

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FOCUS

In this chapter The researcher presents the Discussion of Research Focus related to data obtained from English and Javanese complex sentence on textbook. Based on the research focus, the researcher analyze the data based on the theory from Chapter I to identify the English and Javanese complex sentence structure and to describe the similarities and differences of English and Javanese complex sentence structure.

A. The identification of English and Javanese complex sentence structure

In this research, the researcher uses the theory from English Sentence Analysis⁴¹ book for the English complex sentence structure theory and *Tata Bahasa Jawa Mutakhir*⁴² book for the Javanese complex sentence structure theory.

From the English Sentence Analysis book, the researcher found there are three types of English complex sentence structure, there are: 1. Dependent clause as adverbial; 2. Dependent clause as a part of sentence constituent; and 3. Dependent clause as the subject, object, and subject complement or attributes.

From the *Tata Bahasa Jawa Mutakhir* book, the researcher found there are two main types of Javanese complex sentence, which are: 1. Syntactic – structural relationship that divided into 3 types there are a. Dependent clause is part of main clause (divided into three types, there are *kalimat majemuk bertingkat 1*, *kalimat majemuk bertingkat 2*, and *kalimat bersusun atau berjurai*), b. Complex sentence

⁴¹Marjolijn Verspoor and Kim Sauter, *English Sentence Analysis: An Introductory Course*. (Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2000).

⁴²Wedhawati et al, *Tata Bahasa Jawa Mutakhir (Edisi Revisi)*. (Jakarta : Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2006).

with the subordinative conjunction can be moved, and c. Complex sentence that have *acuan kataforis* (pronoun references to noun). And the second main types is syntactic - semantic relationship, which divided into three subtypes there are a. The dependent clause contains an explanation or secondary information of the main clause., b. The dependent clause can be replaced with other word that refers the same discussion, and c. Based on the subordinate conjunction and the meaning of each clause.

Before discussing about the type of complex sentence of each sentence, here the list of English and Javanese complex sentence.

Table 3.1 English and Javanese complex sentence

No.	English complex sentence	Javanese complex sentence
1.	After arriving in Lebak Bulus Terminal, you have a lot of options to reach your final destination. (p. 5)	Menawi Ibuk sampun sayah, mangga sare rumiyin! (p. 5)
2.	Just let me know if you need my help. (p. 5)	Yen ibuku ngajari muride aku ndeleng, ngrusuhi, lan tiru-tiru. (p. 7)
3.	I didn't know that she was that old. (p. 6)	Ya, aku ki kepengin kaya awakmu sing singset kuwi lo! (p. 8)
4.	There are 6 must have experiences that you should do if you visit Seattle where city and nature come	Mangke ta kisanak, leres menawi menika pendhapi agungkadipaten Bojonegoro. (p. 11)

	together. (p. 17)	
5.	If you visit this city, you should explore the Space Needle and Pacific Science center. (p. 17)	Ana wigati apa dene nganti tumeking Bojonegoro? (p. 11)
6.	Watch the world's most sophisticated aircraft be built before your eyes at the Boeing factory in Mukilteo. (p. 19)	Menawi pancen menika karampunganipun, kepareng kula medal pasilan. (p. 11)
7.	This factory has a mission to create change in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where it has 300.000 square miles of farmable land ... (p. 20)	Ngertenana, yen ta cethane Kangmbok Retna Kumala bakal didhaupake karo kakangku, Wiratmaya. (p. 12)
8.	If you want to pass the exam, you have study harder. (p. 24)	Malah wis ditetepake yen ta dina dhauping penganten nuju dina Anggara Kasih. (p. 12)
9.	A caption, also known as a cutline, is a text that appears below an image. (p. 34)	Kekarepanmu bisa klakon yen wis bisa nyempal bau kanankeringku. (p. 12)
10.	My current position, managing the local branch of a national shoe retailer, has provided the	Mak Gi, wong wadon sing umure wis panglong kuwi ngenteni anak-anakekanthi sabar, sinambi lempit-

	<p>opportunity to work under a high-pressure, team environment, where it is essential to be able to work closely with my colleagues in order to meet sales deadlines. (p. 34)</p>	<p>lempit sandhangan kang mentas dipulung sakamemehan. (p. 20)</p>
11.	<p>I believe that my strong technical experience and education will make me a very competitive candidate for this position. (p. 57)</p>	<p>”Enak tenan.....peh, yen bendina ngene iki....” grenenge Pinah sinambi nglendhet wit trembesi. (p. 21)</p>
12.	<p>As requested, I am enclosing a completed job application, my certification, my resume and three references. (p. 57)</p>	<p>Kanthi mesam-mesem Pinah nampani njur genti mblesekake ing sak roke. (p. 21)</p>
13.	<p>If you think you have the confidence and the capability in you, then you are more than welcome to apply. (p. 58)</p>	<p>Ya, gak pa-pa ta njajan, yen pengin gak duwe celengan” kandhane Pinah. (p. 21)</p>
14.	<p>Since 1981, the Humber Bridge in England has been the world’s longest-span (1,410 meters) bridge. (p. 64)</p>	<p>”Jane ya puingin njajan, kaya bocah-bocah kae” omongane Parmin sajak oradirewes Pinah. (p. 21)</p>
15.	<p>Tenants must obey certain regulations when living in an</p>	<p>Sawuse ngulungake dhuwite menyang make ing mburi gubug,</p>

