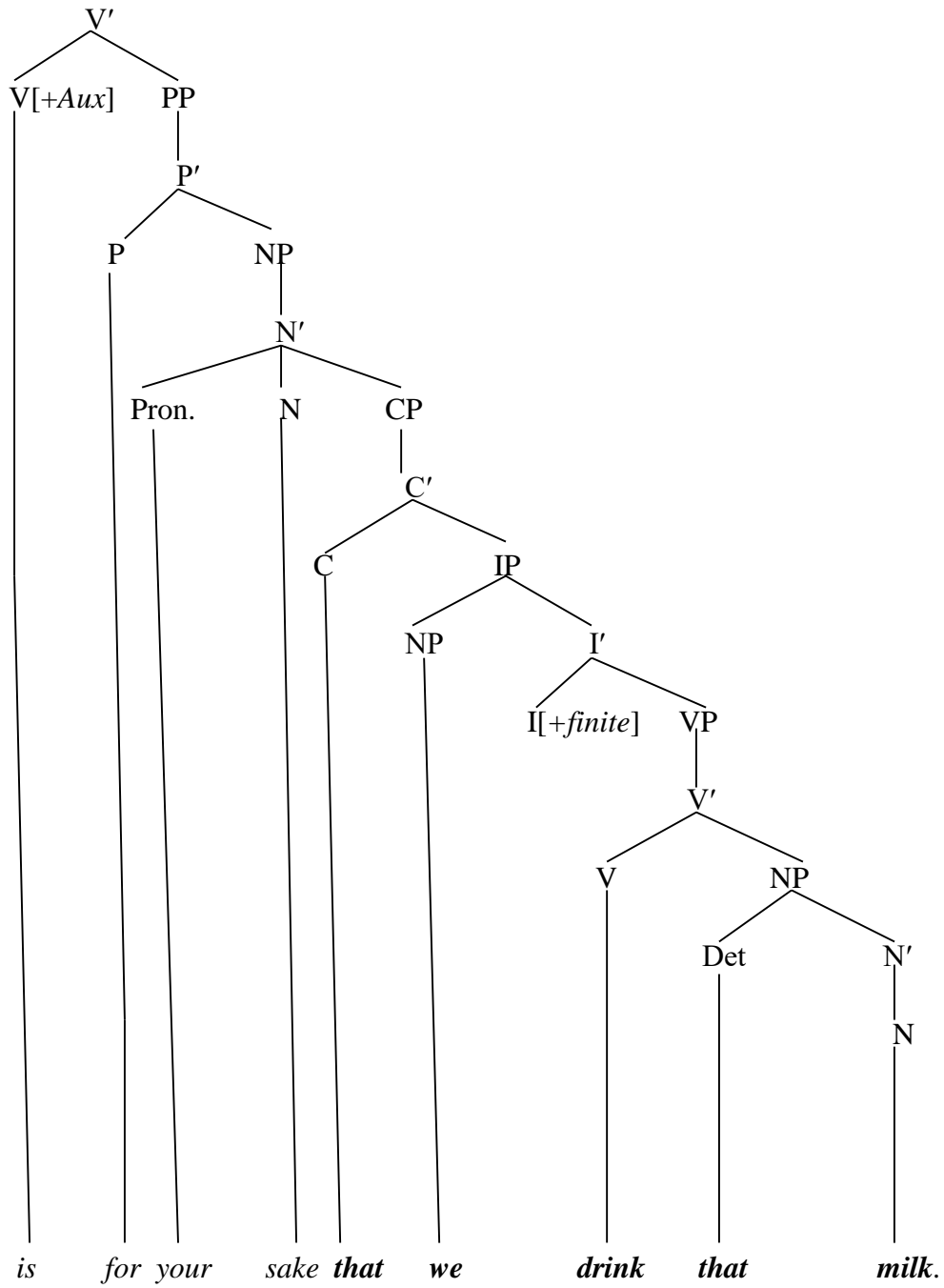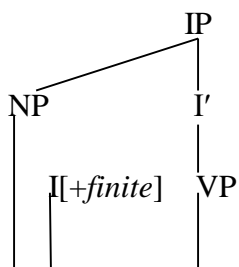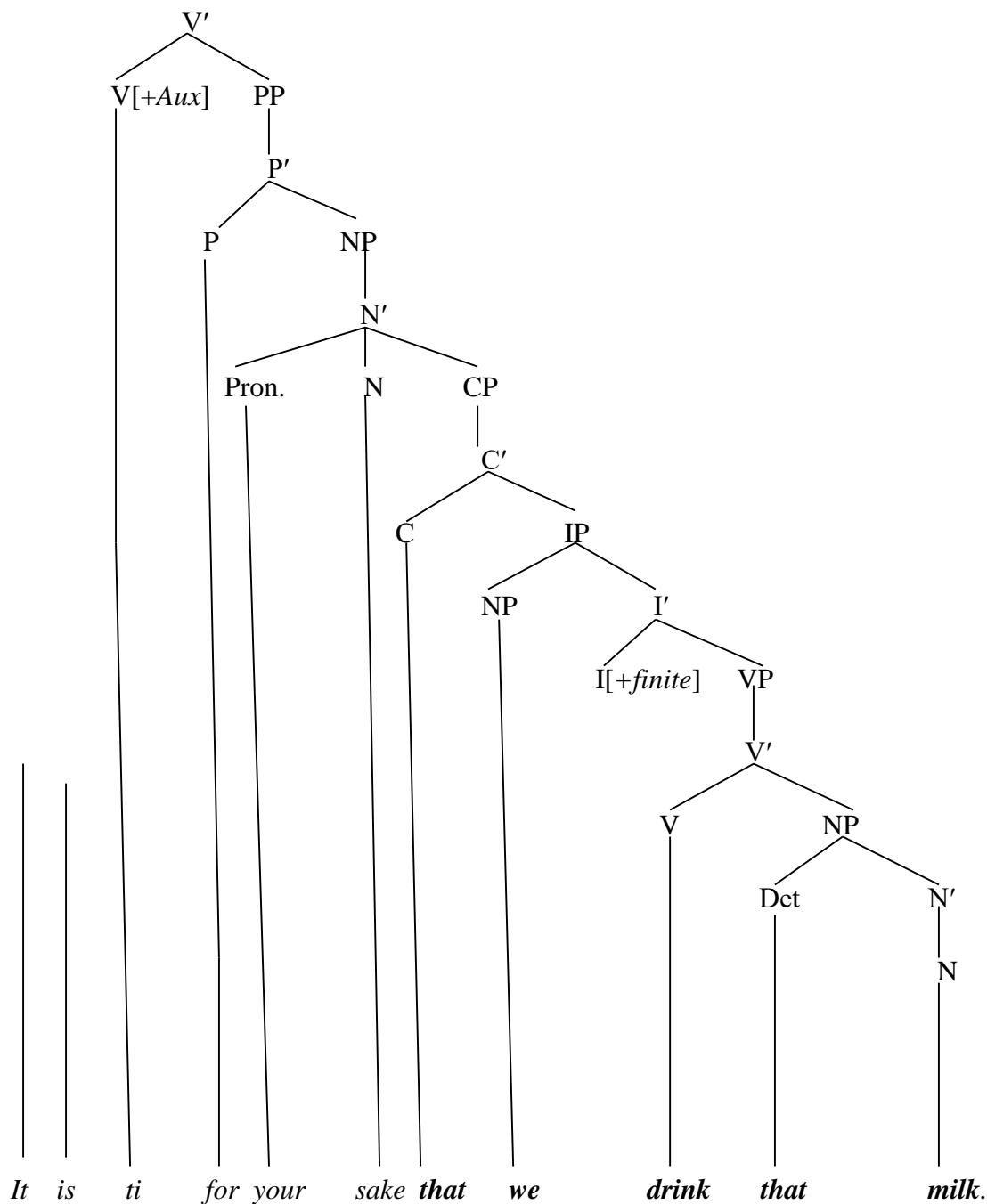
The tree structure B in (70) indicates a nominal clause introduced by a **That-**subordinator. The complementiser, *that* is a functional head of the CP. It introduces the nominal clause, *we drink that milk*. The clause contains three constituents: the subject-NP, *we,* the verb phrase (VP), *drink that milk* and the object-NP, *that milk*. The tense, number and person features are demonstrated at **I** node. The **I,** combines with VP, *drink that milk* to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *we,* combines with the **I′** projection to form an **IP**. The dummy *it* is inserted in the main clause subject

position to obtain the S-structure, fulfilling the Extended Projection Principle requirement that every clause should have a subject. Move alpha moves the auxiliary, *is* from an argument position in the D-structure to an A-bar position at S-structure. A trace, *ti* is left behind. The dummy, *it* properly governs the trace so that the Empty Category Principle is met. The finding of the variation illustrated in tree diagram B correlates with Lestari's (2013) finding that the structure of a nominal clause after the dummy, *it* is preceded by a verb *be* and either a noun or an adjective.

4.3.3 Syntactic Analysis of Structure 3

The findings of this study demonstrate that structure 3 is indicated in both **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. The **Wh-**nominal clauses are employed in four instances with three variations where two clauses are of **Wh- +S +V +O,** one is of variation, **Wh- + S +V** and one is of variation, **Wh- +S +V + Adv.** Structure 3 occurs in a situation where a nominal clause is the direct object of the verb in the main clause. The findings are supported by Lestari's (2013) study results where all these variations in structure 3 of the present study were observed. Selected examples indicating structure 3 in **Wh-**nominal clauses are illustrated in 71(a)-(b).

71(a). *I do not know **when that rebellion will come*** *(AF,* p.5).

Wh- + S + V

Example 71(a) indicates a complex sentence containing a nominal clause, *when that Rebellion will come* functioning as a direct object of the verb phrase, *do not know.* It represents structure 3, **Verb +Sub +Subject +Predicate,** of the variation, **Wh- +S +V.**

The tree structure illustrating nominal clause of structure 3, **Verb +Sub +Subject +Predicate** with its variation, **Wh- +S +V** is shown in diagram C.

CP→ Spec; C′, C′→ C; IP

D-Structure

NP   I′

I[+*finite.*]   VP

V′

V[+*aux*]   VP

V′

V   CP

C′

C[+*wh-*]   IP

NP   I′

Det   N′   I[+*finite.*]   VP

N   V′

V[+*Aux.*]   VP

V′

V

I   *do not*   *know*   **when that Rebellion**   **will**   **come**.

S-Structure

CP

C′

C [-*wh-*]   IP

NP   I′

I[+finite.] VP
          V′
   V[+aux]   VP
            V′
          V   CP
              C′
          C[+wh-] IP
              NP   I′
          Det   N′   I[+finite.] VP
                 N   V′
                      V[+Aux.] VP
                              V′
                               V

*I   do not   ti   know   **when that Rebellion will tk**   come*.
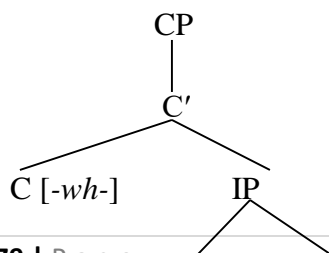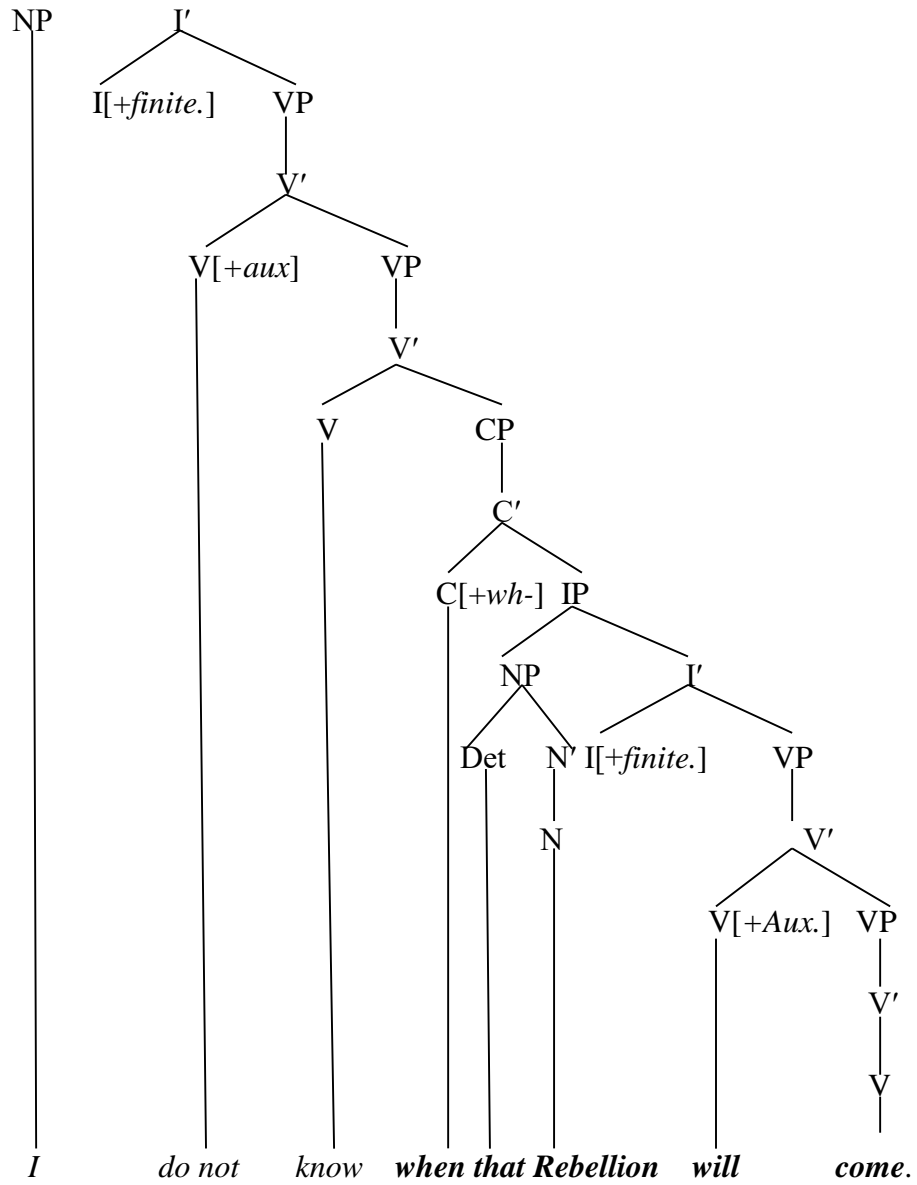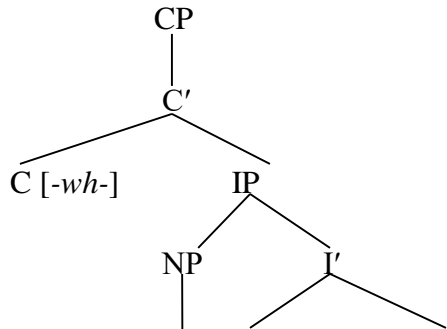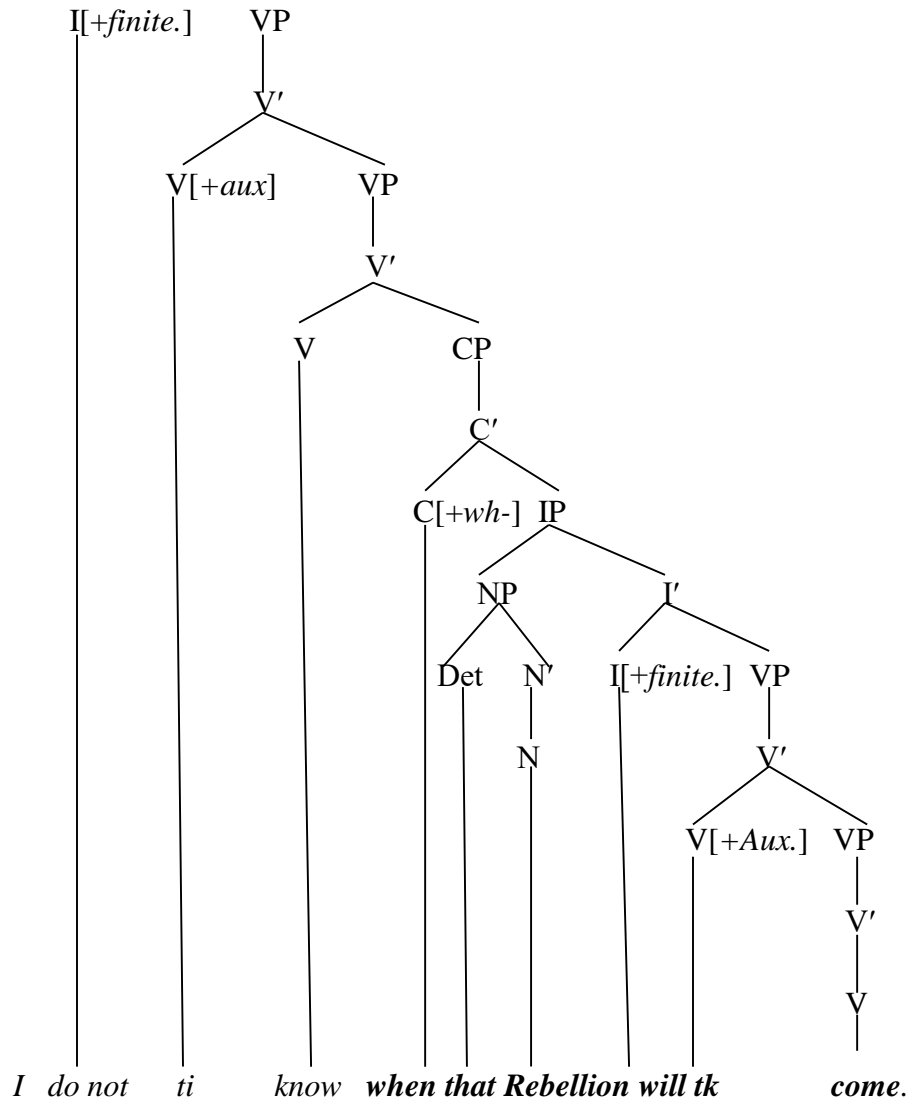
The tree structure C in example 71(a) reflects a subordinate interrogative clause introduced by a **Wh-**subordinator, *when* which is a functional head of the CP. It introduces the nominal clause, *that rebellion will come.* The clause contains two constituents which are, the subject-NP, *that rebellion* and the verb phrase (VP), *will come*. The tense, number and person features are realised at **I** node. The move alpha moves the auxiliary, *will* from an argument position in the D-Structure to an A-bar position at S-Structure. The empty category, *tk* is left behind. The verb, *come* governs the empty category since they appear in the same domain. The inflected, *will* takes a VP, *come* as its complement to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *that rebellion* combines with the **I′** projection to form an **IP**. The auxiliary, *do not* is visible in **I** and leaves a trace, *ti* in the main

clause at S-structure. The trace is governed by the verb, *know* which c-commands it. The variation indicated by diagram C is similar to the findings of Lestari's (2013) study results which indicated the same structure variation.

71(b). *Then we have won back **what we had before** (AF,* p.71).

<div align="center">

Wh- +S +V +Adv.

</div>

The complex sentence in 71(b) contains a **Wh-**nominal clause, *what we had before* of the structure, **Wh- + S +V +Adv.** which is a variation of structure 3. It also functions as the direct object of the verb phrase, *have won back.*

The **wh-**nominal clause of structure 3, **Verb + Sub +Subject + Predicate** with its variation, **Wh- +S +V +Adv.** is illustrated in a tree structure D:

CP→ Spec; C′

C′→ C; IP

D-Structure

V′
V[+*aux*]   VP
V′
V   CP
C′
C[+*wh*-] IP
NP   I′
N′   I[+*finite*.]   VP
N   V′
V[+*Aux*.] Adv

Then we   *have*   *won back* **what we**   **had**   **before**.

S-Structure

CP
C′
C [-*wh*-]   IP
NP   I′
I[+*finite*.]   VP

```
                              V′
                   ┌──────────┴────────┐
              V[+aux]                    VP
                                          │
                                          V′
                                ┌─────────┴─────────┐
                                V                    CP
                                                      │
                                                      C′
                                           ┌──────────┴────────┐
                                       C[+wh-]                  IP
                                                      ┌──────────┴──────────┐
                                                     NP                      I′
                                                      │            ┌─────────┴────────┐
                                                     N′       I[+finite.]              VP
                                                      │                                 │
                                                     N                                  V′
                                                                              ┌─────────┴────────┐
                                                                          V[+Aux.]              Adv
```
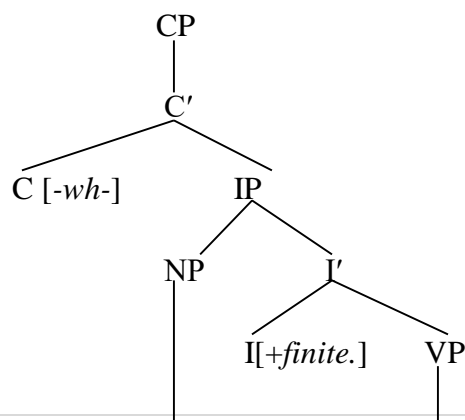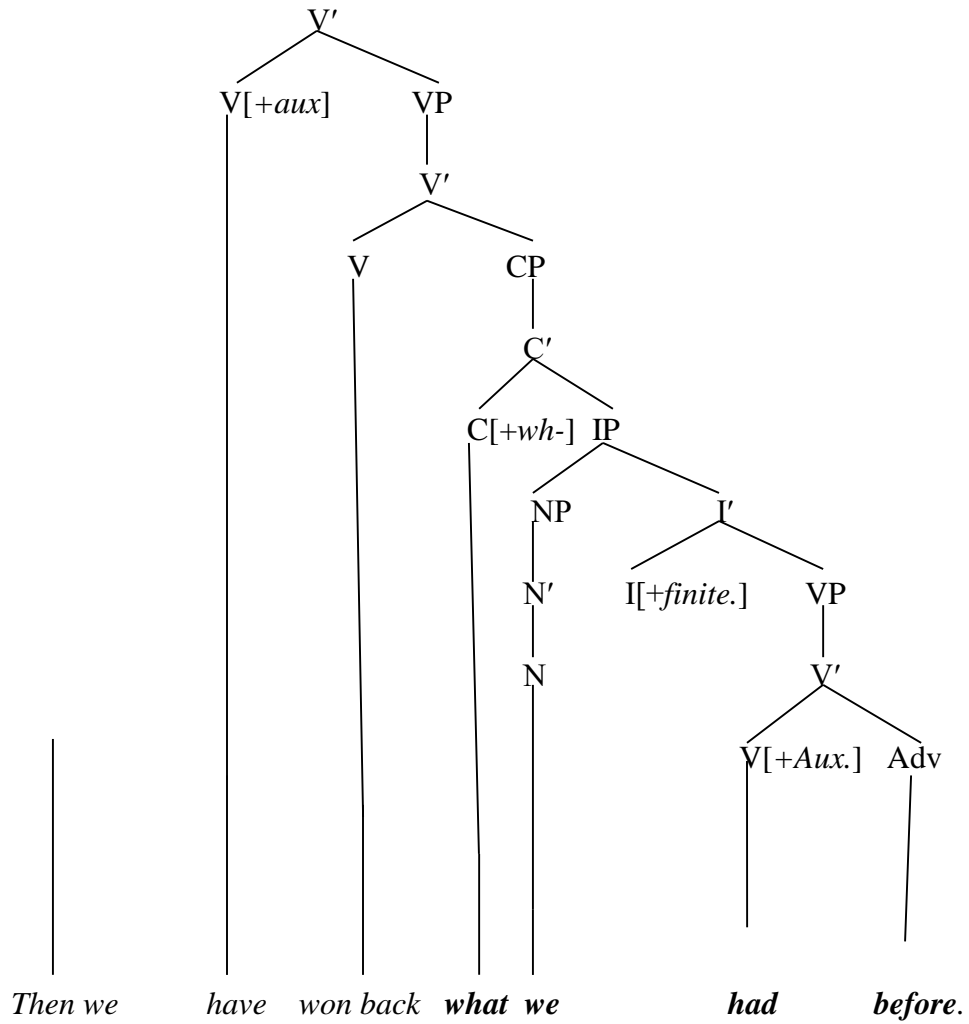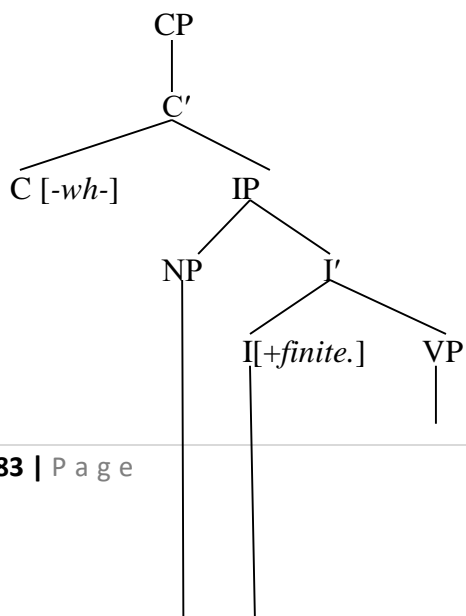
*Then we have   ti   won back **what we   had   tk   before.***
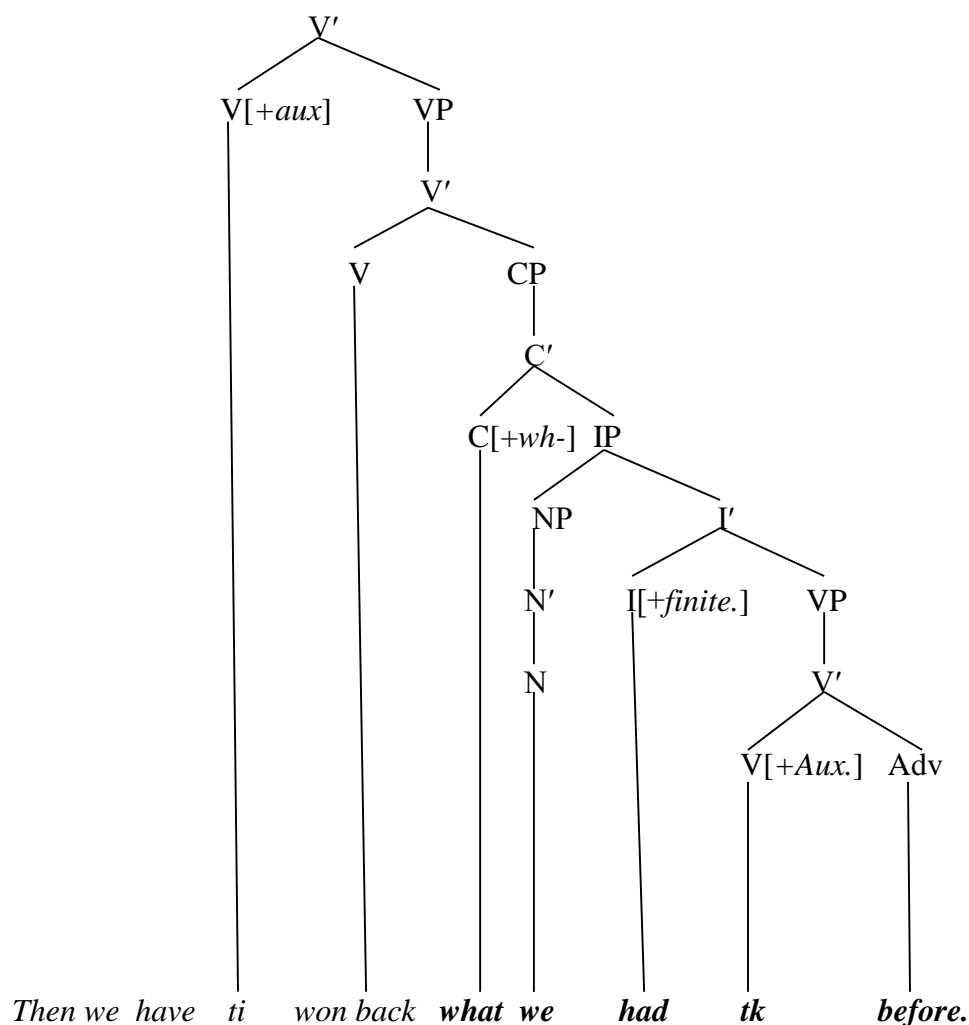
The tree structure D illustrates a subordinate interrogative clause introduced by a **Wh-subordinator,** *what* which serves as the functional head of the CP. It introduces the nominal clause, *we had before.* The move alpha moves the auxiliary, *had* from an A-position in the D-Structure to an A-bar position at S-Structure. The empty category, *tk* is left behind. The trace is governed by the complementiser, *when* which c-commands it. The inflected, *had* takes an AP, as its complement to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *we* combines with the **I′** projection to form the **IP**. The auxiliary, *have* reflects at **I** in the main clause at S-Structure and is properly governed by the lexical verb, *won.* The variation represented by tree structure D is supported by Lestari's (2013) study results which reflect the same variation.

The findings in the present study further demonstrate **That-**nominal clauses which are noted thirteen times with respect to structure 3 and consists of eight variations where three are of variation, **That- +S +V +O,** four are of variation, **That- +S +V +Prep +C,** two variations are of, **That- +S +V +Infinitive,** one variation of, **That- +S +V,** one variation of, **That- +S +V +Adv. +Prep. +C,** one variation of, **That- +Adv. +S +V +C** and one variation of, **That- +S +V +C.** These findings are supported by Lestari's (2013) study results where all these variations in structure 3 category of the present study were observed**.** Structure 3 with **That-**nominal clauses is demonstrated in 71(c)-(d) respectively.

71(c). *He said **that** **the education of the young** **was** **more important than anything** (AF,* p.20).

<div align="center">

That- + **S** + **V** + **C**

</div>

Example 71(c) shows a complex sentence which consists of **that-**nominal clause, *that the education of the young was more important than anything,* which functions as the direct object of the verb, *said* that precedes it in the main clause. The nominal clause reflects the structure 3, **Verb +Sub +Subject +Predicate** with the variation, **That- +S +V +C.** This is indicated in the tree structure E.

IP→ Spec; I′

I′→ I; VP

D-Structure

C   IP
     ┌────────┴──────┐
    NP   I′
              ┌──────┴──────┐
         I[+finite]   VP
                            │
                           V′
                    ┌───────┴────────┐
                 V [+Aux.]   AP
                             ┌───────┴──────┐
                           Deg.   A′
                                    ┌───────┴──────┐
                                   A   PP
                                                  │
                                                 P′
                                          ┌───────┴──────┐
                                         P   NP
                                                        │
                                                       N′
                                                        │
                                                        N

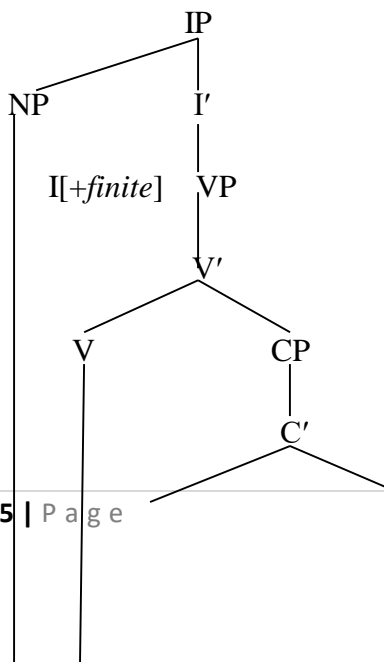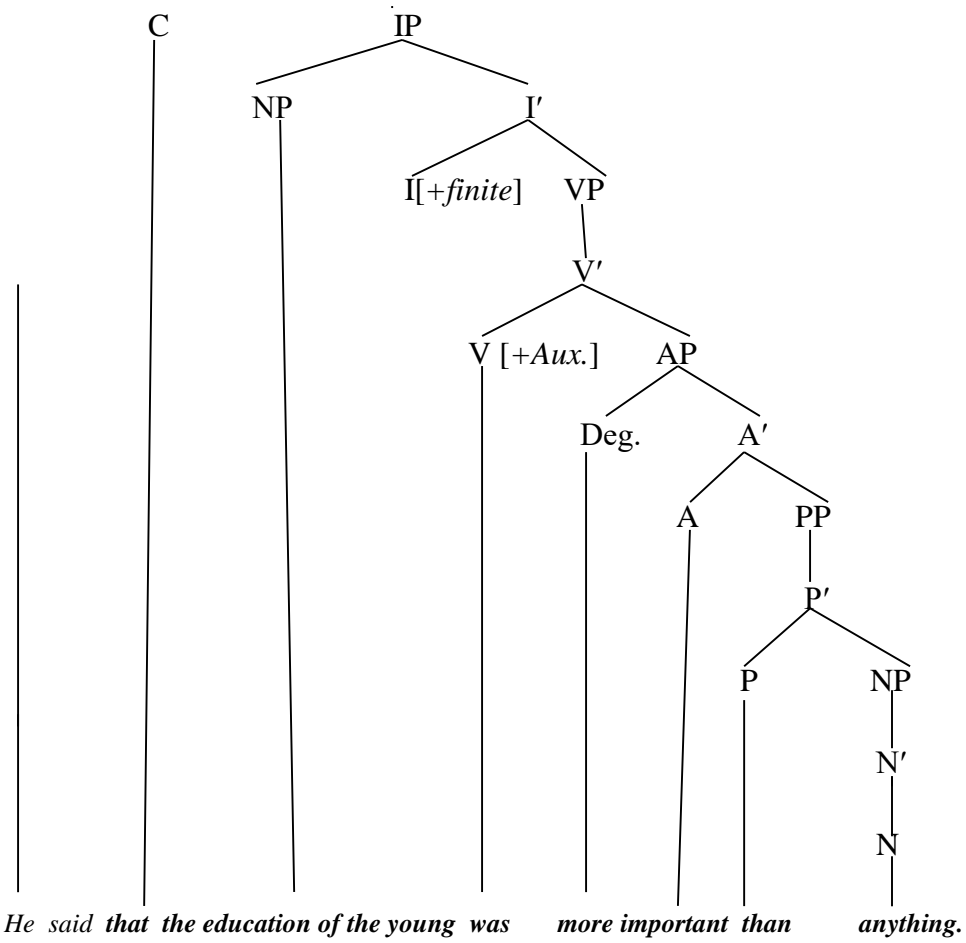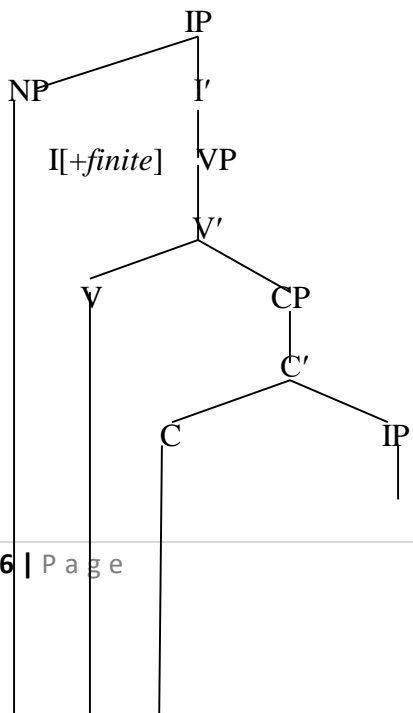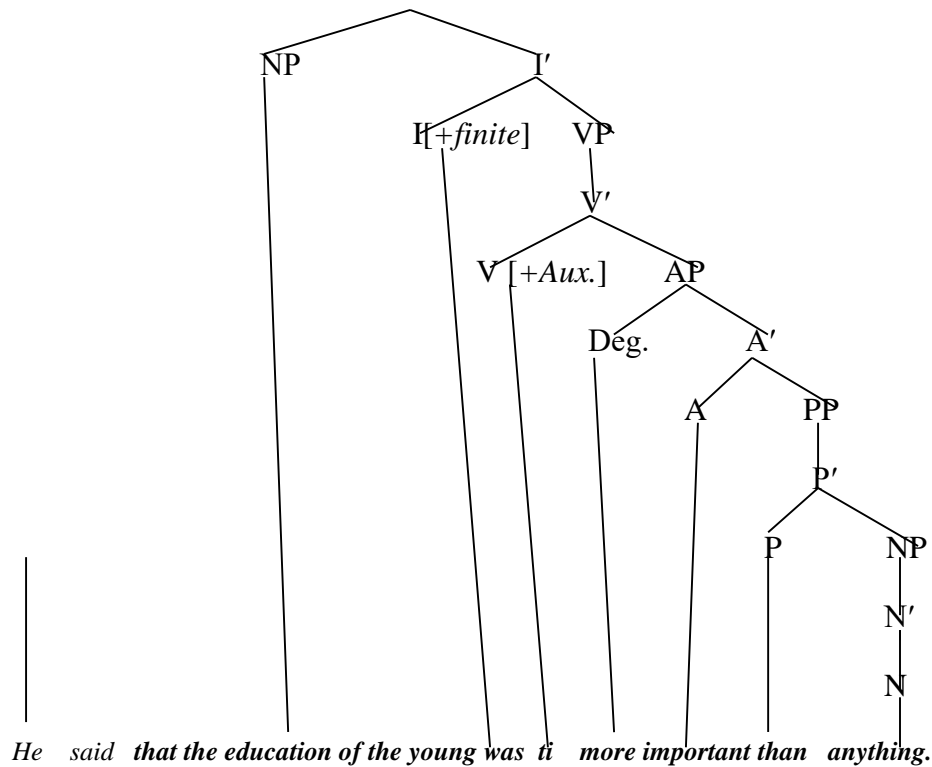*He said **that the education of the young was   more important than   anything.***

S-Structure

          IP
    ┌──────┴──┐
   NP   I′
        ┌─────┴─────┐
   I[+finite]   VP
                    │
                   V′
             ┌──────┴──────┐
            V   CP
                           │
                          C′
                    ┌──────┴──────┐
                   C   IP
                                  │

He   said   that the education of the young was   ti   more important than   anything.

The tree structure E indicates a subordinate nominal clause introduced by a **That-**subordinator. The complementiser, *that* is a functional head of the CP. It introduces the nominal clause, *the education of the young was more important than anything.* The tense, number and person features are indicated at **I**. The move α moves the auxiliary, *was* from an A-position in the D-Structure to an A-bar position at S-Structure. The empty category, *ti* is left behind and the complementiser, *that* governs and c-commands it. The inflected, *was* takes AP, *more important than anything* as its complement to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *the education of the young* combines with the **I′** projection to form an **IP.** The variation reflected by tree structure E is commensurate with the findings of Lestari (2013).