	apartment, which is far different from living in a landed-house,” Fendhi Ibhindar said. (p. 68)	Pinah ugaenggal-enggal nututi Parmin. (p. 21)
16.	This is important, especially for a family that has a young child. (p. 68)	Sawetara ing njaba gubug Ika karo Desi sing mentas mulih ngamen rumangsa bungah amarga ngamene oleh akeh. (p. 21)
17.	Most of Jakarta’s residents are more accustomed to living in a landed house and when they live in an apartment, many are not ready for apartment-living habits and regulations. (p. 68)	Anggone ngetung dhuwit sinambi tetembangan. (p. 21)
18.	He said that an owner of apartment should also consider aspects of designing and building materials that are safe for children. (p. 68)	Ora sranta Desi metu nggawa piringe langsung nyaut gerih ing piringe Parmin karo mbengok, ”Enak tenan!” (p. 22)
19.	During their visit to the agency’s office, the parents expressed their dissatisfaction with the online system, which according to them was disorganized and made it difficult for them to register their	Parmin mbengok karo nangis nyawang iwak e disaut Desi. (p. 22)

	children forenrollment in public schools. (p. 84)	
20.	Riki Setyanto, one of the parents, said that he had registered his daughter for enrollment at state vocational high school SMKN 47 Jakarta, but she then got rejected due to the minimum height policy applied by the state-run school. (p. 84)	Ika lan Pinah nuturi Desi amarga welas nyawang Parmin. Sing dituturi malah nyingkrih. (p. 22)
21.	However, he added, his daughter was also turned down after she registered at a different school because her name was still listed for SMKN 47 Jakarta. (p. 84)	Emak seneng ndeleng kowe sregep nyambut gawe, kaya – kaya sesuk ora bakal mati. (p. 22)
22.	First, my daughter was rejected because of her height, and now due to technical issues, she can't register at any school. I just want to get her into a good school," he said, adding that he hoped the agency could solve the problems as soon as possible. (p. 84)	Amarga kringete dhewe mono lebih seger tinimbang nyecep kringete wong liya. (p. 22)

23.	Nuraisyah Paransa, another parent, also said that she was unable to register her son at any state-run high school due to similar technical problems. (p. 84)	Ngrumangsani luput kuwi luwih penting tinimbang mung ngajak salaman wae! (p. 23)
24.	She said that her son was initially accepted at East Jakarta public school through public admission phase. (p. 84)	“Ora usah mewek nangis terus... mesema... amarga mesem iku nuwuhake rasa ayem tentrem, ngguyu bisa nuwuhake bagya mulya!” (p. 23)
25.	But the second school rejected him because he had been accepted through the public admission phase. (p. 84)	Kanthi kebak rasa syukur padha brangkangan njumputi upa kang kececeran ing jogan. (p. 23)
26.	Since my son did not re-register at the first school, now he isn't registered anywhere,” she said. (p. 84)	Mripate cilingan kaya nggoleki barang ilang. Lagake pethitha-pethithi kaya njejegake adil tenan. (p. 23)
27.	This year's student admission system has three phases: public admission, where students vie for seats with other students throughout the country; local admission, where	Ora-orane kita bakal mati mung krana kedadean iki. (p. 23)

	students compete with others in the same province; and third admission, where students who did not get accepted during first and second admission resubmit their applications. (p. 85)	
28.	Lasro Marbun, head of the Jakarta Education Agency, said that anyone who did not re-register in the public admission phase and was unable to register during local admission or third admission, could register their children at private schools. (p. 85)	Dakkira kita isih bisa urip, kanthi ati kang sabar. (p. 23)
29.	However, Rida Afrida, who wanted to register her son at state junior high school SMP 194, did not agree with that idea. (p. 85)	Ananging mbuh kanthi cara piye, sing nyata saiki jenenge Bandhot malih dadi dawa yaiku DR. Bandhot, MM, M.Si. (p. 40)
30.	I cannot pay for a private school, if he thinks that is a good alternative for us, he should just give us the money to pay for those schools. (p. 85)	Kanthi kedhok nindakake studi bandhing, asu belang kalung wang iku blanja lan seneng-seneng ing Singapura. (p. 40)
31.	Meanwhile, acting Jakarta governor	Mak gragap, murid iku kaget jalaran