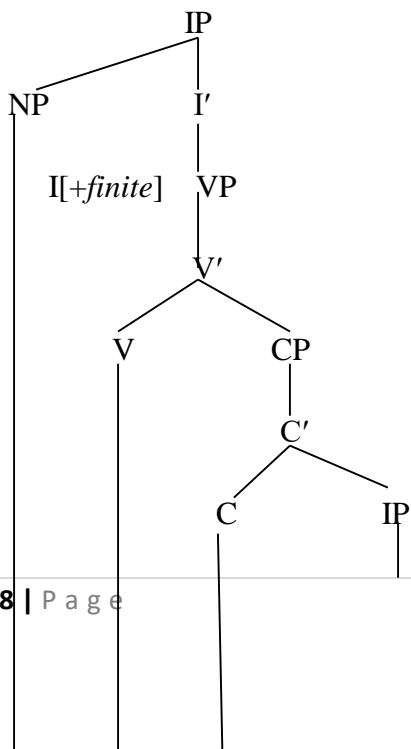71(d). *I forgot **that I was wearing iron shoes** (AF,* p.28).
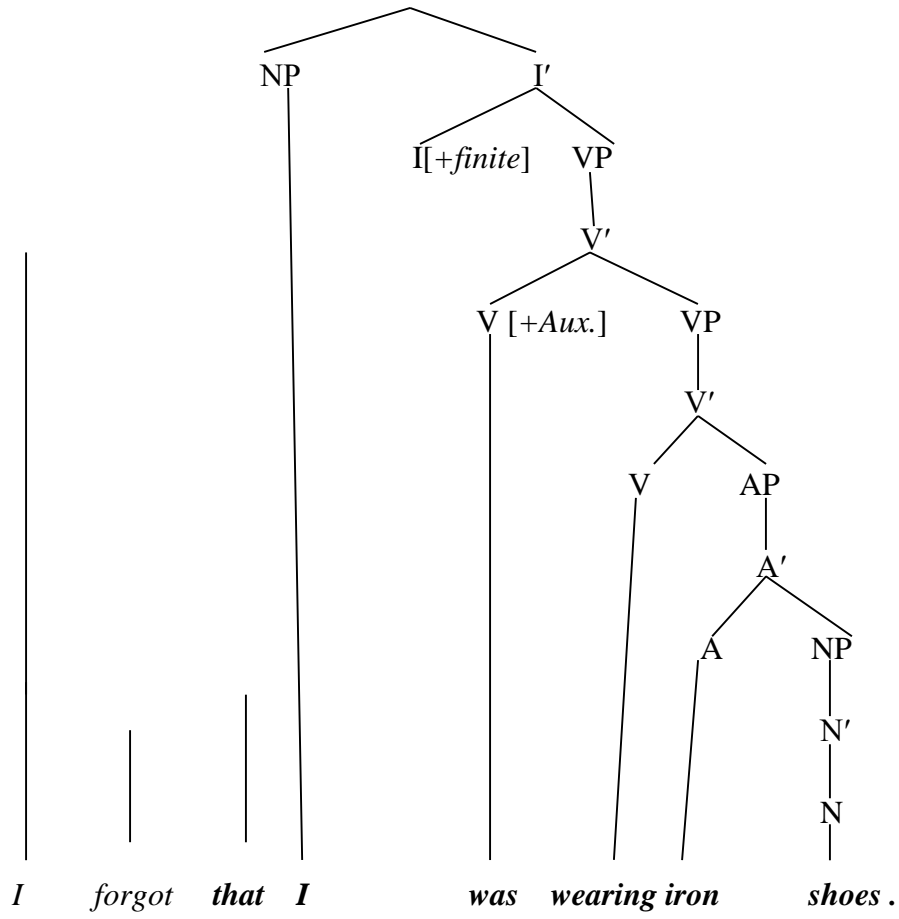
That-   **+S**   **+V**   **+ O**

In 71(d), the **That**-nominal clause, *that I was wearing iron shoes,* of the structure, **That- +S +V +O** is a variation of the structure 3 which represents the direct object function of nominal clauses. The sentence is analysed in terms of tree structure F as indicated below.
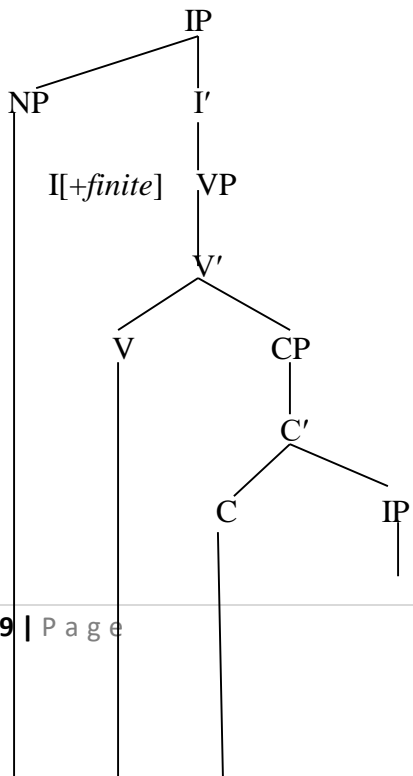
IP→ Spec; I′

I′→ I; VP

D-Structure

```
                    IP
              ┌─────────┐
            NP          I′
             │          │
        I[+finite]     VP
                        │
                        V′
                   ┌─────────┐
                   V         CP
                              │
                             C′
                         ┌───────┐
                         C       IP
```

NP I′

I[+finite] VP

V′

V [+Aux.] VP

V′

V AP

A′

A NP

N′

N

I   forgot   *that* *I*   *was*   *wearing iron*   *shoes* .

S-Structure

IP

NP I′

I[+finite] VP

V′

V CP

C′

C IP

NP   I′

I[+*finite*]   VP

V′

V [+*Aux.*]   VP

V′

V   AP

A′

A   NP

N′

N

I   *forgot*   **that**   **I**   **was**   **ti**   **wearing**   **iron**   **shoes** .
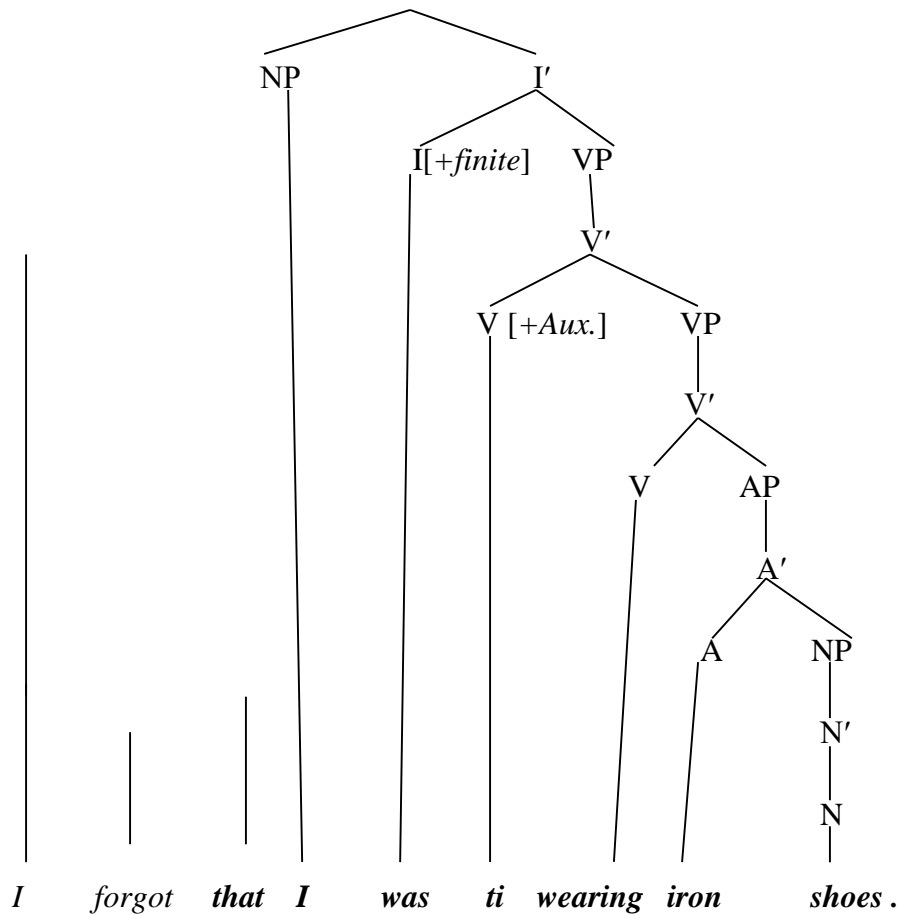
The tree structure F reflects a nominal clause introduced by a **That-**subordinator. The complementiser, *that* introduces the nominal clause, *I was wearing iron shoes.* The clause contains four constituents: the subject-NP, *I,* the VP, *wearing iron shoes,* object-NP, *iron shoes* and an auxiliary, *was.* The tense, number and person features are observed at **I** node. The move alpha moves the auxiliary, *was* from an argument position in the D-Structure to a non-argument position at S-Structure. The trace, *ti* is left behind. The verb, *wearing* governs the empty category because they share the same domain. The inflected auxiliary, *was* takes a VP, *wearing iron shoes* as its complement to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *I,* combines with the **I′** projection to form the **IP**. The same variation was noted in the findings of Lestari's (2013) study.

4.3.4 Syntactic Analysis of Structure 4

The results of this study further indicate that structure 4, **Verb +Noun Phrase +Sub +Subject +Predicate,** is reflected eleven times with the subordinator **That-.** There is no occurrence of **Wh-**

nominal clauses in this structure. Structure 4 consists of seven variations. Four of the variations are of, **That-+S +V +C,** one variation is of, **That- +Adj. +S +V +C,** one variation is of, **That- +S +V +O +Prep. +C,** one is variation of, **That- +Adj. +S +V,** one variation is of, **that- +S +V,** another variation is of, **That- +S +V +Prep. +C,** and one variation is of, **That- +S +V +O +Adv.** Structure 4 of nominal clauses is demonstrated when a nominal clause functions as the indirect object of the verb which appears in the main clause. These variations are similar to those which were found by Lestari (ibid) in his study. The finding shows that structure 4 is not used widely relative to structure 3 which is indicated in both **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. The examples denoting structure 4 are observed in 72(a)-(c).

72(a). *We will teach this miserable traitor, that he cannot undo our work so easily*

(AF, p.48). **That- +S +V +O +Adv.**

The complex sentence in 72(a) includes a **That-**nominal clause, *that he cannot undo our work so easily.* This clause is preceded by a noun phrase, *this miserable traitor,* which occupies the direct object position. The nominal clause **SVOA** here is the indirect object of the verb, *will teach.* The clause demonstrates the variation, **That- +S +V +O +Adv.** This structure is illustrated in a tree diagram G representing a complex sentence. IP→ Spec; I′, I′→ I; VP
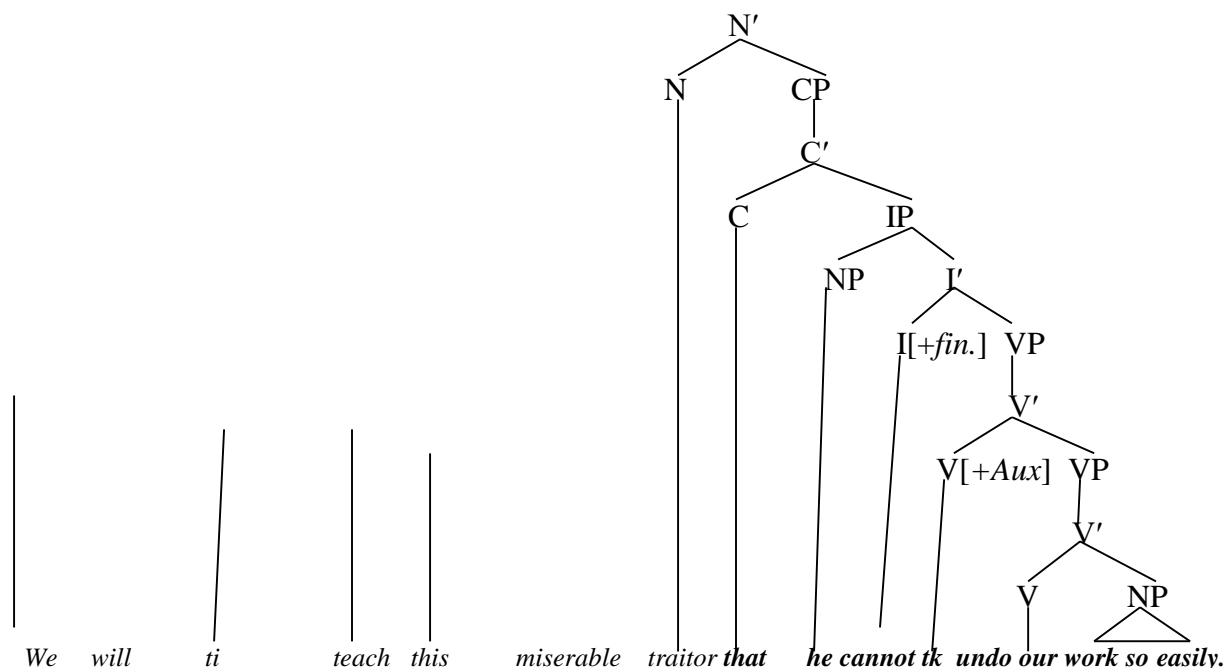
D-Structure

N′
N   CP
            C′
        C   IP
              NP   I′
                    I[+*fin.*] VP
                            V′
                      V[+*Aux*] VP
                                V′
                            V   NP

*We   will   teach   this   miserable   **traitor that**   **he**   **cannot   undo our work so easily.***

S-Structure

IP
NP   I′
        I[+*fin*]   VP
                      V′
                V[+*Aux.*]   VP
                              V′
                        V   NP
                            Det   AP
                                      A′
                                  A   NP

```
                                    N′
                          ┌──────────┴──────────┐
                          N                      CP
                          │                      │
                          │                      C′
                          │              ┌───────┴───────┐
                          │              C               IP
                          │              │         ┌──────┴──────┐
                          │              │         NP            I′
                          │              │         │       ┌─────┴─────┐
                          │              │         │     I[+fin.]       VP
                          │              │         │                    │
                          │              │         │                    V′
                          │              │         │              ┌─────┴─────┐
                          │              │         │            V[+Aux]       VP
                          │              │         │              │           │
                          │              │         │              │           V′
                          │              │         │              │       ┌───┴───┐
                          │              │         │              │       V      NP
                          │              │         │              │       │      △
 │      │      │      │      │      │       │      │        │      │
 We    will    ti          teach  this   miserable  traitor that  he cannot tk undo our work so easily.
```
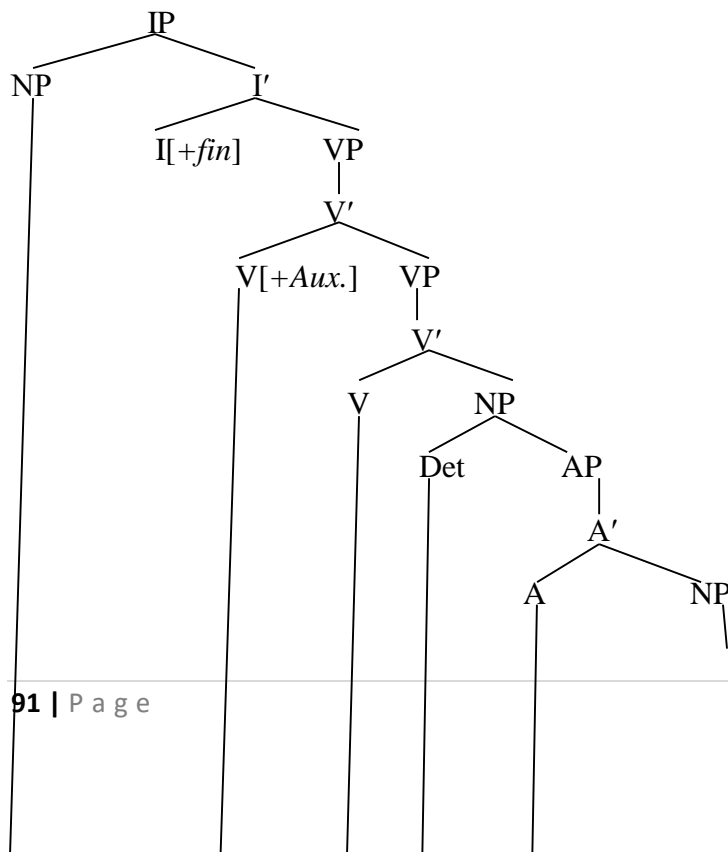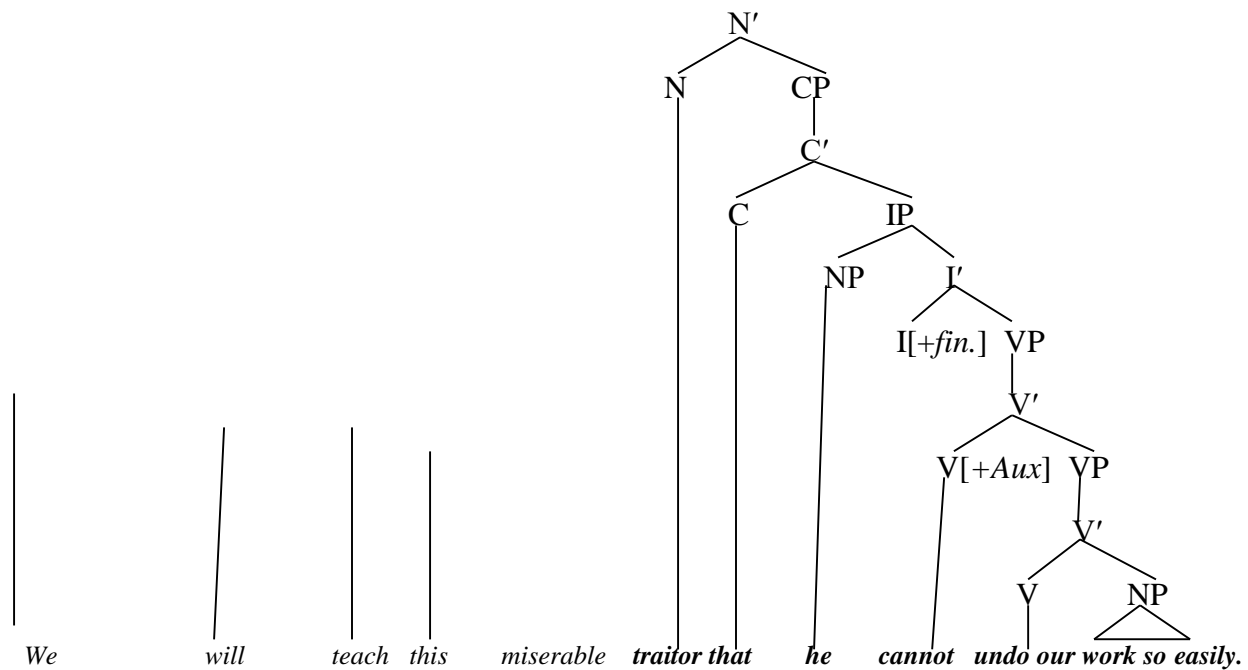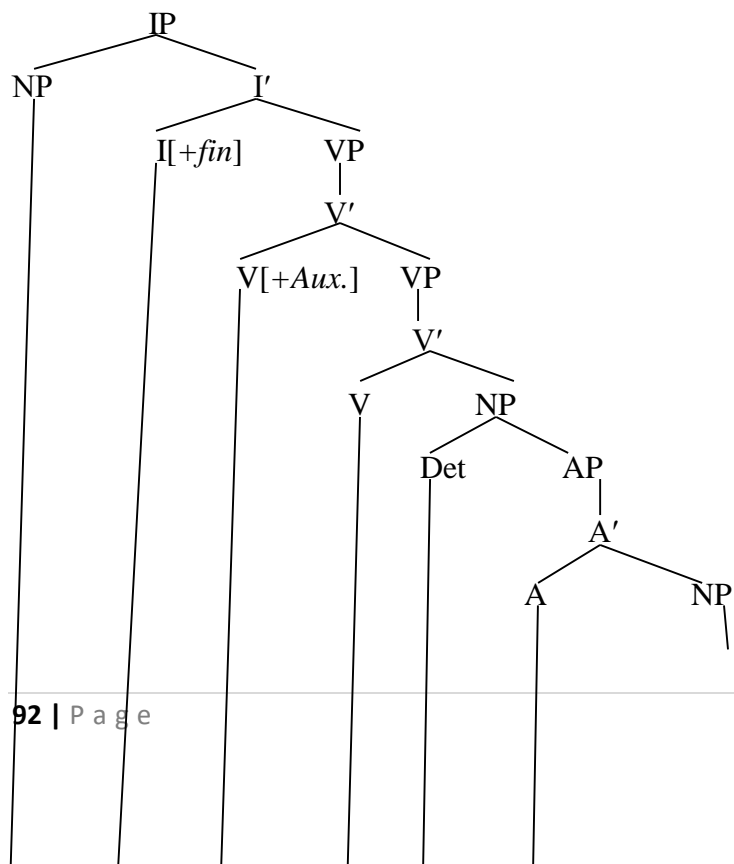
The tree structure G demonstrates a **That-**nominal clause. **That-**complementiser serves as the functional head of the CP. It introduces the nominal clause, *he cannot undo our work so easily.* The clause is made up of the subject-NP, *he,* the VP, *cannot undo our work so easily,* the object-NP, *our work,* the modal verb, *cannot* and an adjunct, *so easily.* The tense, number and person features are noted at **I**. The move alpha moves the modal, *cannot* from an argument position in the D-Structure to an A-bar position at S-Structure. The empty category, *tk* is left behind and the verb, *undo* governs and c-commands it since they appear in the same domain. The inflected modal verb, *cannot* takes a VP, *undo our work so easily* as its complement to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *he* combines with the **I′** projection to form the **IP**. The trace of the auxiliary, *will* is observed in the main clause at S-structure and is c-commanded and governed by the lexical verb, *teach.* The **SVA** variation is consistent to the finding noted by Lestari (ibid) in his study.

72(b). *You do not appreciate the mighty things **<u>that</u> <u>we</u> <u>have made</u>** (AF,* p.71).

That-+S +V

72(b) illustrates a complex sentence which comprises of a **That-**nominal clause, *that we have made*. The clause functions as an indirect object to the verb, *do not appreciate*. The noun phrase to which it appears after, *the mighty things,* is the direct object of the same verb. The nominal clause structure, **That- +S +V** is shown in a tree structure H demonstrating a complex sentence.
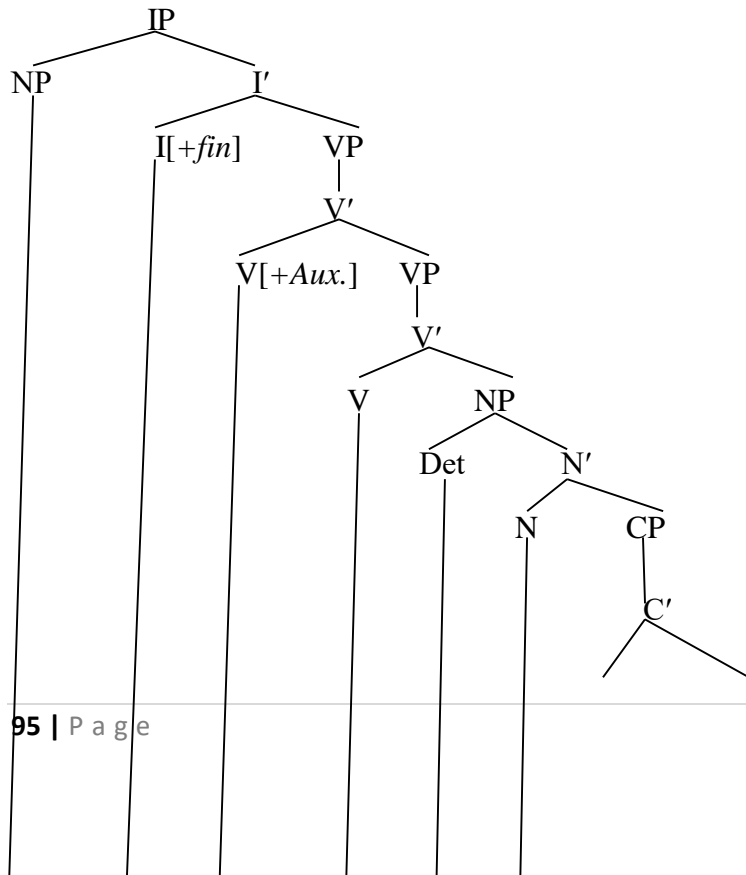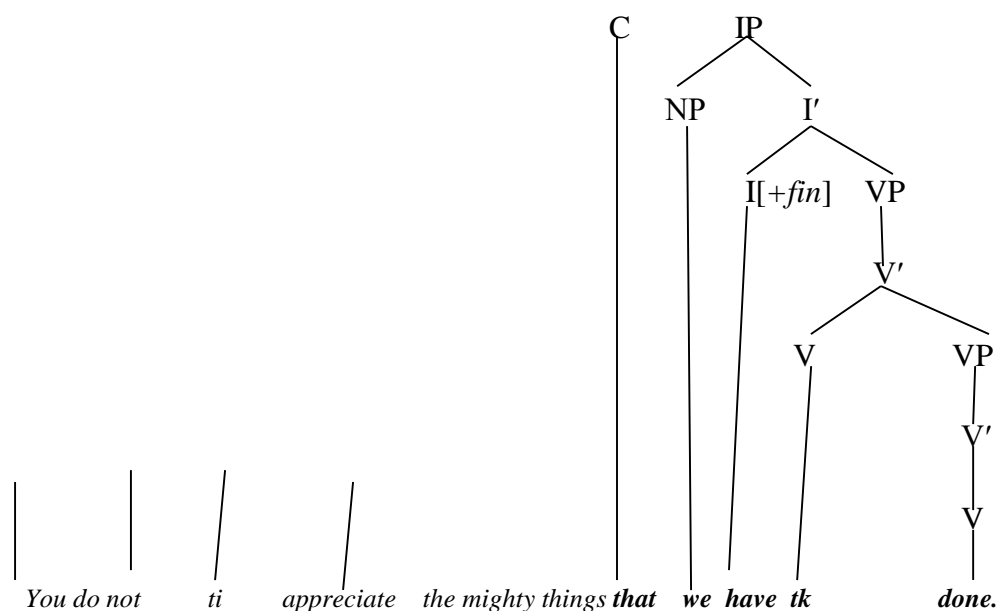
IP→ Spec; I′

 I′→ I; VP

D-Structure

C IP

NP I′

I[+*fin*] VP

V′

V VP

V′

V

You *do not* *appreciate* *the mighty things* **that** **we** **have**   *done.*

S-Structure

IP

NP I′

I[+*fin*] VP

V′

V[+*Aux.*] VP

V′

V NP

Det N′

N CP

C′

```
                    C        IP
                          /      \
                        NP        I′
                                 /   \
                           I[+fin]    VP
                                       |
                                       V′
                                     /    \
                                    V       VP
                                             |
                                             V′
                                             |
                                             V

  |    |    |    |
You do not    ti    appreciate   the mighty things that  we  have  tk         done.
```
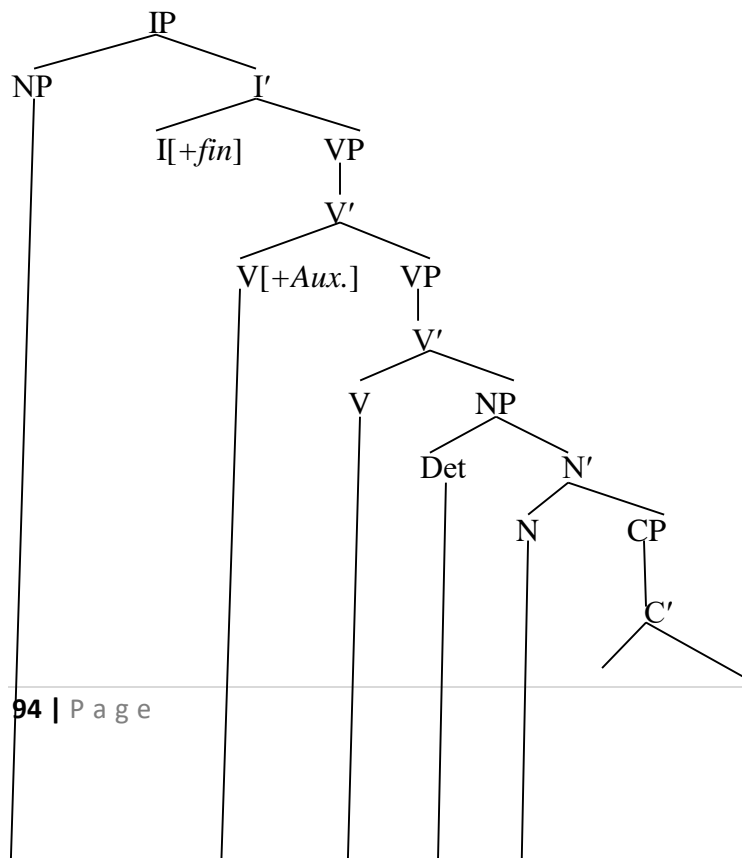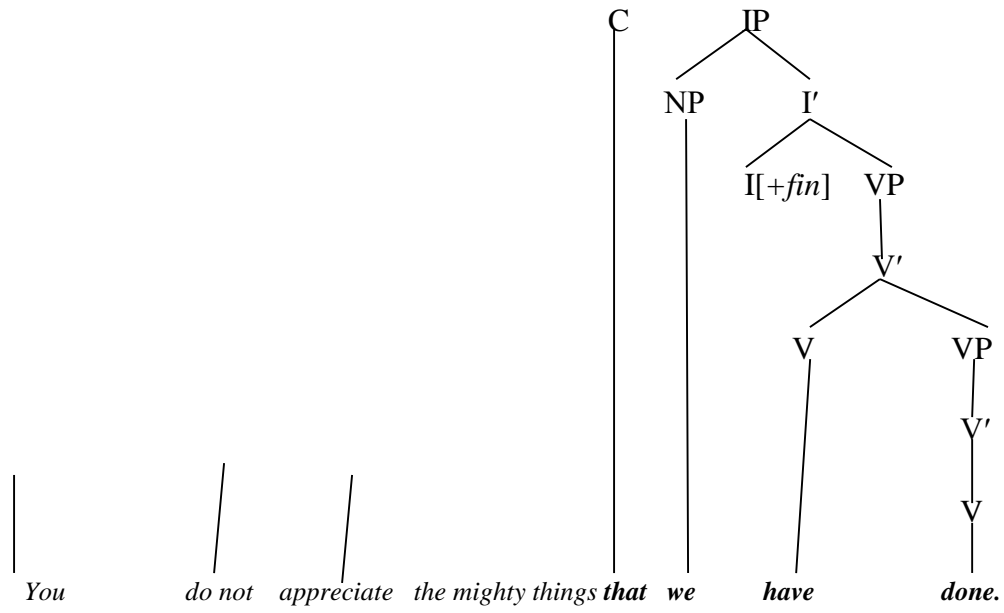
The tree structure H shows a **That-**nominal clause. The complementiser, *that* is the functional head of the CP and introduces the nominal clause, *we have done.* The clause contains the constituents: the subject-NP, *we,* the verb phrase (VP), *have done* and an auxiliary, *have.* The move alpha moves the auxiliary verb, *have* from an argument position in the D-Structure to a non-argument position at S-Structure. The empty category is left behind. The verb, *done* governs the empty category because they share the same domain. The inflected, *have* takes a VP, *done* to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *we* combines with the **I′** projection to form the **IP**. The move α moves the auxiliary, *do not* to **I,** an A-bar position, in the main clause at S-Structure and a trace is governed by the verb, *appreciate*. The same variation illustrated by diagram H was found by Lestari (ibid) in his study.

72(c). *He whispered in my ears **that his sole sorrow was to have passed on** before the windmill*

   *was finished (AF,*p.83). **That-**   **+S**   **+V**   **+C**

Example 72(c) reflects **That-**nominal clause, *that his sole sorrow was to have passed on,* which functions as an indirect object to verb, *whispered* which appears in the main clause. The noun phrase, *my ears* is the direct object of the same verb in the main clause. The nominal clause illustrates the structure, **That- +S +V +C.** It is represented in the tree structure I.

IP→ Spec; I′

 I′→ I; VP

D-Structure

```
            IP
          /    \
        NP      I′
        |      /   \
        |  I[+fin.]  VP
        |           |
        |           V′
        |         /    \
        |        V      NP
        |        |     /   \
        |        |   PP     N′
        |        |   |     /   \
        |        |   P′  Pron.  N′
        |        |   |         /   \
        |        |   P        N     CP
        |        |                   |
        |        |                   C′
        |        |                 /    \
        |        |                C      IP
        |        |                      /  \
```

NP

Pron. APP N'

A' N

A

I'

I[+*fin.*] VP

V'

V PP

P'

P VP

V'

V VP

V'

V PP

P'

P Adverbial

*He whispered in my ear **that his sole sorrow** **was to have passed on** before the windmill was*

finished.

S-Structure

IP

NP I'

I[+*fin.*] VP

V'

V NP

PP N'

P' Pron. N'

P N CP

C'

C IP

*He whispered   in   my   ear **that his sole sorrow was   ti   to have passed on** before the windmill was*

finished.
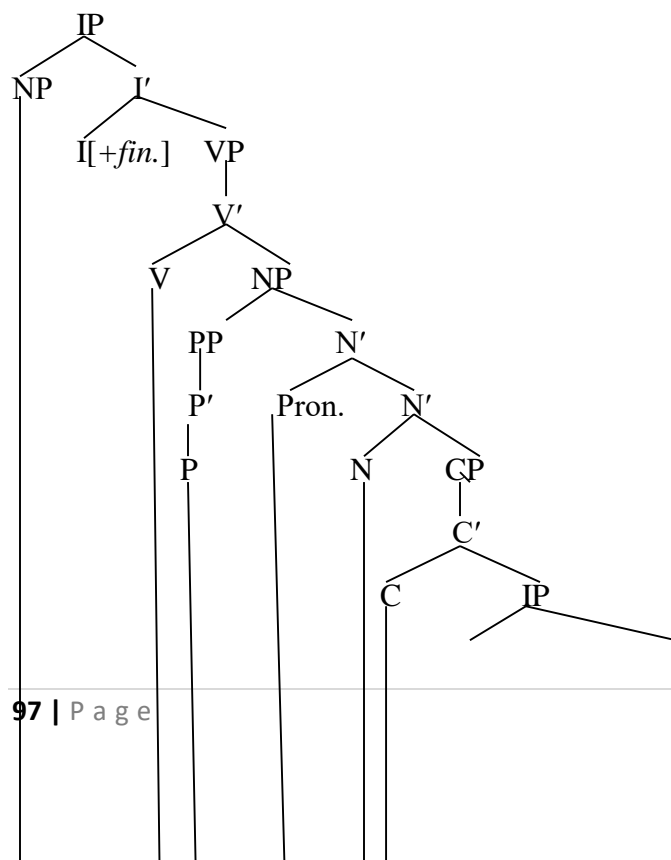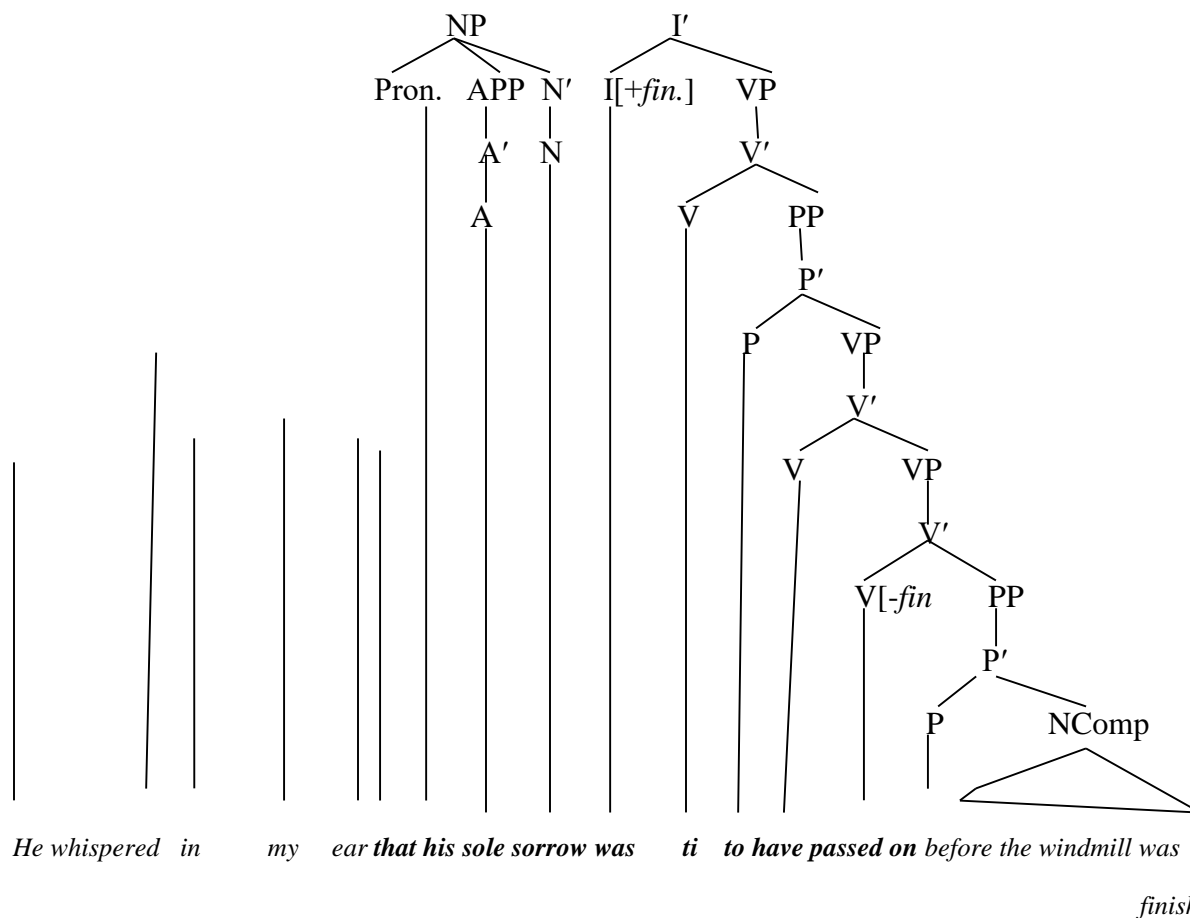
The tree diagram I illustrates a **That-**nominal clause which contains the constituents: the subject-NP, *his sole sorrow,* the VP, *was to have passed on* and an auxiliary, *was.* The move alpha moves the auxiliary verb, *was* from an argument position in the D-Structure to **I** at S-Structure. The trace is left behind. *Passed* is a lexical verb but unfortunately it cannot govern the trace since it is not in the same domain as the empty category. This restriction of movement is dictated by structure-preserving constraint principle which states that a moved constituent may only be substituted for a category of the same domain. The complementiser, **That-** is a lexical item and c-commands the trace. Therefore, **That-** governs the empty category. The inflected, *was* takes a VP, *to have passed on* as its complement to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *his sole sorrow* combines with the **I′** projection to form the **IP.** The variation represented this tree structure is similar to the one which was found by Lestari (ibid) in his study.