	Basuki Tjahaja Purnama said that the parents should be patient and not panic.(p. 85)	ora nyangka yen pak guru bakalngendika mengkonono. (p. 41)
32.	The Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, which opened in Surabaya Tuesday, is being attended by 300 participants from nearly 40 Asia and Pacific countries. (p. 100)	Supaya bisa nyawang menjaba kanthi cetha, bocah loro mau anggone numpak angkot saka terminal Bungurasih milih lungguh cedhak lawang. (p. 51)
33.	The city was chosen to host the event because of its success in managing municipal waste through the 3Rs, Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. (p. 100)	Yen ora kepengin duwe urusan karo jaksa, mula aja nglangar hukum. (p. 51)
34.	When I was the head of Sanitation and Parks, it was 2,300 cubic meters per day. (p. 100)	Kaya ngono nasibe Kangsa, mantan bupati kang kudu urusan karo jaksa, jalaran kasus korupsi. (p. 51)
35.	So you can see the reduction, which goes to composting center, also in the community, and waste management centers. (p. 100)	Mangka yen ndeleng bocahe ki rak ya . . . alus, lomah-lameh, kaya ora duwe maksud apa-apa. (p. 67)
36.	The school does not only teach about the environment but also	Kuwi wis dadi tata cara, malah yen penganggon kuwi kokenggo, kuwi

	introduces environmental friendly practices, such as the eco school program where they bring their own plates and cups to reduce plastic waste. (p. 100)	tege se kowe ngatonake katresnanmu. (p. 69)
37.	The males have hemipenal bulges below the vent whereas females do not. (p. 123)	Lajeng kadospundi anggen kula saged damel amrih katresnan menikalanggeng sedaya? (p. 70)
38.	If you see major drama/fighting, separate the pair.(p. 123)	Yen kowe ora seneng nyimpen, aku sing nyimpen. (p. 70)
39.	If one male and one female, you can reintroduce them again later. (p. 123)	Ngaten inggih, Den Andri, keng tante namung meling, ditampa lan diwaca kaya dene maca layange tantene dhewe. (p. 71)
40.	If you want girls, set the incubation temperature 80 to 85 degrees; if you want males, set the temperature 90 to 95 degrees, and if you want a mix, set the temperature in the middle! (p. 124)	Inggih namung menika wau welinganipun menawi panjenengan nampi seratmenika amrih dipunanggep kados dene maos seratipun ingkeng tantepiyambak! (p. 72)
41.	Start by getting them used to hopping into an empty tub and just spending time there while you	Nanging So Kamin lan bakul-bakul sing digurak iku padha ora weruh yen atine para petugas iku sejatine

	give them treats or toys, and work your way up to adding warm (not hot) water. (p. 126)	perih dene kepeksa nindakake ayahan kasar.(p. 80)
42.	For example, if you have a dog bathtub or a specific area where you bathe your dog, get them to come to you there and offer a treat every time they obey until they come even without a treat. (p. 126)	Yen pancen isih ana nayaka praja sing wani nerak marang tatanan, sira sing dakparingi panguasa, paringana pidana marang nayaka praja iku. (p. 103)
43.	If your dog will let you do it, stuff cotton balls into his ears; if not, simply do your best to avoid spraying water into them. (p. 126)	Menawi kepareng, kula badhe caos atur...ananging mbok menawi atur kula menika mboten mranani dhateng penggalih Panjenengan. (p. 104)
44.	If you have a puppy, start bathing her as soon as possible. (p. 127)	Ya akeh ta ndhuk, bocah ayu tur manis kaya awakmu ikumesthi akeh sing ngarepna! (p. 105)
45.	She'll be less opposed to the experience when she's younger because she won't have any negative associations toward it. (p. 127)	Menawi kula taksih enem kula inggih purun kok njenengan pendhet mantu. (p. 105)
46.	One way to make a bath even more	Kula mbukak slambu, ing mriku

	unpleasant for your dog is to pick a shampoo that causes them to scratch or dries their skin out. (p. 127)	ketingal Sultan Hadiwijaya sare kanthi kemulan jarit sutra. (p. 106)
47.	Many people swear by dog blow dryers, but the noise and feel is definitely something that you have to get him used to. (p. 127)	Menawi kasandhingaken kadosdene timun mengsah duren,...Soreng menika timun... Hadiwijaya durenipun. (p. 107)
48.	If you are going to do this, use one of the more absorbent dog towels that can be found at most pet stores. (p. 127)	Ngapunten kula ngantuk awit saben dalu tansah wungon. (p. 108)
49.	By making pleasant associations with bath time and remaining calm and assertive while you are washing your dog, you can make it another opportunity for bonding and to share affection.(p. 128)	Supaya ora kedisikan Hadiwijaya sesuk ndang siagakno jaran tungganganku. (p. 109)
50.	If you saturate the full image, the foreground may come out oversaturated or viceversa, so you want to isolate one or the other. (p. 139)	Ndang balio menyang Hadiwijaya sawise tumeka saka kadhipaten Bojonegoro. (p. 109)

After that the researcher will identify the complex sentence structure in a table.