4.3.5 Syntactic Analysis of Structure 5

The findings of this study indicate that structure 5, **Adjective +Sub +Subject +Predicate,** is reflected only once with the subordinator **That-.** There is no occurrence of **Wh-**nominal clauses in this structure. Structure 5 consists of one variation, **Sub +S +V +O.** The structure is supported by both Reitrova (2008) and Maleke (2011) who attest that a **That-**nominal clause may function as an adjective complement. Reitrova (ibid) found similar finding in her study where **That-**nominal clause is identified three times in the data functioning as an adjective complement. This structure of nominal clauses occurs when a nominal clause functions as an adjective complement of the adjective which appears in the main clause. The example denoting structure 5 with the variation, **Sub +S +V +O** is demonstrated in (73).

(73). *But I am almost certain __that__ __I__ __saw__ __this__ (AF,* p.30).

That- +S +V +O

Example (73) reflects a **That-**nominal clause, *that I saw this* which functions as the adjective complement to the adjective, *certain,* which precedes it in the main clause. Structure 5 is demonstrated in the tree structure J.

IP→ Spec; I′

I′→ I; VP

D-Structure

C   IP

NP   I'

I[+*fin.*]   VP

V'

V   NP

N'

N
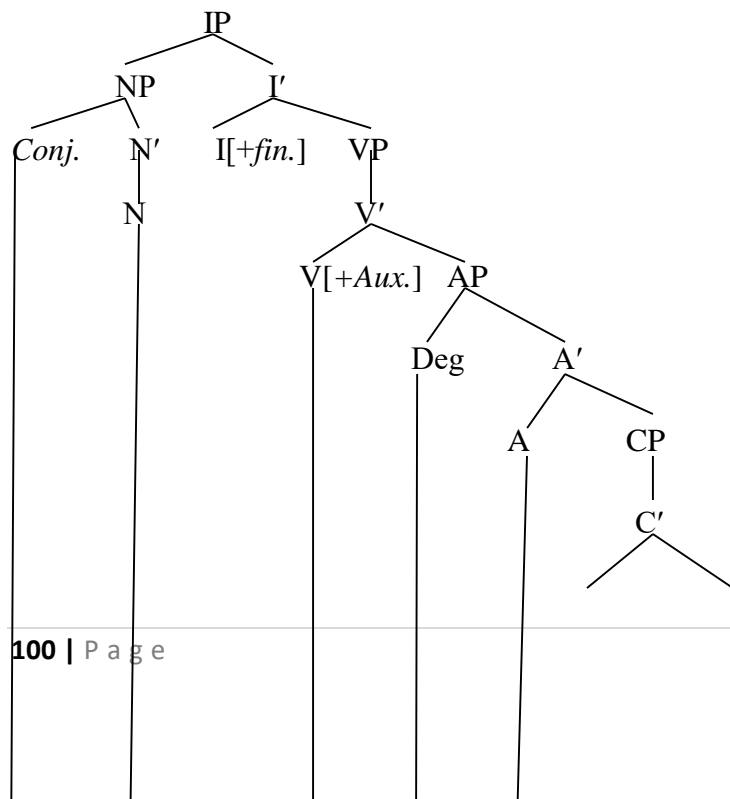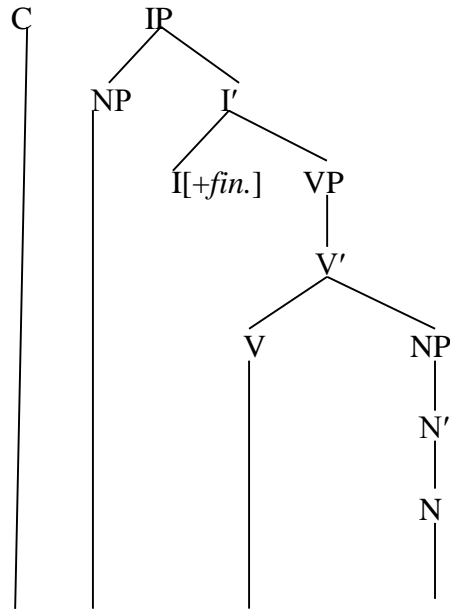
But   *I*   *am*   *almost certain* **that**   **I**   *saw*   **this**.

S-Structure

IP

NP   I'

Conj.   N'   I[+*fin.*]   VP

N   V'

V[+*Aux.*]   AP

Deg   A'

A   CP

C'

C   IP

    NP   I′

        I[+*fin.*]   VP

                V′

                V   NP

                          N′

                          N
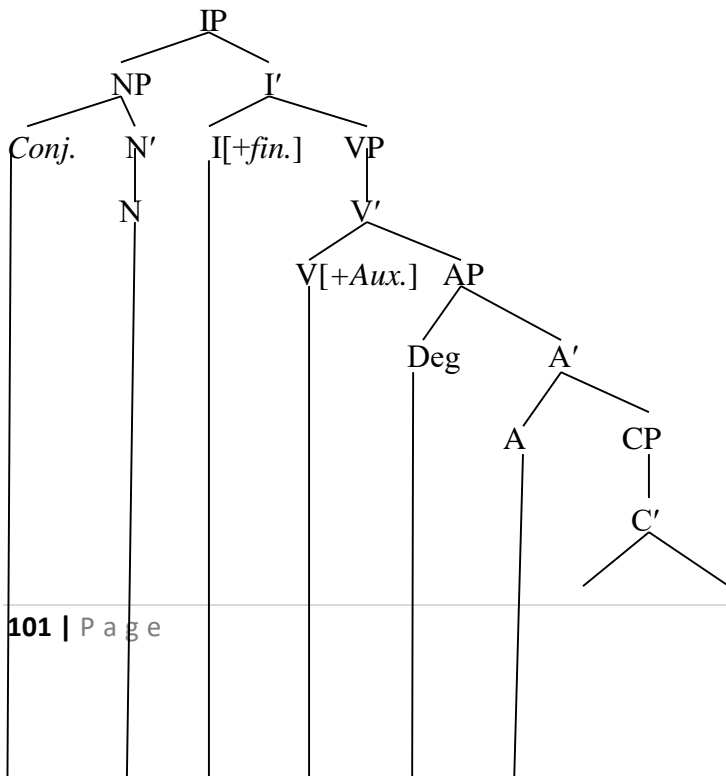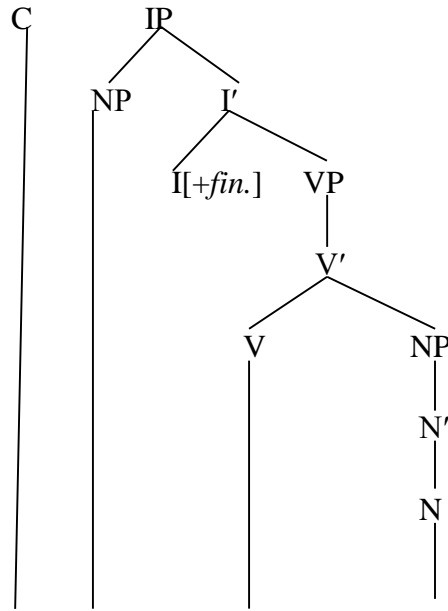
*But   I   am   ti   almost certain **that**   **I**   **saw**   **this.***

The tree structure J in (73) demonstrates a **That-**nominal clause introduced by a **That-**subordinator. The complementiser, *that* is a functional head of the complementiser phrase. It introduces the nominal clause, *I saw this.* The clause contains three constituents: the subject-NP, *I,* the verb phrase (VP), *saw this* and an object-NP, demonstrative pronoun, *this.* The **I** takes a VP, *saw this* to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *I,* combines with the **I′** projection to form an **IP**. The move alpha moves the auxiliary verb, *am* from an argument position in the D-Structure to an A-bar position at S-Structure in the main clause. The empty category is left behind. The coordinating conjunction, *but* governs the empty category. According to Schubert (1987), a conjunction works as head of the whole coordinating structure. The inflected auxiliary, *am,* take a VP, *am almost certain* as its complement to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, personal pronoun, *I* combines with the **I′** projection to form an **IP**. A similar structure was found by Lestari (2013) in his study where he noted a **That-**nominal clause as adjective complement with a similar syntactic structure.

4.3.6 Syntactic Analysis of Structure 6

Finally, structure 6, **Noun Phrase +Sub +Subject +Predicate,** is reflected twice with the subordinator **That-** in the data**.** There is no occurrence of **Wh-**nominal clauses in this structure as well. Structure 6 consists of two variations, one variation is of, **Sub +S +V +O.** and one variation is of, **Sub +S +V +Prep. +C.** Lestari's (ibid) findings reflect the same structure with similar variations. Structure 6 of nominal clauses occurs when a nominal clause functions in apposition to the noun phrase which appears in the main clause and both have the same referent. Maleke (2011) concurs with the fact that nominal clauses serve as appositives in a complex sentence. Examples illustrating this structure are indicated in 74(a)-(b).

74(a). *The very instant **that our usefulness has come to an end,** we are slaughtered*

That-+S+V+Prep.+C *with hideous cruelty (AF,*p.3).

Example 74(a), shows the complex sentence which includes a **That-**nominal clause, *that our usefulness has come to an end.* The nominal clause functions in apposition to the noun phrase, *the very instant,* which it modifies. The tree diagram of the sentence is indicated K.
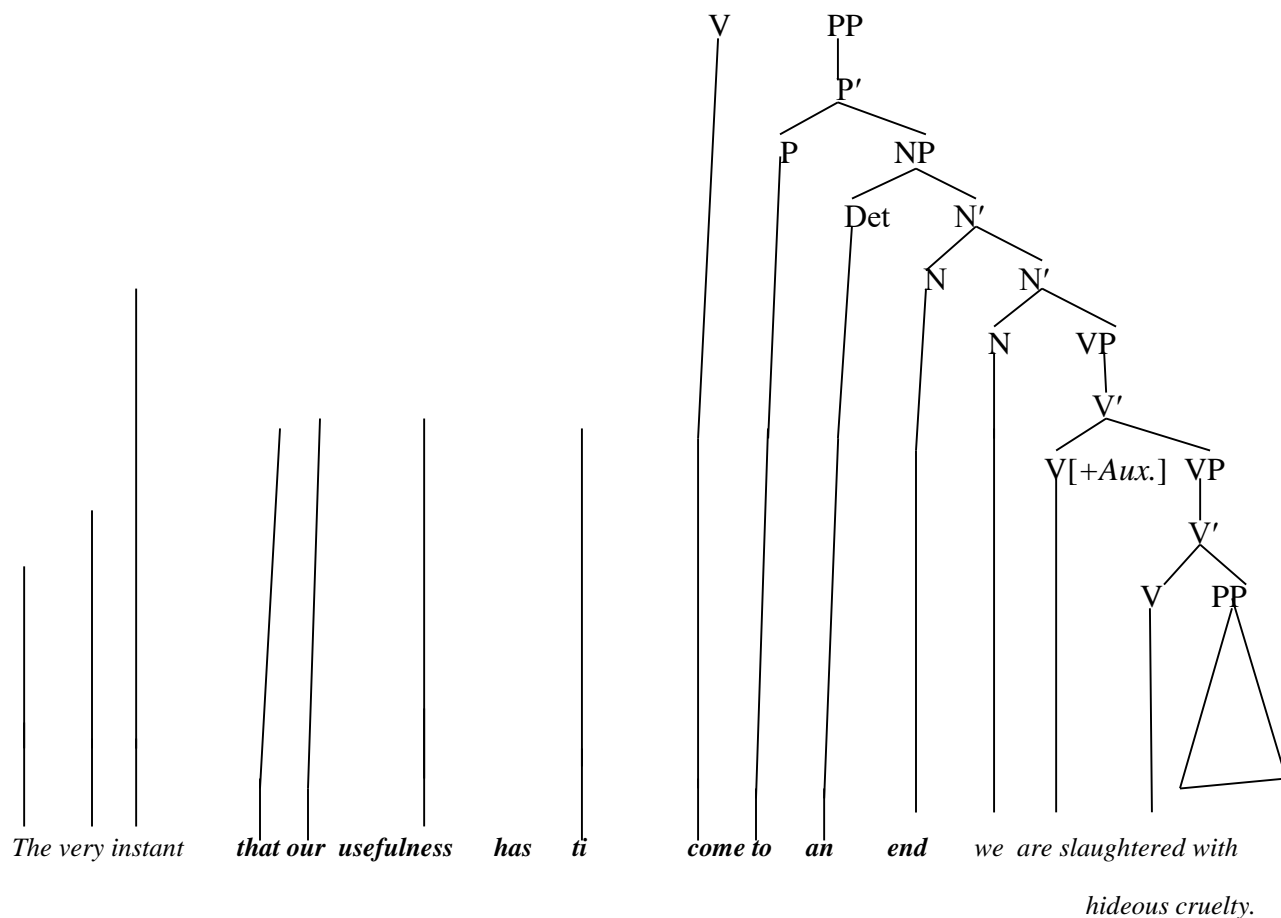
IP→ Spec; I′

 I′→ I; VP

 D-Structure

V′

V   PP

P′

P   NP

Det   N′

N   N′

N   VP

V′

V[+*Aux.*]   VP

V′

V   PP

The very instant   **that our**   **usefulness**   **has**   **come to**   **an**   **end**   *we*   *are slaughtered with*

hideous cruelty.

S-Structure

IP

NP   I′

Det   N′   I[+*fin.*]   CP

AP   N   C′

A′   C   IP

A   NP   I′

Pron.   N′   I[+*fin.*]   VP

N   V′

V[+*Aux.*]   VP

V′

V   PP
P′
P   NP
Det   N′
N   N′
N   VP
V′
V[*+Aux.*]   VP
V′
V   PP

The very instant   **that our   usefulness   has   ti**   **come to   an   end**   *we are slaughtered with*

hideous cruelty.
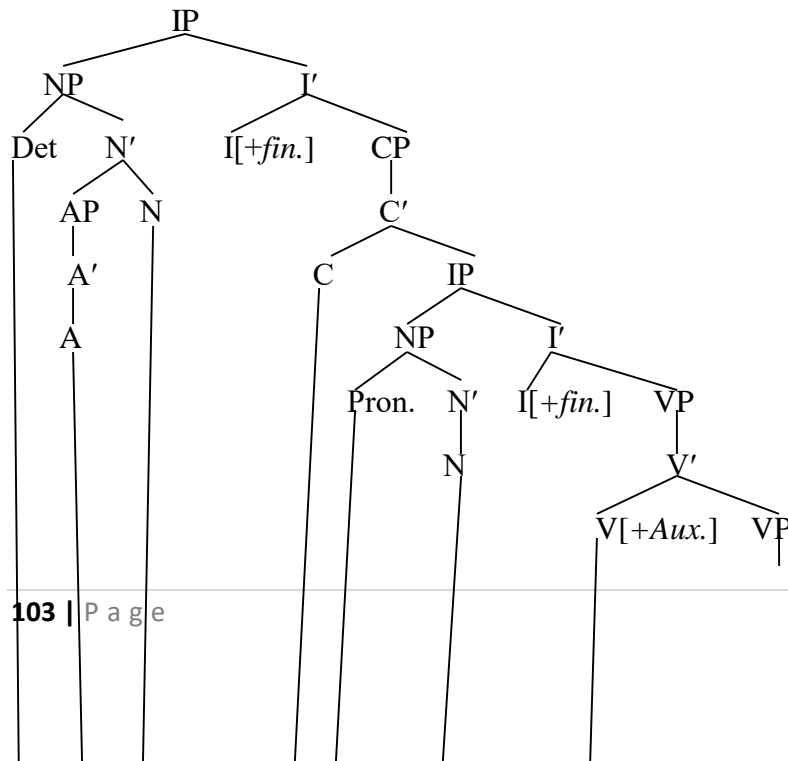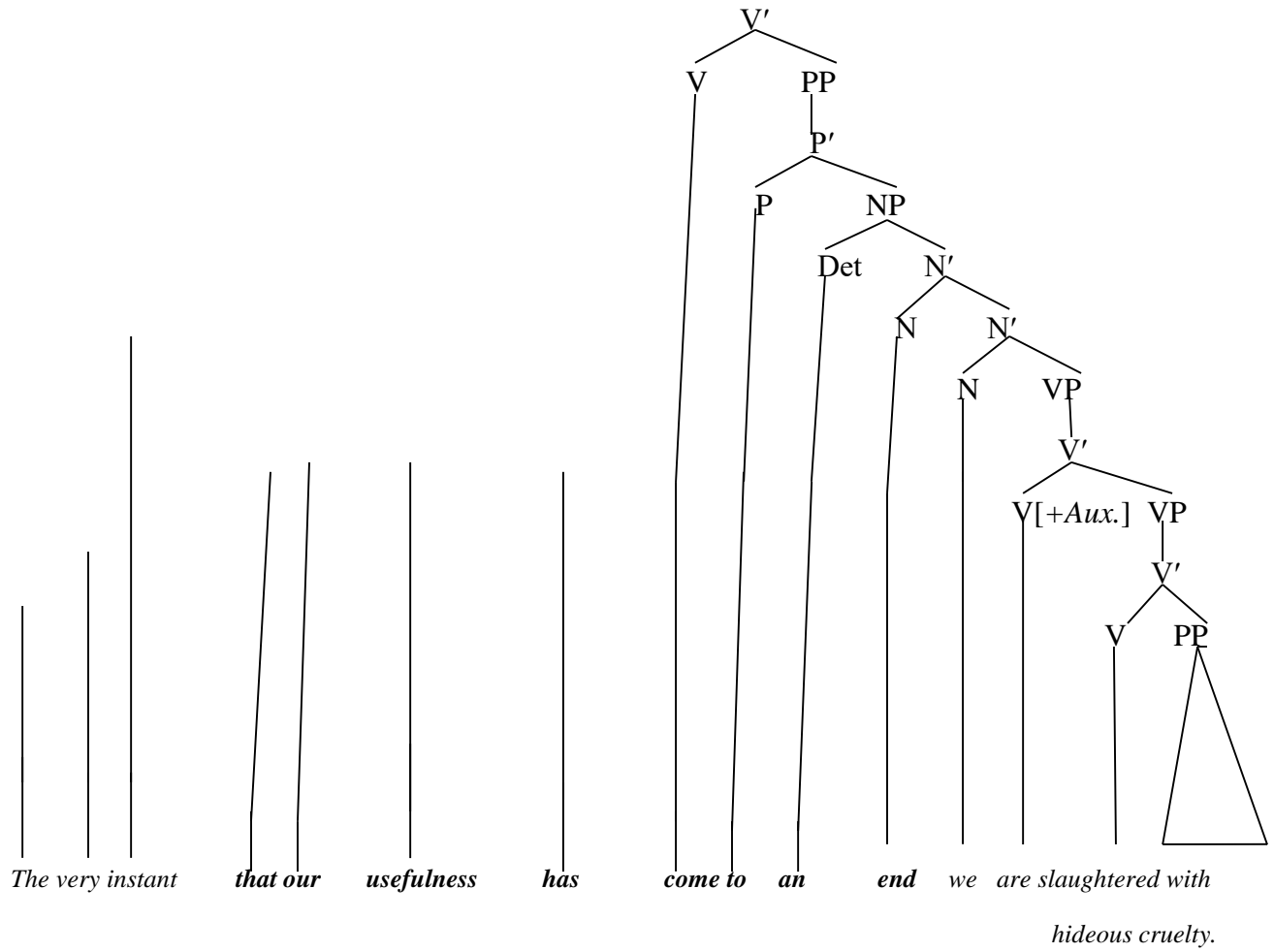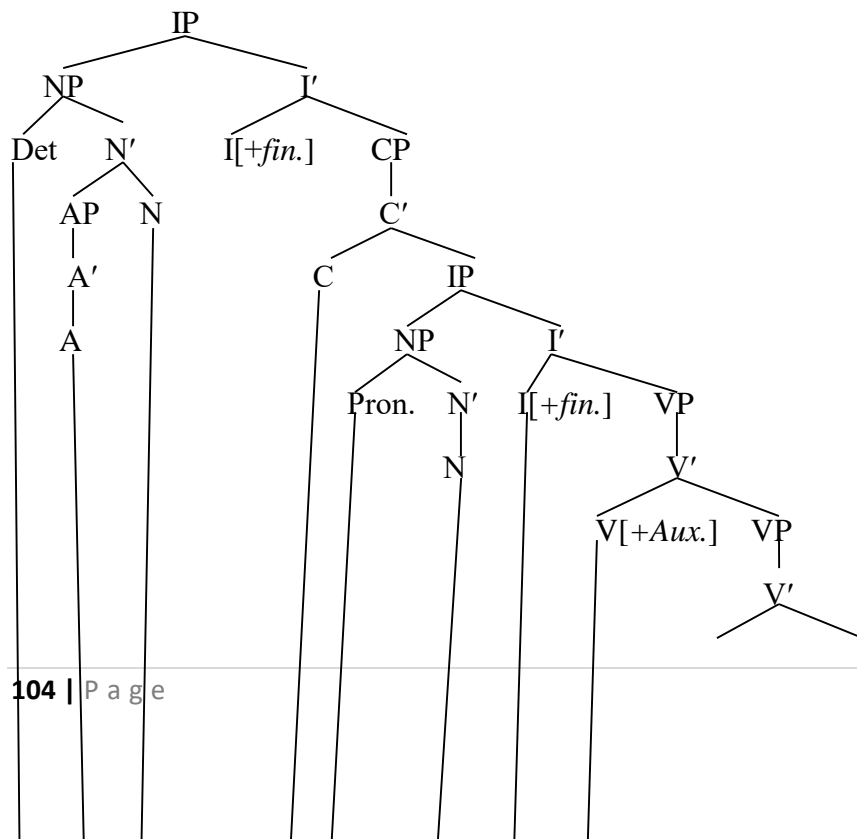
The tree structure K shows a **That-**nominal clause. The complementiser, *that* is a functional head of the CP. It introduces the nominal clause, *our usefulness has come to an end* with the syntactic constituents: the subject-NP, *our usefulness,* the VP, *has come to an end,* an auxiliary, *has* and the adverbial, *to an end.* The move α moves the auxiliary, *has* from an argument position in the D-Structure to an A-bar position at S-Structure. The trace is left behind. The verb, *come* governs the empty category because they are in the same domain. The inflected auxiliary, *has* takes a VP, *come to an end* to form the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *our usefulness* combines with the **I′** projection to form an **IP**. A structure similar to this one was noted by Lestari (2013) with the same variation demonstrated in example 74(b) of the current study.