Table 3. 2 The Identification of English Complex Sentence Structure

No.	English Complex Sentence	Conjunctions	Types of English Complex Sentence Structure
1.	<u>After</u> arriving in Lebak Bulus Terminal, you have a lot of options to reach your final destination. (p. 5)	after	as adverb
2.	Just let me know <u>if</u> you need my help. (p. 5)	if	As direct object
3.	I didn't know <u>that</u> she was that old. (p. 6)	that	As adverb
4.	<u>There</u> are 6 must have experiences <u>that</u> you should do <u>if</u> you visit Seattle <u>where</u> city and nature come together. (p. 17)	- there	Dependent clause as subject
		- that	Direct object
		-if	As object
		- where	Noun modifiers
5.	<u>If</u> you visit this city, you should explore the Space Needle and Pacific Science center. (p. 17)	if	As adverb

6.	Watch the world's most sophisticated aircraft be built <u>before</u> your eyes at the Boeing factory in Mukilteo. (p. 19)	before	As adverb
7.	This factory has a mission to create change in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) <u>where</u> it has 300.000 square miles of farmable land (p. 20)	where	Modifiers (relative adverb)
8.	<u>If</u> you want to pass the exam, you have study harder. (p. 24)	if	As adverb
9.	A caption, also known as a cutline, is a text <u>that</u> appears below an image. (p. 34)	That	As adverb
10.	My current position, managing the local branch of a national shoe retailer, has provided the opportunity to work under a high-pressure,team environment, <u>where</u> it is essential to be able to work closely with my colleagues in order to meet sales deadlines.	where	Adverb

	(p. 34)		
11.	I believe <u>that</u> my strong technical experience and education will make me a very competitive candidate for this position. (p. 57)	that	Adverb
12.	<u>As</u> requested, I am enclosing a completed job application, my certification, my resume and three references. (p. 57)	as	As adverb
13.	<u>If</u> you think you have the confidence and the capability in you, then you are more than welcome to apply. (p. 58)	if	Direct object
14.	<u>Since</u> 1981, the Humber Bridge in England has been the world's longest-span (1,410 meters) bridge. (p. 64)	since	As adverb
15.	Tenants must obey certain regulations <u>when</u> living in an apartment, <u>which</u> is far different from living in a landed-house," Fendhi Ibhindar said. (p. 68)	- when	As adverb
		- which	Noun modifier (sentence constituent)

16.	This is important, especially for a family <u>that</u> has a young child. (p. 68)	that	Noun modifier (sentence constituent)
17.	Most of Jakarta's residents are more accustomed to living in a landed house and <u>when</u> they live in an apartment, many are not ready for apartment-living habits and regulations. (p. 68)	when	Subject attribute
18.	He said <u>that</u> an owner of apartment should also consider aspects of designing and building materials <u>that</u> are safe for children. (p. 68)	- That - that	- subject attribute - noun modifier (of building materials)
19.	During their visit to the agency's office, the parents expressed their dissatisfaction with the online system, <u>which</u> according to them was disorganized and made it difficult for them to register their children for enrollment in public schools. (p. 84)	Which	Noun modifier (of online system)

20.	Riki Setyanto, one of the parents, said <u>that</u> he had registered his daughter for enrollment at state vocational high school SMKN 47 Jakarta, but she then got rejected due to the minimum height policy applied by the state-run school. (p. 84)	That	Direct object
21.	However, he added, his daughter was also turned down <u>after</u> she registered at a different school <u>because</u> her name was still listed for SMKN 47 Jakarta. (p. 84)	- after - because	-object - adverb
22.	First, my daughter was rejected <u>because</u> of her height, and now due to technical issues, she can't register at any school. (p. 84)	Because	- adverb
23.	Nuraisyah Paransa, another parent, also said <u>that</u> she was unable to register her son at any state-run high school due to similar technical problems. (p.	That	Direct object

	84)		
24.	She said <u>that</u> her son was initially accepted at East Jakarta public school through public admission phase. (p. 84)	That	Adverb
25.	But the second school rejected him <u>because</u> he had been accepted through the public admission phase. (p. 84)	Because	Adverb
26.	<u>Since</u> my son did not re-register at the first school, now he isn't registered anywhere," she said. (p. 84)	Since	Adverb
27.	This year's student admission system has three phases: public admission, <u>where</u> students vie for seats with other students throughout the country; local admission, <u>where</u> students compete with others in the same province; and third admission, <u>where</u> students who did not get accepted during first and second	Where	Subject attribute/ complement

	admission resubmit their applications. (p. 85)		
28.	Lasro Marbun, head of the Jakarta Education Agency, said <u>that</u> anyone who did not re-register in the public admission phase and was unable to register during local admission or third admission, could register their children at private schools. (p. 85)	That	Verb complement
29.	However, Rida Afrida, <u>who</u> wanted to register her son at state junior high school SMP 194, did not agree with that idea. (p. 85)	Who	Noun modifier (sentence constituent)
30.	I cannot pay for a private school, <u>if</u> he thinks <u>that</u> is a good alternative for us, he should just give us the money to pay for those schools. (p. 85)	- if - that	Adverb of "he should just....."
31.	Meanwhile, acting Jakarta governor Basuki Tjahaja	That	Subject attribute (complemem

	Purnama said <u>that</u> the parents should be patient and not panic.(p. 85)		
32.	The Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, <u>which</u> opened in Surabaya Tuesday, is being attended by 300 participants from nearly 40 Asia and Pacific countries. (p. 100)	Which	Noun modifier
33.	The city was chosen to host the event <u>because</u> of its success in managing municipalwaste through the 3Rs,Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. (p. 100)	Because	Adverb
34.	<u>When</u> I was the head of Sanitation and Parks, it was 2,300 cubic meters per day. (p. 100)	When	Adverb
35.	So you cansee the reduction, <u>which</u> goes to composting center, also in the community, and waste management centers. (p. 100)	Which	Noun modifier of " the reduction"

36.	The school does not only teach about the environment but also introduces environmental friendly practices, such as theeco school program <u>where</u> they bring their own plates and cups to reduce plastic waste. (p. 100)	Where	Direct object
37.	The males have hemipenal bulges below the vent <u>whereas</u> females do not. (p. 123)	Whereas	Adverb
38.	<u>If</u> you see major drama/fighting, separate the pair.(p. 123)	If	Adverb
39.	<u>If</u> one male and one female, you can reintroduce them again later. (p. 123)	If	Adverb
40.	<u>If</u> you want girls, set the incubation temperature 80 to 85 degrees; <u>if</u> you want males, set the temperature 90 to 95 degrees, and <u>if</u> you wanta mix, set the temperature in the middle! (p. 124)	If	Adverb

41.	Start by getting them used to hopping into an empty tub and just spending time there <u>while</u> you give them treats or toys, and work your way up to adding warm (not hot) water. (p. 126)	While	Adverb
42.	For example, <u>if</u> you have a dog bathtub or a specific area where you bathe your dog, get them to come to you there and offer a treat every time they obey until they come even without a treat. (p. 126)	If	- dependent clause as subject - noun modifier (bathub or spesific area)
43.	<u>If</u> your dog will let you do it, stuff cotton balls into his ears; <u>if</u> not, simply do your best to avoid spraying water into them. (p. 126)	If	Adverb
44.	<u>If</u> you have a puppy, start bathing her as soon as possible. (p. 127)	If	Adverb
45.	She'll be less opposed to the experience <u>when</u> she's younger	- when -because	- object complement -adverb

	<u>because</u> she won't have any negative associations toward it. (p. 127)		
46.	One way to make a bath even more unpleasant for your dog is to pick a shampoo <u>that</u> causes them to scratch or dries their skin out. (p. 127)	- that	- noun modifier
47.	Many people swear by dog blow dryers, but the noise and feel is definitely something <u>that</u> you have to get him used to. (p. 127)	That	- noun modifier
48.	<u>If</u> you are going to do this, use one of the more absorbent dog towels <u>that</u> can be found at most pet stores. (p. 127)	If	- Adverb - object complement
49.	By making pleasant associations with bath time and remaining calm and assertive <u>while</u> you are washing your dog, you can make it another opportunity for bonding and to share affection.(p. 128)	While	Adverb

50.	<u>If</u> you saturate the full image, the foreground may come out oversaturated or viceversa, so you want to isolate one or the other. (p. 139)	If	Adverb
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Based on the data above, the researcher found all of the three types of the English complex sentence structure, there are 1. Dependent clause as adverb, 2. Dependent clause as part of sentence constituent, and 3. Dependent clause as the subject, object, and subject or object complement or attributes. Each of types of the English complex sentence will explain below with the sentence or the data.

a. Dependent clause as adverb

Dependent clause as adverb is the dependent clause explain the main clause. The main clause can be stand alone but the dependent clause can not. For example sentence number

1. After arriving in Lebak Bulus terminal, you have a lot of options to reach your final destination.

The sub-conjunction after here act as the adverb of the main clause that give another explanation of the main clause. The dependent clause here is the answer of where you have a lot of options to reach the final destination. The dependent clause can be move to behind the independent clause or main clause.

The other sentence that include in this type are

3. I didn't know that she was that old. (p. 6)
5. If you visit this city, you should explore the Space Needle and Pacific Science center. (p. 17)
6. Watch the world's most sophisticated aircraft be built before your eyes at the Boeing factory in Mukilteo. (p. 19)
8. If you want to pass the exam, you have study harder. (p. 24)
9. A caption, also known as a cutline, is a text that appears below an image. (p. 34)
10. My current position, managing the local branch of a national shoe retailer, has provided the opportunity to work under a high-pressure, team environment, where it is essential to be able to work closely with my colleagues in order to meet sales deadlines. (p. 34)
11. I believe that my strong technical experience and education will make me a very competitive candidate for this position. (p. 57)
12. As requested, I am enclosing a completed job application, my certification, my resume and three references. (p. 57)
14. Since 1981, the Humber Bridge in England has been the world's longest-span (1,410 meters) bridge. (p. 64)
15. Tenants must obey certain regulations when living in an apartment, which is far different from living in a landed-house," Fendhi Ibhindar said. (p. 68)