74(b). *You, Boxer, the very day **that those great muscles of yours lose their power,** Jones will*

That- +S +V   +O   *sell you to the knacker (AF,*p.5).

Example 74(b) portrays a complex sentence that contains a **That-**nominal clause, *that those great muscles of yours lose their power* which serves the function of apposition modifying the noun

phrase, *the very day.* It is an example of structure 4 with variation, **That- +S +V +O.** The tree structure L demonstrates structure 6.

IP→ Spec; I′

 I′→ I; VP

D-Structure

First tree (D-Structure, partial):

N′
AP   N′
A′   N′   VP
A   N   N   V′
V[+Aux.]   VP
V′
V   NP
Pron.   N′
PP   Adv.P
P′
P

You Boxer the very day **that those great muscles lose their power** Jones will sell you to the knacker.

S-Structure

IP
NP   I′
Pron.   N′   I[+*fin.*]   CP
N   N′   C′
Det   AP   N   C   IP
A′   NP   I′
A   I[+*fin.*]   VP
V′
V   NP

N′
AP   N′
A′ N′   VP
A N N   V′
V[+Aux.] VP
V′
V   NP
Pron.   N′
PP   Adv.P
P′
P

You Boxer the very day **that those great muscles lose their power** *Jones will sell you to the knacker.*
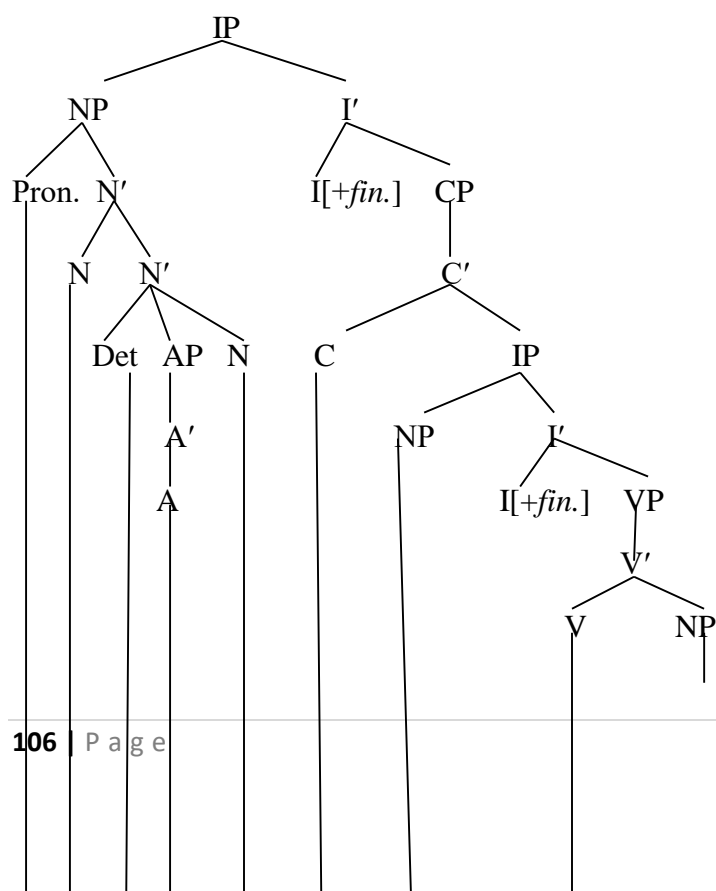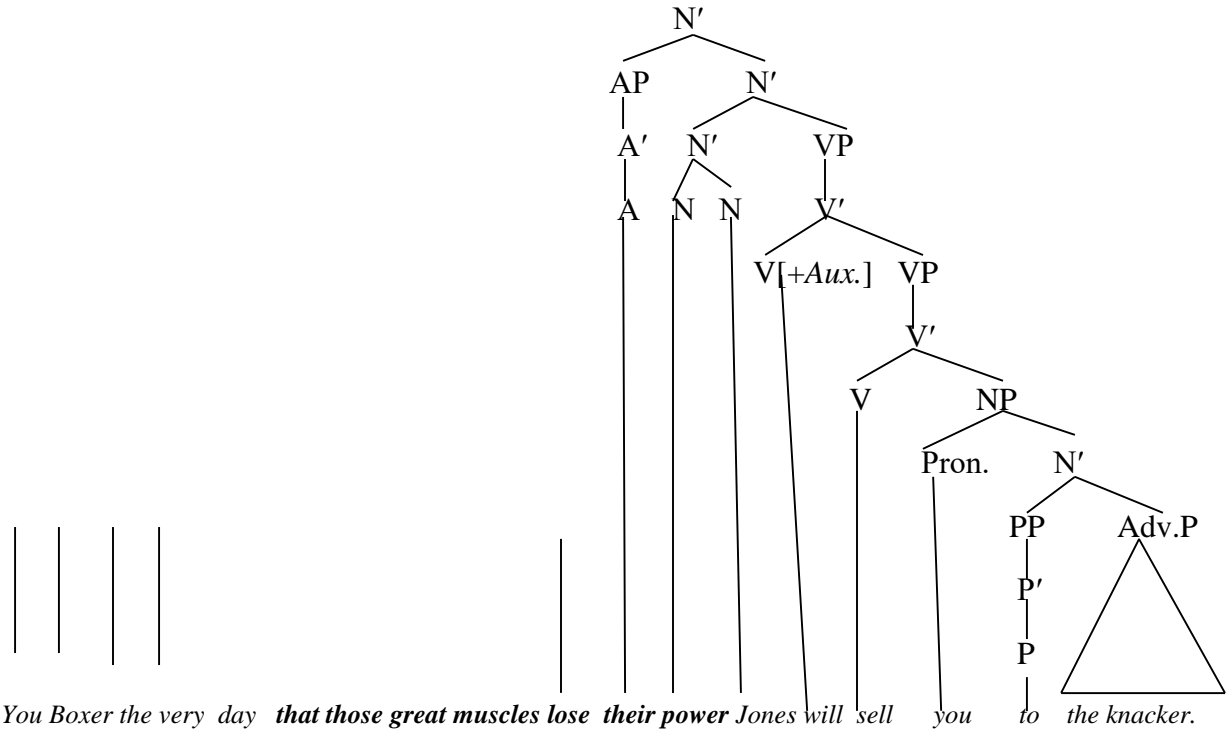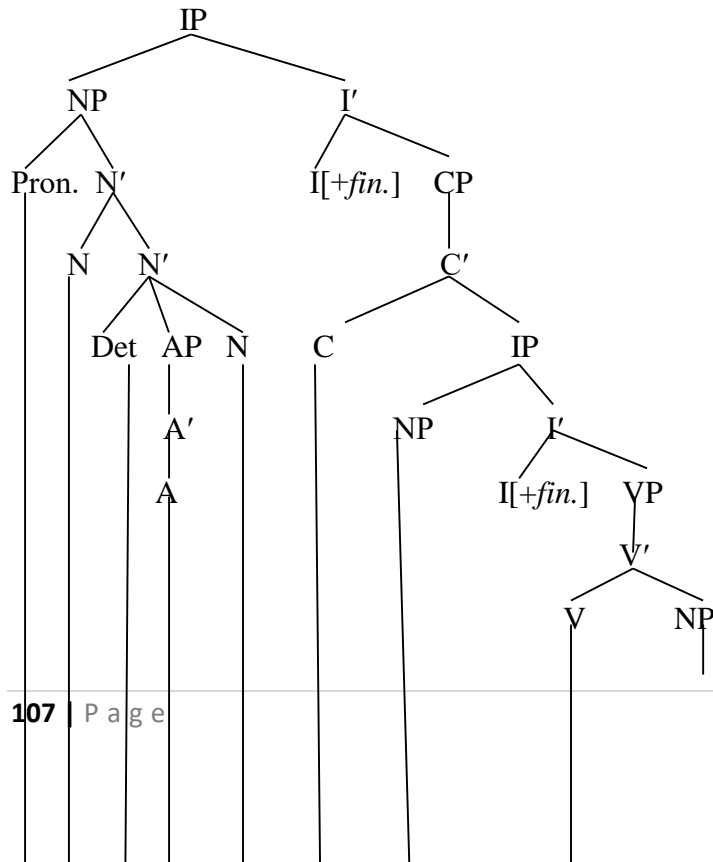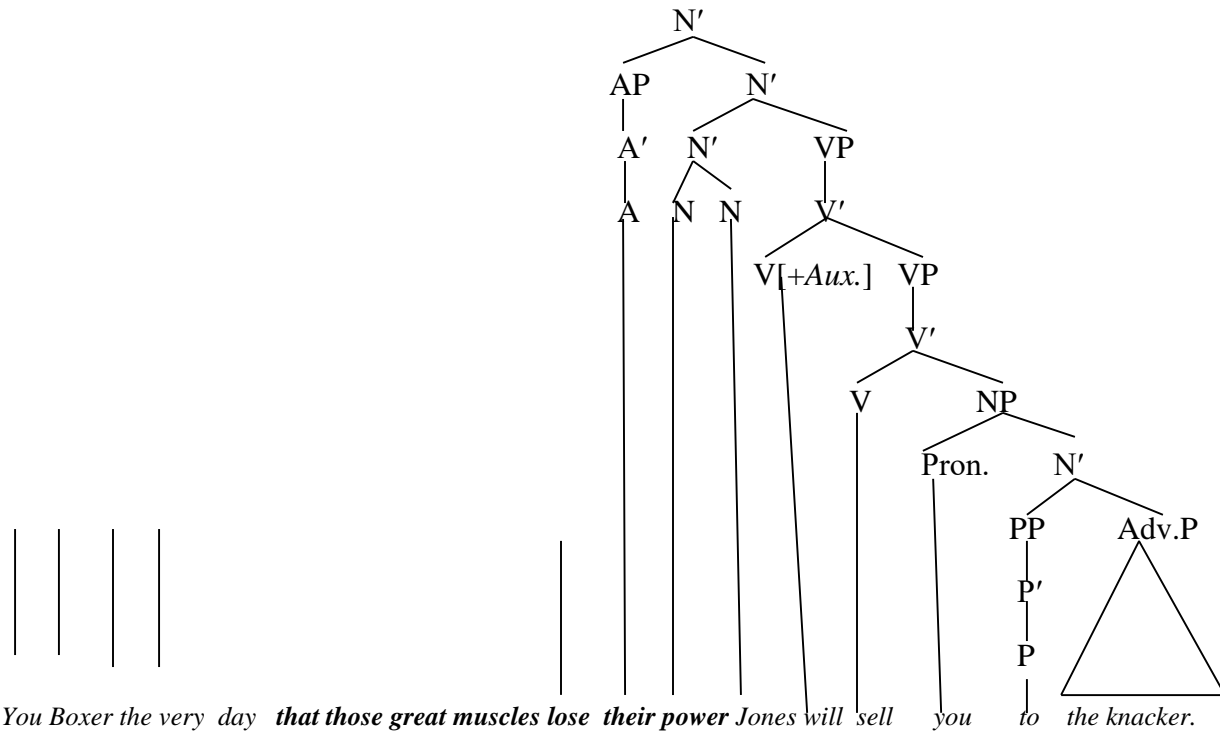
The tree structure L in 74(b) demonstrates a **That-**nominal clause*, that those great muscles of yours lose their power.* The clause contains the constituents: the subject-NP, *those great muscles of yours,* the VP, *lose their power* and an object-NP, *their power.* The tense, the inflection features are realised at **I** node. The inflected, *lose* take a VP, *lose their power* as its complement to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *those great muscles of yours* combines with the **I′** projection to form an **IP** at the S-structure. Both Reitrova (2008) and Lestari (2013) noted the same structure in their studies.

4.3.7 Syntactic Analysis of Other Variations of Nominal Clauses

There are some **That-**nominal clause variations which are illustrated in the structure categories of the present study that are inconsistent with the explanations of grammarians (Frank 1972, Quirk et al. 1985 and Eastwood 1994) in the background of the study. These variations are noticed in structures 3 and 4. All these are shown below.

1. Structure 3, **Verb + Sub +Subject + Predicate** consists of variation, **Wh- +S +V +O +That- +S +V +C.** This variation is observed in a case where both **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses are used in the same complex sentence in which **Wh-**nominal is a direct object of the verb and **That-**clause functions as the indirect object of the verb in the **Wh-**nominal clause. An incidence indicating this variation is indicated in (75).

(75). *Never listen **when** **they** **tell** **you** **that** **man and animals** **have** **common interest*** *(AF*,p.5).

Wh- +S +V +O That-   +S   +V   + C

In (75), **Wh-**nominal clause, *when they tell you* of the variation, **Wh- +S +V +O,** functions as the direct object of the verb, *listen* in the main clause. At the end of the sentence a **That-**nominal clause, *that man and animals have common interest* is noted with the variation, **That- +S +V +C.** This clause is reflected here as an indirect object of the verb, *tell* in the **Wh-**nominal clause that precedes it. The possibility of this variation is neither explained by grammarians nor observed in the studies reviewed in the current study.

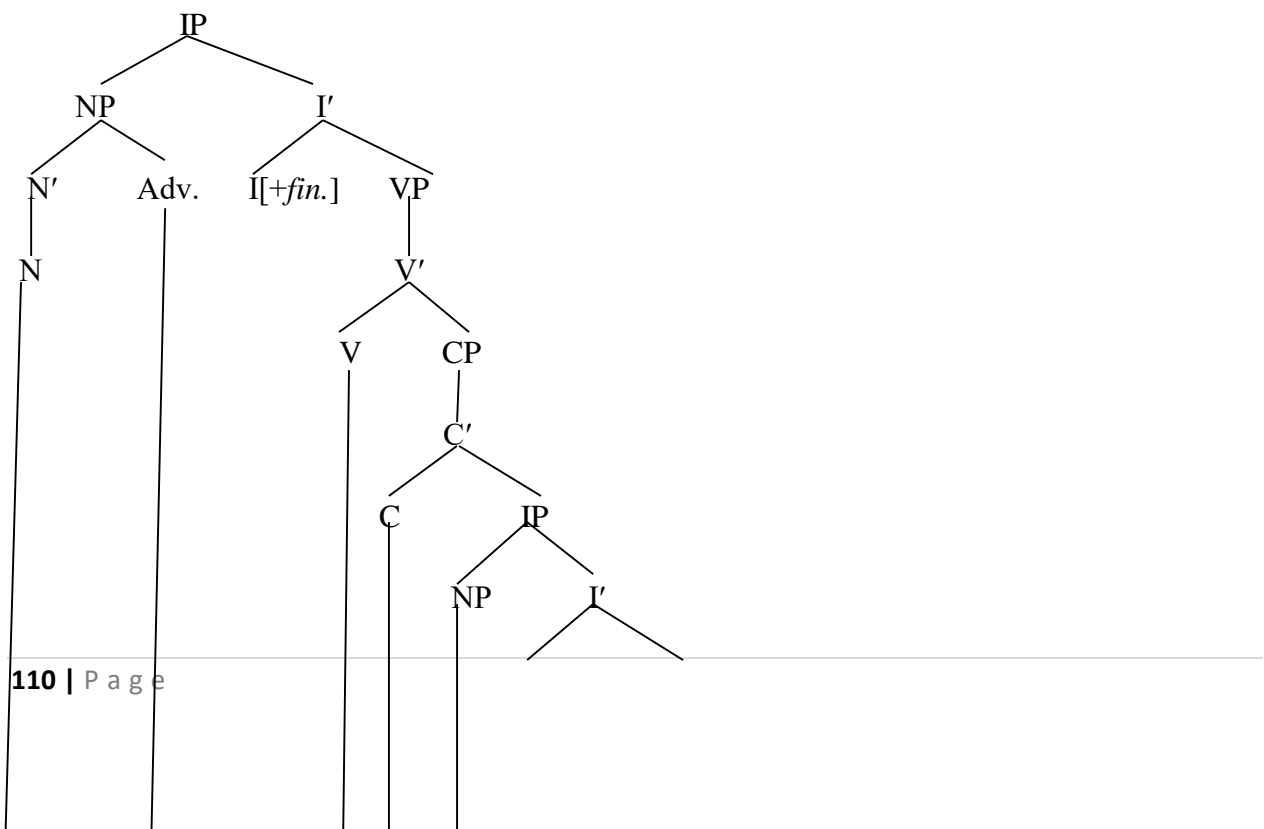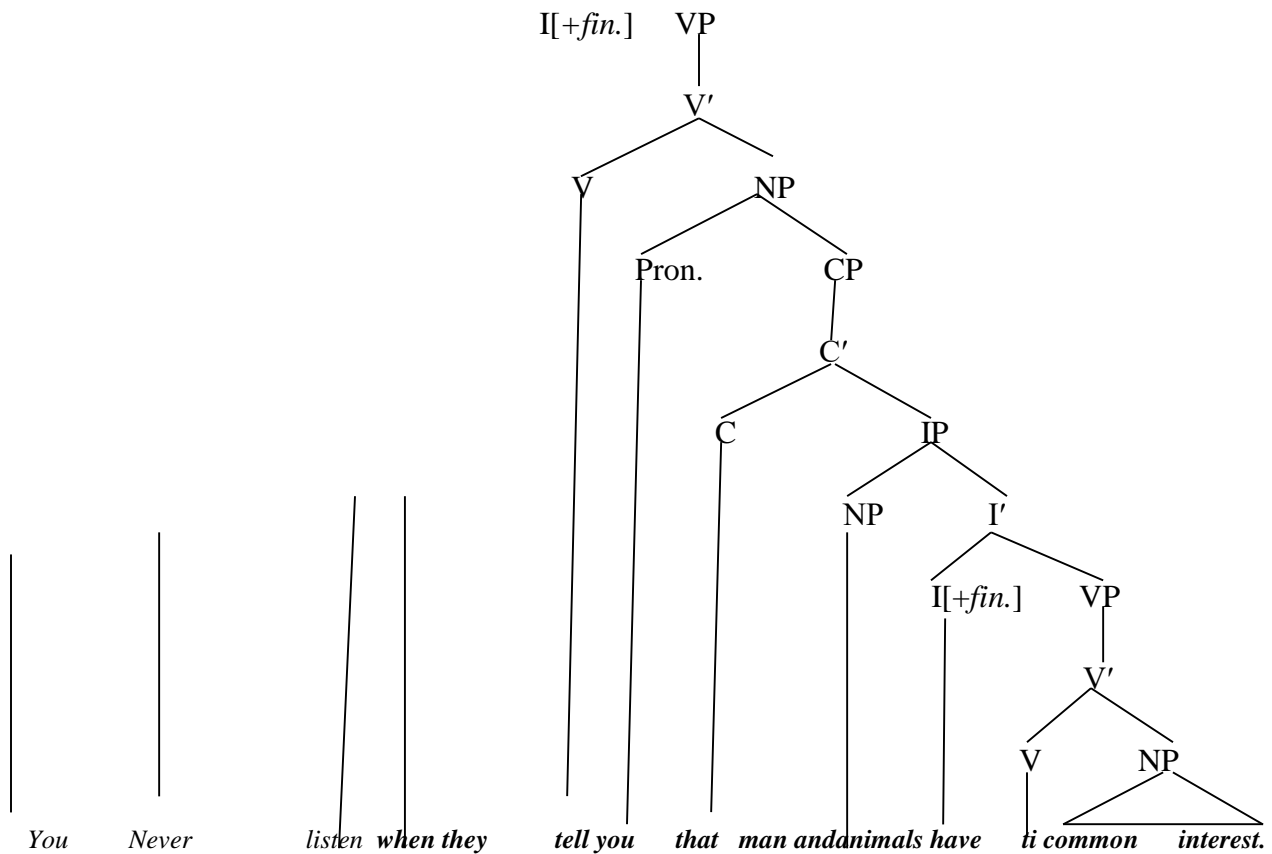A tree structure for example (75) is noted in M.

IP→ Spec; I′, I′→ I; VP

D-Structure

I[+*fin.*]   VP

V′

V   NP

Pron.   CP

C′

C   IP

NP   I′

I[+*fin.*]   VP

V′

V   NP

Never   *listen* **when they**   **tell you**   *that*   **man and animals**   **have**   **common interest.**

S-Structure

IP

NP   I′

N′   Adv.   I[+*fin.*]   VP

N   V′

V   CP

C′

C   IP

NP   I′

I[+*fin.*]   VP

V′

V   NP

Pron.   CP

C′

C   IP

NP   I′

I[+*fin.*]   VP

V′

V   NP

You   *Never*   *listen* **when they**   **tell you**   **that** **man and** **animals have**   *t*i *common*   *interest.*
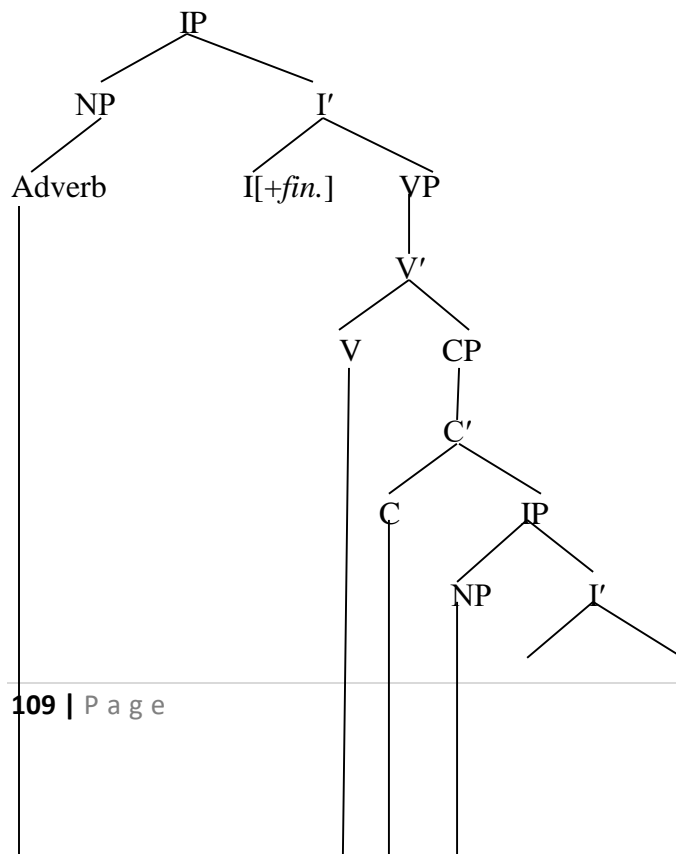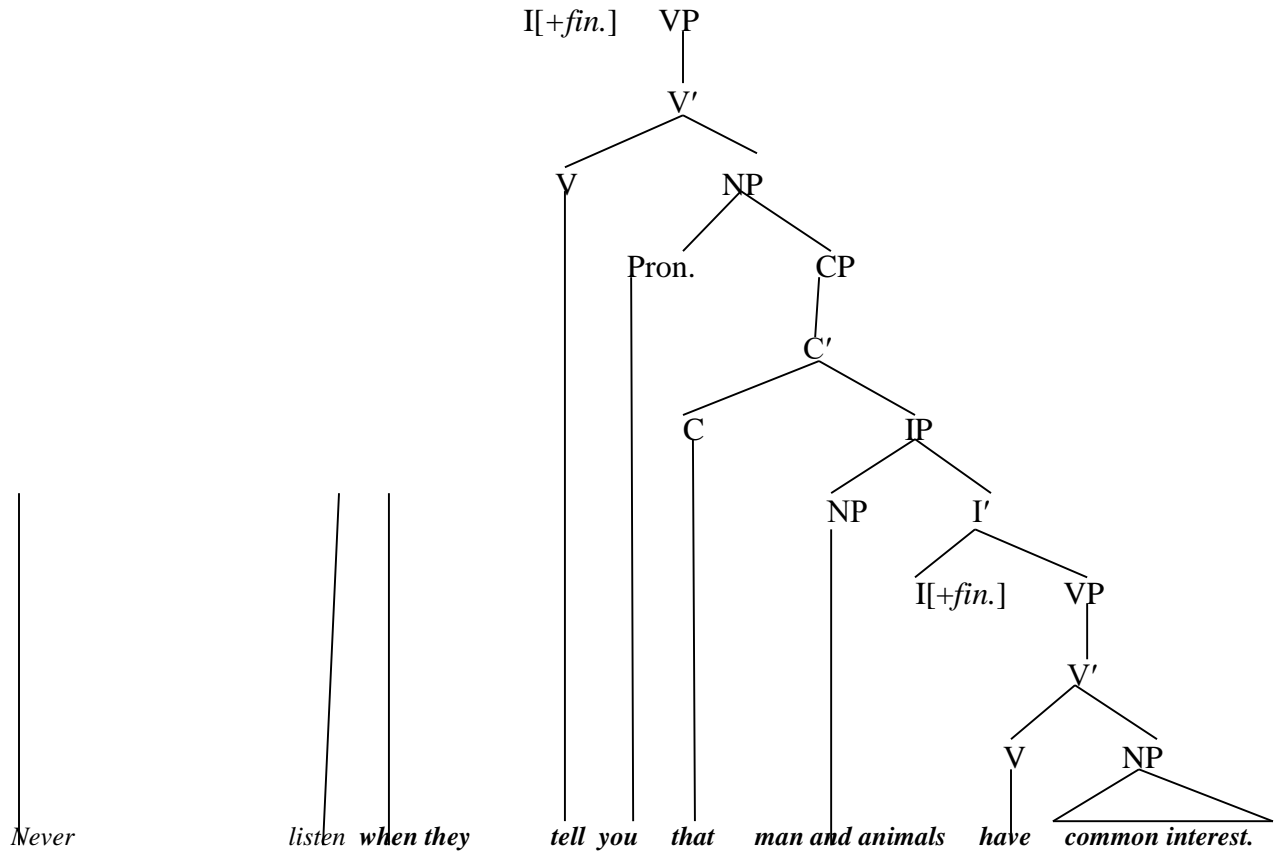
The tree structure M shows a **Wh-**nominal clause*, when they tell you* and a **That-**nominal clause, *that man and animals have common interest.* The **Wh-**clause contains the constituents: the subject-NP, *they,* the VP, *tell you* and an object-NP, *you* while **That-**nominal clause consists of the constituents: the subject, *man and animals,* the auxiliary, *have,* adjective, *common* and object-NP, *interest.* The move α moves the auxiliary, *have* from an argument position in the D-Structure to an A-bar position at S-Structure. The trace is left behind. The complementiser, ***That-*** governs and c-commands it. The inflection features are noticed at **I** node. The inflected, *tell* takes a VP, *tell you* as its complement to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *they,* combines with the **I′** projection to form an **IP** at the S-structure. On the next clause, the inflections of the auxiliary, *have* take a VP, *have common interest* to constitute the **I′** projection. The subject-NP, *man and animals* combines with the **I′** to form an **IP** at S-structure. The pronoun, *you* is inserted in the main clause subject position to obtain the S-structure, fulfilling the Extended Projection Principle requirement that every clause should have a subject. This structure was not explained by the grammarians in

the background of the present study nor identified in the studies reviewed and as such, it is considered as a new finding of the current study.
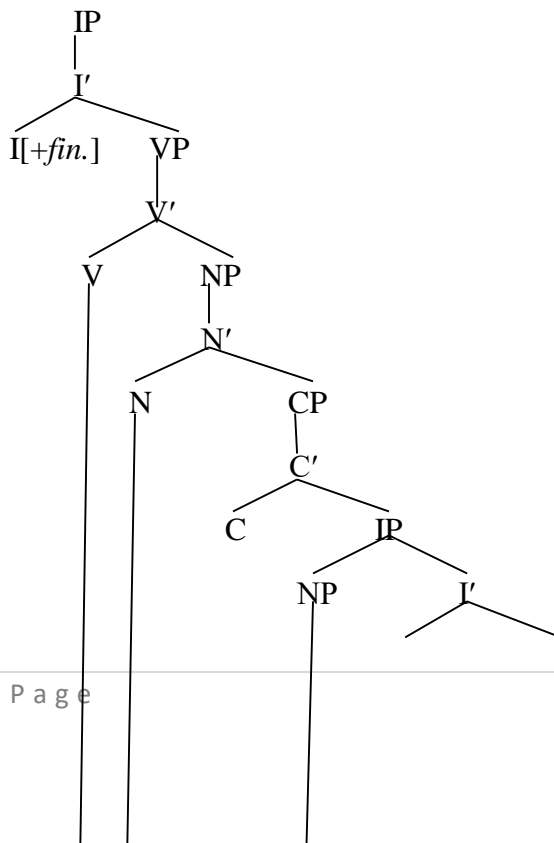
2. Another new observation that is demonstrated in the data is in structure 4, **Verb +Noun Phrase +Sub +Subject +Predicate.** There is no single occurrence in the background and from the studies reviewed where the subject of a nominal clause is an expletive, *there*. The expletive, *there,* does not have a locative meaning hence it is not an argument of the predicate. Just as expletive, *it, there* is only required for syntactic purposes. That is, *there* is used to fill the subject position in order that the Extended Projection Principle which requires that every clause must have a subject, whether it has a theta-role or not (Haegeman, 1994). An example demonstrating a **That-**nominal clause whose subject is expletive, *there* is shown in (76).
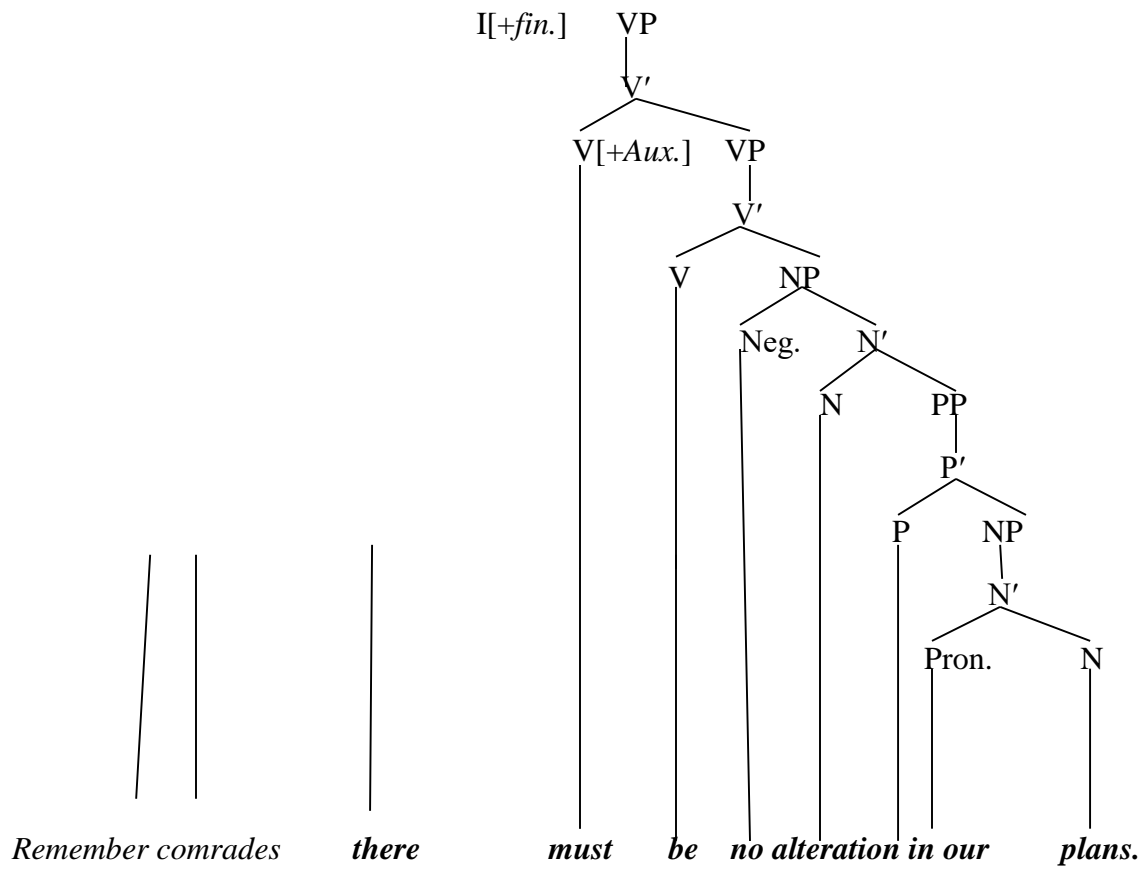
(76). *Remember, comrades, **there must be no alteration in our plans** (AF,* p.48).
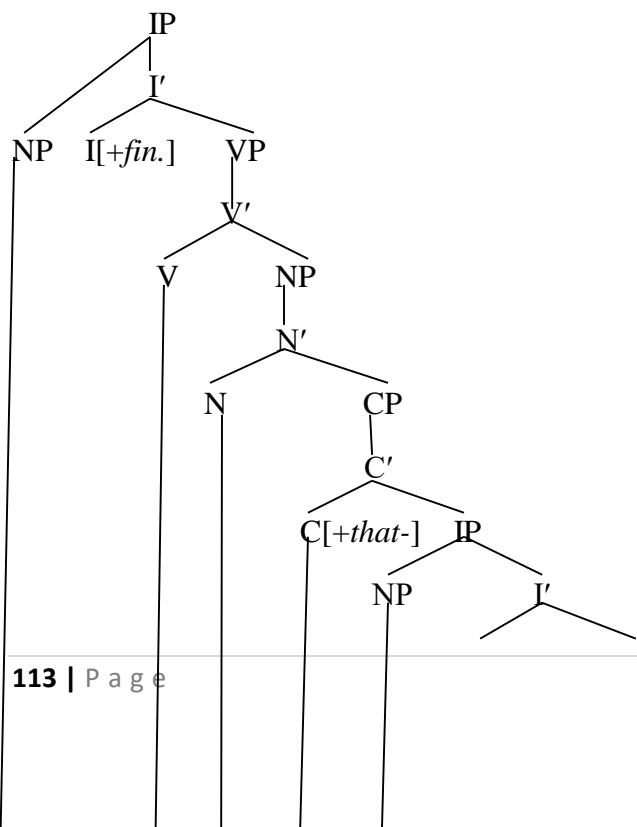
[That-]   **S**   **+V**   **+C**

In example (76), **That-**nominal clause, [that-] *there must be no alteration in our plans* is an indirect object to the verb, *remember.* The omission of the subordinator, *That-* is grammatically allowed when a nominal clause occupies an object position (Huddleston et al., 2002). The clause containing an expletive, *there* is demonstrated in the tree structure N.
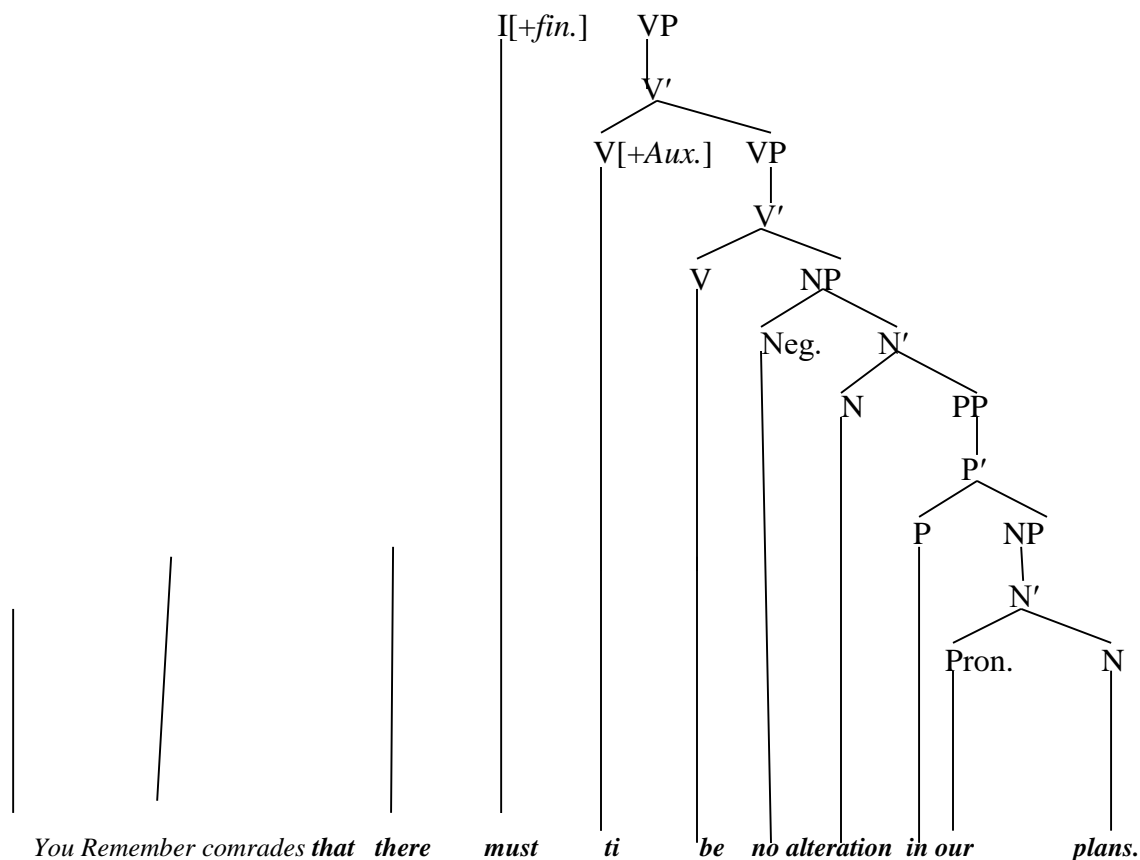
D-structure

I[+*fin.*]   VP

V′

V[+*Aux.*]   VP

V′

V   NP

Neg.   N′

N   PP

P′

P   NP

N′

Pron.   N

Remember comrades   ***there***   ***must***   ***be***   ***no alteration in our***   ***plans.***

S-structure

IP

I′

NP   I[+*fin.*]   VP

V′

V   NP

N′

N   CP

C′

C[+*that*-]   IP

NP   I′

I[+*fin.*] VP

V′

V[+*Aux.*] VP

V′

V NP

Neg. N′

N PP

P′

P NP

N′

Pron. N

*You Remember comrades **that** **there** **must** **ti** 'be **no alteration in our** **plans.***

The tree structure N in (76) indicates a **That-**nominal clause, *must be no alteration in our plans.* The tense, number and person features are indicated at **I** node. The **I** node**,** combines with VP, *must be no alteration in our plans* to constitute the **I′** projection. The **I′** projection forms an **IP**. The expletive, *there* is inserted in the nominal clause subject position to obtain the S-structure, fulfilling the Extended Projection Principle requirement that every clause should have a subject. Move alpha moves the modal, *must* from an argument position in the D-structure to an A-bar position at S-structure. A trace, *ti* is left behind. The complementiser, **That-** is placed at S-structure to govern a trace and the pronoun, *you* is inserted at a subject position in the main clause in order to form the S-structure. Although a similar structure was noticed in the findings of Reitrova (2008) and Lestari (2013), there was no single occurrence of the expletive, *there* where it was used as a subject. Therefore, the present study notes this observation as its new finding.