21. However, he added, his daughter was also turned down after she registered at a different school because her name was still listed for SMKN 47 Jakarta. (p. 84)

22. First, my daughter was rejected because of her height, and now due to technical issues, she can't register at any school. I just want to get her into a good school," he said, adding that he hoped the agency could solve the problems as soon as possible. (p. 84)

24. She said that her son was initially accepted at East Jakarta public school through public admission phase. (p. 84)

25. But the second school rejected him because he had been accepted through the public admission phase. (p. 84)

26. Since my son did not re-register at the first school, now he isn't registered anywhere," she said. (p. 84)

30. I cannot pay for a private school, if he thinks that is a good alternative for us, he should just give us the money to pay for those schools. (p. 85)

33. The city was chosen to host the event because of its success in managing municipal waste through the 3Rs, Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. (p. 100)

34. When I was the head of Sanitation and Parks, it was 2,300 cubic meters per day. (p. 100)

37. The males have hemipenal bulges below the vent whereas females do not. (p. 123)

38. If you see major drama/fighting, separate the pair.(p. 123)
39. If one male and one female, you can reintroduce them again later. (p. 123)
40. If you want girls, set the incubation temperature 80 to 85 degrees; if you want males, set the temperature 90 to 95 degrees, and if you want a mix, set the temperature in the middle! (p. 124)
41. Start by getting them used to hopping into an empty tub and justspending time there while you give them treats or toys, and workyour way up to adding warm (not hot) water. (p. 126)
43. If your dog will let you do it, stuff cotton balls into his ears; if not, simply do your best to avoid spraying water into them. (p. 126)
44. If you have a puppy, startbathing her as soon as possible. (p. 127)
45. She'll be less opposed to the experience when she's younger because she won't have any negative associations toward it. (p. 127)
48. If you are going to do this, use one of the more absorbent dog towels that can be found at most pet stores. (p. 127)
49. By making pleasant associations with bath time and remaining calm and assertive while you are washing your dog, you can make it another opportunity for bonding and to share affection.(p. 128)
50. If you saturate the full image, the foreground may come out oversaturated or viceversa, so you want to isolate one or the other. (p. 139)

b. Dependent clause as Direct object

Dependent clause as direct object it can be the part of sentence constituent or originally a subordinator.⁴³ The researcher found six sentence that include in this type. There are

2. Just let me know if you need my help. (p. 5).

For example in this sentence the subordinator if is constituent to the main clause they introduce.

These are the sentence with same explanation.

4. There are 6 must have experiences that you should do if you visit Seattle where city and nature come together. (p. 17)

13. If you think you have the confidence and the capability in you, then you are more than welcome to apply. (p. 58)

20. Riki Setyanto, one of the parents, said that he had registered his daughter for enrollment at state vocational high school SMKN 47 Jakarta, but she then got rejected due to the minimum height policy applied by the state-run school. (p. 84)

23. Nuraisyah Paransa, another parent, also said that she was unable to register her son at any state-run high school due to similar technical problems. (p. 84)

36. The school does not only teach about the environment but also introduces environmental friendly practices, such as the eco school

⁴³ Marojylin vaspoor, 104.

program where they bring their own plates and cups to reduce plastic waste. (p. 100)

c. Dependent clause as subject

In this type, the main clause is build by two dependent clause. So, in this type are sentence that build from two dependent clause and one of the dependent clause is act as subject of the sentence.

4. There are 6 must have experiences that you should do if you visit Seattle where city and nature come together. (p. 17)

42. For example, if you have a dog bathtub or a specific area where you bathe your dog, get them to come to you there and offer a treat every time they obey until they come even without a treat. (p. 126)

The subordinator there and if is act as subject of the sentence.

d. Dependent clause as object

Same with the explanation of dependent clause functioning as subject, this type is one of the dependent clause functioning as object. As we can see these sentence below.

4. There are 6 must have experiences that you should do if you visit Seattle where city and nature come together. (p. 17)

Start from if you visit Seattle, this dependent clause is as an object of the sentence.

21. However, he added, his daughter was also turned down after she registered at a different school because her name was still listed for SMKN 47 Jakarta. (p. 84)

The dependent clause that start from subordinator after is act as an object of “turned down”.

e. Dependent clause as noun modifier

This type of dependent clause also called as relative clause. Noun modifier is a clause that modify the noun, the subordinator or the dependent clause come after the main clause. These are the sentence that include in this type.

4. There are 6 must have experiences that you should do if you visit Seattle where city and nature come together. (p. 17) The subordinator that comes after the word Seattle and the dependent clause is act as the noun modifier (the clause where city and nature come together is refers to Seattle).

Here are the sentence that have same explanation.

7. This factory has a mission to create change in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where it has 300.000 square miles of farmable land (p. 20)

15. Tenants must obey certain regulations when living in an apartment, which is far different from living in a landed-house,” Fendhi Ibhindar said. (p. 68)

16. This is important, especially for a family that has a young child.
(p. 68)

18. He said that an owner of apartment should also consider aspects of designing and building materials that are safe for children. (p. 68)

19. During their visit to the agency's office, the parents expressed their dissatisfaction with the online system, which according to them was disorganized and made it difficult for them to register their children forenrollment in public schools. (p. 84)

29. However, Rida Afrida, who wanted to register her son at state junior high school SMP 194, did not agree with that idea. (p. 85)

32. The Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, which opened in Surabaya Tuesday, is being attended by 300 participants from nearly 40 Asia and Pacific countries. (p. 100)

35. So you can see the reduction, which goes to composting center, also in the community, and waste management centers. (p. 100)

42. For example, if you have a dog bathtub or a specific area where you bathe your dog, get them to come to you there and offer a treat every time they obey until they come even without a treat. (p. 126)

46. One way to make a bath even more unpleasant for your dog is to pick a shampoo that causes them to scratch or dries their skin out. (p. 127)

47. Many people swear by dog blow dryers, but the noise and feel is definitely something that you have to get him used to. (p. 127)

f. Dependent clause as subject attribute

This type is same with dependent clause as subject and object, but in this case the one of the dependent clause is functioning as subject attribute. Subject attribute is any part of speech that modifies the noun after subject, it can be an adjective, an article, pronoun, a participle, an infinite or a phrase. These are the sentence that have dependent clause as subject attribute.

17. Most of Jakarta's residents are more accustomed to living in a landed house and when they live in an apartment, many are not ready for apartment-living habits and regulations. (p. 68)

The subordinator when is starting the dependent clause that functioning as subject attribute that moodifies the subject (they).

These are complex sentence in the same type

18. He said that an owner of apartment should also consider aspects of designing and building materials that are safe for children. (p. 68)

19. During their visit to the agency's office, the parents expressed their dissatisfaction with the online system, which according to them was disorganized and made it difficult for them to register their children forenrollment in public schools. (p. 84)

27. This year's student admission system has three phases: public admission, where students vie for seats with other students throughout the country; local admission, where students compete with others in the same province; and third admission, where

students who did not get accepted during first and second admission resubmit their applications. (p. 85)

31. Meanwhile, acting Jakarta governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama said that the parents should be patient and not panic.(p. 85)

g. Dependent clause as object attribute

Same with dependent clause as subject, object, and subject attribute, dependent clause as object attribute is dependent clause that modifies the object. Such as these sentence below.

45. She'll be less opposed to the experience when she's younger because she won't have any negative associations toward it. (p. 127)

The subordinator when is starting the dependent clause functioning as object attribute that modifies the object which is the experience.

48. If you are going to do this, use one of the more absorbent dog towels that can be found at most pet stores. (p. 127)

The dependent clause, start from the subordinator that is the object attribute of "towels".

Next is the identification of Javanese complex sentence structure that will be presented in the table.

Table 3.3 The Identification of Javanese Complex Sentence Structure

No.	Javanese Complex Sentence	Conjunctions	Types of Javanese Complex Sentence Structure
1.	<u>Menawi</u> Ibuk sampun sayah, mangga sare rumiyin! (p. 5)	Menawi	- Adverb - the sub. conjunction can be moved (syntactic- structural)
2.	<u>Yen</u> ibuku ngajari muride aku ndeleng, ngrusuhi, lan tiru-tiru. (p. 7)	Yen	- adverb - the sub. conjunction can be moved (syntactic structural)
3.	Ya, aku ki kepingin <u>kaya</u> awakmu sing singset kuwi lo! (p. 8)	Kaya	-Syntactic semantic (Show similarities) - object (dependent clause part of independent clause)
4.	Mangke ta kisanak, leres <u>menawi</u> menika pendhapi agung kadipaten Bojonegoro. (p. 11)	Menawi	Syntactic – semantic relationship (complementary word)
5.	Ana wigati apa dene <u>nganti</u>	Nganti	Syntactic- semantic

	tumeka ing Bojonegoro? (p. 11)		relationship (showing an effect)
6.	<u>Menawi</u> pancen menika karampunganipun, kepareng kula medal pasilan. (p. 11)	Menawi	- syntactic- structural (dependent clause part of main clauses) - the position of sub. conjunction can be moved - syntactic - semantic (complementary word)
7.	Ngertenana, <u>yen</u> ta cethane Kangmbok Retna Kumala bakal didhaupake karo kakangku, Wiratmaya. (p. 12)	Yen	- syntactic- semantic (complementary word)
8.	Malah wis ditetepake <u>yen</u> ta dina dhauping penganten nuju dina Anggara Kasih. (p. 12)	Yen	- complementary word
9.	Kekarepanmu bisa klakon <u>yen</u> wis bisa nyempal bau kanan keringku. (p. 12)	Yen	- Syntactic - structural (<i>ukara camboran susun 1</i> , independent and dependent clause in same position) - syntactic - semantic