4.3.8 Conclusion

The second research question of the study was: (a) What are the structures of the identified **Wh-**nominal clauses? (b) What are the structures of the identified **That-**nominal clauses? The study assumed that the dialogue section of the *Animal Farm* demonstrates relatively more varied structures of **That-**nominal clauses than their **Wh-**counterparts.

The study finds that the second assumption is positively supported. The **Wh-**nominal clauses are noticed in two structure categories, 1 and 3. There is one **Wh-**structure variation of structure 1 that is noted in the data and this is noticed when a **Wh-**nominal clause is employed as the subject of the sentence. In the case of structure 3, four **Wh-**structure variations are identified in the sample of this study. They are noted where the **Wh-**nominal clauses are used as direct objects in complex sentences. On the other hand, **That-**nominal clauses are observed in structure categories, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Two (2) of the **That-**nominal clauses are noted in structure category 2; thirteen (13) are identified in structure 3; eleven (11) are observed in structure 4; one (1) is noted in structure 5 and two (2) others are noticed in structure 6 respectively.

The conclusion drawn on assumption two in this study is that **That-**nominal clauses have comparatively more varied structures than **Wh-**nominal clauses.

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusions drawn from the findings of the study. It discusses whether the assumptions are supported or not supported. It then provides recommendations which are based on the findings for further study on syntactic functions and structures of nominal clauses.

5.1 Conclusions

The first research question of this study was: 1(a) What are the syntactic functions of the **Wh-**nominal clauses identified in the dialogue section of *Animal Farm?* and 1(b) What are the syntactic functions of the **That-**nominal clauses noted in the dialogue section of *Animal Farm?* With regard to question 1(a)-(b), the researcher had assumed that the dialogue section of the *Animal farm* reflects a significant number of **That-**nominal clause functions relative to **Wh-**nominal functions.

The findings of this study based on the dialogue section from *Animal Farm* prove this first assumption right. Thus, they support it since they indicate that **That-**nominal clauses reflect four syntactic functions while two are noted with the **Wh-**nominal. **That-**nominal clauses are demonstrated in two incidences employed as subjects of the sentences. They are used twenty four times as objects in the sample. They further appear once as adjective complement and reflect in two instances as appositives. On the other hand, the **Wh-**nominal clauses are employed once in the subject position and are indicated four times in the object position. Looking at the conclusion drawn on the assumption for the first research question, the present study concludes that **That-**nominal clauses are used widely than **Wh-**nominal clauses in the texts that reflect spoken English such as the dialogue section in the current study.

Drancak's (2019) findings are similar to the conclusion drawn based on the first assumption in this study as the findings of his study show that there is a tendency to use **That-**subordinator more than the **Wh-** in introducing nominal clauses in the conversation-interviews. His research instruments were various magazines. He extracted columns on conversation-interviews to determine the register representing the spoken English. On the basis of the conclusions drawn with regard to the first assumption in the present study and the findings of Drancak's (2019) study, it is concluded that these two studies imply that **That-**nominal clauses are characteristic feature of spoken English.

The second research question was: 2(a) What are the structures of the identified **Wh-**nominal clauses? and 2(b) What are the structures of the identified **That-**nominal clauses? The corresponding assumption was that the dialogue section of the *Animal Farm* would demonstrate relatively more varied structures of **That-**nominal clauses than **Wh-**nominal clauses.

On the basis of the findings of this study, the second assumption is supported since the results indicate that **That-**nominal clauses reflect five structures while the **Wh-**nominal clauses demonstrate two structures, structure 1 and structure 3. In the case of **That-**nominal clauses, structure 2 includes two variations, **It +be +N +Sub +S +V +O, It +be +Adj. +Sub +S +V +C;** structure 3 comprises of eight variations where three are of variation, **That- +S +V +O,** four are of variation, **That- +S +V +Prep +C,** two variations are of, **That- +S +V +Infinitive,** one variation of, **That- +S +V,** one variation of, **That- +S +V +Adv. +Prep. +C,** one variation of, **That- +Adv. +S +V +C** and one variation of, **That- +S +V +C.** Structure 4 consists of seven variations. Four of the variations are of, **That-+S +V +C,** one variation is of, **That- +Adj. +S +V +C,** one variation

is of, **That- +S +V +O +Prep. +C,** one is variation of, **That- +Adj. +S +V,** one variation is of, **that- +S +V,** another variation is of, **That- +S +V +Prep. +C,** and one variation is of, **That- +S +V +O +Adv.** Structure 5 includes one variation, **Sub +S +V +O** and structure 6 consists of two variations, one variation is of, **Sub +S +V +O.** and one variation is of, **Sub +S +V +Prep. +C.**

Based on the findings of this study, the present study concludes that **That-**nominal clauses portray more varied syntactic structures as they are demonstrated in five syntactic structure categories while their **Wh-**counterparts are reflected in two structure categories.

The conclusion drawn on assumption two in this study is similar to Reitrova's (2008) findings, as her data show frequent occurrence of **That-**nominal clause relative to **Wh-**nominal clauses. Her study further indicates that most of the **That-**nominal clauses illustrate structures, **Verb + That- + Subject + Predicate** and **Verb +Noun Phrase + That- +Subject +Predicate.** This finding of her study correlates with the finding demonstrated in the present study where similar structures, classified as structures 3 and 4, are the most widely represented ones. The findings of the two studies imply the conclusion that speakers prefer to employ nominal clauses as either the direct objects or indirect objects which the two structures represent.

5.2 Recommendations

In the present study, the researcher only paid attention to the syntactic functions and structures of finite **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses, but the analysis of the grammatical functions and constructions of nominal clauses could be extended further. Therefore, the current study recommends that further study be carried out to analyse the syntactic functions and structures of non-finite nominal clauses, infinitival and participial clauses. The researcher believes the study that would focus on non-finite nominal clauses would complete the syntactic analysis of functions and structures of nominal clauses. The study also recommends that future researchers must collect data from the descriptive or narrative section of the *Animal Farm* in order to ascertain whether **That-**nominal clauses would still be widely used than **Wh-**clauses as it is the case with the dialogue section in this study.

5.3 Contributions on Syntactic Functions

With regard to the syntactic functions, the present study reflects that:

- A wide use of **Wh-**subordinators introducing direct questions is a new finding of the study since **Wh-**subordinators are not observed introducing direct questions in the reviewed literature.

- A complex sentence may contain both the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses with one functioning as a direct object of the verb in the main clause and the other as indirect object of a verb which appears in a nominal clause that precedes it. This finding goes beyond what the reviewed studies found.

- An omission of a **That-**subordinator in apposition and in extraposed subjects does not occur because they are not demonstrated in the data of the present study. This finding is against what the English grammarians (Quirk et al. 1985, Biber et al.1999 and Huddleston et al. 2002) indicate in the background of the present study.

- There are no occurrences of subordinate *yes-no* interrogative clauses which are introduced by, *whether/if* subordinator. Hence this finding in the current study is new since it goes beyond the findings of Reitrova (2008), Tambunsaribu (2010) and Lestari (2013) where *whether/ if* subordinator was noted.

- There are no occurrences of the adjective complements, subject complement, prepositional complements or apposition noted in the **Wh-**nominal clauses and as such, this is a new finding in the present study as it extends beyond what the previous researchers found out.

5.4 Contributions on Syntactic Structures

Concerning the syntactic structures, the current study demonstrates that:

- There seems to be a statistical balance between the structures of nominal clauses as direct objects, **Verb + Subordinator +Subject +Predicate** and indirect objects, **Verb +Noun Phrase +Subordinator +Subject +Predicate.** The finding is inconsistent with the findings of Lestari (2013) and Reitrova (2008) who indicated that in their studies **That-** nominal clauses are noted functioning as direct objects almost always in their studies.

- A **That-**nominal clause whose subject is an expletive, *there* is noted in the data of the current study. There is no single occurrence in the background and from the studies reviewed where the subject of a nominal clause is an expletive, *there.*

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Data Collection for the Pilot Study

Pilot Study

The researcher tested his methods and instrument of data collection and data analysis in a pilot study using a short story, *Frankie Mae* by Jean Wheeler Smith. This short story was chosen because it was prescribed for Junior Certificate in a school where the researcher works as a teacher. The researcher read the short story and was satisfied that it contained a wide range of complex sentences that would enable him to identify the nominal clauses. Since the length of a short story is short, the researcher included all the sections of the story namely, the narrative, descriptive and dialogue as his sample to identify the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. The researcher thus employed purposive sampling. He analysed fourteen (14) **Wh-** and sixteen (16) **That-**nominal clauses obtained from the short story. The purpose of the study was to analyse the syntactic functions and structures of the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses from the sample. The results of the pilot study proved that the instrument was appropriate to use for the main study.

Appendix 2: Data Analysis for Functions of Wh- and That-nominal Clauses

Table 2 presents the findings of the pilot study for the syntactic function of **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses.

Table 2: Functions of Wh- and That-nominal Clauses

Functions of Nominal clauses	Number of **Wh-**nominal clauses and their percentage	Number of **That-**nominal clauses and their percentage	Total
Subject	2 (6.7%)	2 (6.7%)	4(13.4%)
Object	9 (30%)	10 (33.3%)	19(63.3%)
Subject-Complement	1 (3.3%)	2 (6.7%)	3(10.0%)
Prepositional Complement	2 (6.7%)	_	2(6.7%)
Adjective Complement	_	2 (6.7%)	2(6.7%)
Total	14 (46.7%)	16 (53.3%)	30(100.0%)

Table 2 shows a total number of thirty (30) nominal clauses, 14 **Wh-** and 16 **That-**nominal clauses which are noted in the data of the pilot study. This table demonstrates the total number of syntactic functions of both the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses and their percentages. It reflects that the object function has the highest frequency in both types of nominal clauses with **That-**nominal clauses accounting for 33.3 percent of the total number of nominal clauses used while the **Wh-**nominal clauses constitute 30 percent of the total nominal clauses. The other functions in the pilot study scored the same percentage with the subject function accounting for 6.7 percent in both the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses. The same percentage of 6.7 for the prepositional complement is also observed in the **Wh-**nominal clauses. Adjective complement and subject complement in **That-**nominal clauses account for 6.7 percent score while subject complement accounts for 3.3 percent in the **Wh-** clauses.

This Section presents the researcher's comments and findings of the pilot study.

The findings of this pilot study show that the author used the **Wh-**nominal clauses for different syntactic functions in the short story. The syntactic functions which have been noted in **Wh-**nominal clauses are subject, subject complement, object and prepositional complement as illustrated in (1), (2), (3) and (4).

    (1). ***What they made from picking*** *should be theirs (FM,* p.31).

    (2). *That was **what he did** (FM,* p.35).

(3). *He packed **what he could carry in one load** (FM, p.25).*

(4). *He went on about **how smart she was going to be** when she started school (FM, p.26)*

The bolded parts in the above examples are **Wh-**nominal clauses. The researcher expected that **Wh-**nominal clauses would appear in different syntactic environments depending on the functions they perform as indicated by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973). That is, the researcher expected the **Wh-**nominal clauses to appear at the initial position where they function as subjects and reflect in the middle or at the final position of the sentence where they serve other functions. The findings of the pilot study reveal that the **Wh-**nominal clauses are used as subjects at the initial position, subject complement in the final position, objects in final position and prepositional complements in the middle of the sentence.

The pilot study further demonstrates that the author employed **That-**nominal clauses to fulfill different functions in different syntactic environments. Although Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) argue that **That-**nominal clauses can be placed at the initial position of the sentence to serve as subjects, the results of the present pilot study reveal that they are extraposed to the end of the sentence. Biber et al. (1999) assert that such heavy subjects as clauses are moved to the end of the sentence due to the English end-weight principle as demonstrated in (5).

(5). *It was for these isolated times **that the Old Man waited** (FM, p.34).*

That-nominal clause in example (5) is the subject of the sentence moved to the end of the sentence because of the end-weight principle. The dummy, *it,* is considered an empty subject. Biber et al. (1999) assert that the dummy, *it* does not refer to any discourse entity but serves a syntactic purpose of filling in the subject position when nothing else is available.

The findings of the pilot study further indicate that **That-**nominal clauses are used as objects, subject complements and adjective complement as shown in (6), (7) and (8).

(6). *They kept him believing **that she would get to be all right** (FM, p.34).*

(7). *The only thing wrong with her was **that she got hurt so easy** (FM, p.25).*

(8). *He was ashamed **that Frankie had had to face that man by herself** (FM, p.26).*

Example (6) demonstrates **That-**nominal clause, *that she would get to be all right,* which functions as the object while example (7) reflects **That-**nominal clause, *that she got hurt so easy* which is the subject complement. In (8), **That-**nominal clause, *that Frankie had had to face that man by herself,* is an adjective complement.

The data of this pilot study indicates that the first assumption of the researcher is not supported since both the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses reflect the same number of syntactic functions. The researcher had assumed that **That-**nominal clauses would demonstrate more varied syntactic functions than their **Wh-** counterparts.

Conclusion

Looking at the suitability of the instrument, this short story instrument would be suitable for the main study if the researcher would want to draw nominal clauses from the three sections of the story, narrative, descriptive and dialogue. However, the researcher wants to use only one section as his sample, thus a short story would not be an appropriate instrument in the main study. On the basis of the unsuitability of the instrument used in the pilot study, the researcher decides to employ a novel for the main study because its length would enable him to use only one section of the novel.

Appendix 3: Data Analysis for syntactic structures of Wh- and That-nominal clauses

This section begins by providing the structure categories within which different **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clause structures are analysed in the pilot study. The clause structures noted in the data of this pilot study are categorised according to the classifications of structures explained by English grammarians, (Frank 1972, Quirk et al. 1985 and Eastwood 1994) which result into eight categories:

Structure 1: Subordinator + Subject + Predicate (*where a nominal clause functions as a subject*)

Structure 2: *It* +Verb, *be* +N/Adj. +Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause*

*Functions as a subject after the dummy, **it**)*

Structure 3   : Verb + Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause functions as*

direct object of the verb)

Structure 4   : Verb + Phrase with *to* + That + Subject + Predicate (*where a nominal clause*

*appears after a phrase with, **to** and is the direct object)*

Structure 5   : Verb +Noun Phrase +Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause*

functions as indirect object of the verb after object-noun phrase)

Structure 6   : Linking verb +Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause*

functions as subject complement after a linking verb)

Structure 7 : Adjective +Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause functions*

as adjective complement after an adjective)

Structure 8 : Preposition +Subordinator +Subject +Predicate (*where a nominal clause*

functions as prepositional complement after a preposition)

There are eight (8) nominal clause structures observed from the thirty (30) nominal clauses found in the pilot study. The total number and percentage for each nominal clause structure is indicated in table 3.

Table 3: The Nominal Clause Structures

Nominal Clause Structure Categories	Number and Percentage of **Wh-**Nominal Clauses	Number and Percentage of **That-**Nominal Clauses	Total
Structure 1	2 (6.7%)	_	2(6.7%)
Structure 2	_	2 (6.7%)	2(6.7%)
Structure 3	6 (20%)	6 (20%)	12(40%)

Structure 4	1 (3.3%)	1 (3.3%)	2(6.6)
Structure 5	2 (6.7%)	3 (10%)	5(16.7%)
Structure 6	1 (3.3%)	2 (6.7%)	3(10%)
Structure 7	_	2 (6.7%)	2(6.7%)
Structure 8	2 (6.7%)	_	2(6.7%)
Total	14 (46.7%)	16(53.3%)	30(100.0%)

Table 3 indicates a total number of thirty (30) nominal clauses which are noted in the data of the pilot study. This table reflects the total number of syntactic structures of both the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses and their percentages. It demonstrates that structure 3 has the highest frequency in both types of nominal clauses with **That-**nominal clauses accounting for 20 percent of the total number of nominal clauses used while the **Wh-**nominal clauses similarly constitute 20 percent of the total nominal clauses. This structure occurs when a nominal clause functions as a direct object and appears immediately after the verb in the main clause. In the case of **Wh-**nominal clauses, structures 1, 5 and 8 are second highest with a 6.7 percent score. Structure 1 happens when a nominal clause is used as the subject and occupies the initial position in a sentence. Structure 5 is noted when a nominal clause is an indirect object and appears after a noun phrase which is a direct object of a verb while structure 8 is observed where a nominal clause is a prepositional complement. Structures 4 and 6 scored 3.3 percent of the total nominal clauses. Structure 4 is noted in cases where a nominal clause is used as a direct object and appears after a phrase with, *to* while structure 6 is demonstrated when a nominal clause functions as a subject complement and immediately succeeds a linking verb.

The second highest score in the case of **That-**nominal clauses is structure 5 which accounts for 10 percent of the total nominal clauses. Structures 2, 6 and 7 share the same percentage of 6.7.

The findings of this pilot study indicate that the second assumption of the researcher is not supported since both the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clause structures are equally varied, each demonstrating six structures.

Conclusion

The findings of the pilot study in the analysis of syntactic structures of the **Wh-** and **That-**nominal clauses indicate that Jean Wheeler Smith's short story, *Frankie Mae,* would be appropriate for the main study if the researcher would want to draw nominal clauses from the three sections of the story, narrative, descriptive and dialogue. However, the researcher wants to use only one section as his sample, thus a short story would not be a suitable instrument due to its short length. Given the shortcomings of a short story as the instrument for the main study, the researcher considers employing a novel for the main study because its length would enable him to use only one section.