			(show a requirement)
10.	Mak Gi, wong wadon sing umure wis panglong kuwi ngenteni anak-anakekanthi sabar, <u>sinambi</u> lempit-lempit sandhangan kang mentas dipulung sakamemehan. (p. 20)	Sinambi	- semantic relationship (explain a manner)
11.	”Enak tenan.....peh, yen bendina ngene iki....” grenenge Pinah <u>sinambi</u> nglendhet wit trembesi. (p. 21)	Sinambi	Semantic relationship (the dependent clause show or explain the condition of the subject or show a manner of what activity the subject do)
12.	<u>Kanthi</u> mesam-mesem Pinah nampani njur genti mblesekake ing sak roke. (p. 21)	Kanthi	Semantic relationship (the dependent clause show or explain the condition of the subject or show a manner of what activity the subject do)
13.	Ya, gak pa-pa ta njajan, <u>yen</u> pengen gak duwe celengan”	Yen	- structural relationship (<i>ukara camboran</i>)

	kandhane Pinah. (p. 21)		<i>susun 1)</i> - semantically it means a requirement
14.	"Jane ya puingin njajan, <u>kaya</u> bocah-bocah kae" omongane Parmin sajak oradirewes Pinah. (p. 21)	Kaya	- semantically show a similarities
15.	<u>Sawuse</u> ngulungake dhuwite menyang make ing mburi gubug, Pinah ugaenggal-enggal nututi Parmin. (p. 21)	Sawuse	- syntactic - semantic relationship (the dependent clause contains an explanation of the main clause) - the sub. conjunction expresses time relationship - syntactic - structural (the dependent clause is the part of main clause as adverb)
16.	Sawetara ing njaba gubug Ika karo Desi sing mentas mulih ngamen rumangsa bungah <u>amarga</u> ngamene oleh akeh. (p.	Amarga	- syntactic-structural relationship (the dependent clause is the part of main clause as

	21)		adverb) - semantically the dependent clause expresses a cause relationship
17.	Anggone ngetung dhuwit <u>sinambi</u> tetembangan. (p. 21)	Sinambi	- in structural relationship the dependent clause as adverb - semantically the sub. conjunction expresses adverb of manner
18.	Ora sranta Desi metu nggawa piringe langsung nyaut gerih ing piringe Parmin <u>karo</u> mbengok, "Enak tenan!" (p. 22)	Karo	- in structural relationship the dependent clause is part of main clause as complement - semantically the word "karo" express a manner
19.	Parmin mbengok <u>karo</u> nangis. (p. 22)	Karo	- in structural relationship the dependent clause is

			<p>part of main clause</p> <p>(<i>ukara camboran susun 1</i>) as complement</p> <p>- semantically the sub. conjunction express a reason</p>
20.	<p>Ika lan Pinah nuturi Desi <u>amarga</u> welas nyawang Parmin. Sing dituturi malah nyingkrih. (p. 22)</p>	Amarga	<p>- in structural relationship the dependent clause is part of main clause</p> <p>(<i>ukara camboran susun 1</i>) as complement</p> <p>- semantically the sub. conjunction express a reason</p>
21.	<p>Emak seneng ndeleng kowe sregep nyambut gawe, <u>kaya – kaya</u> sesuk ora bakal mati. (p. 22)</p>	Kaya-kaya	<p>- in structural relationship the dependent clause is the part of main clause as complement (<i>ukara camboran susun 1</i>)</p>

			- semantically it shows comparison, it same with the word "like" in English.
22.	<u>Amarga</u> kringete dhewe mono lebih seger <u>tinimbang</u> nyecep kringete wong liya. (p. 22)	- amarga - Tinimbang	- in structural relationship this is <i>ukara camboran susun 2</i> because it has 2 dependent clause (it looks like not a complete sentence because it refers with the sentence before it) - the word <i>amarga</i> semantically express a reason while the word <i>tinimbang</i> express a comparison
23.	Ngrumangsani luput kuwi luwih penting <u>tinimbang</u> mung ngajak salaman wae! (p. 23)	Tinimbang	- in structural relationship it is <i>ukara camboran susun 1</i> (the dependent clause part of the main clause as

			<p>complement)</p> <p>- semantically the sub. conjunction shows a comparison</p>
24.	<p>“Ora usah mewek nangis terus.... mesema... <u>amarga</u> mesem iku nuwuhake rasa ayem tentrem, ngguyu bisa nuwuhake bagya mulya!” (p. 23)</p>	Amarga	<p>- in structural relationship it is <i>ukara camboran susun 1</i> (the dependent clause part of the main clause as adverb)</p> <p>- semantically the sub. Conjunction shows a reason</p>
25.	<p><u>Kanthi</u> kebak rasa syukur padha brangkangan njumputi upa kang kececeran ing jogan. (p. 23)</p>	Kanthi	<p>- in structural relationship, the dependent clause as adverb of the independent clause</p> <p>- Semantic relationship (the dependent clause show or explain the condition of the subject or show a manner of</p>

			what activity the subject do)
26.	Mripate cilingan <u>kaya</u> nggoleki barang ilang. Lagake pethitha-pethithi <u>kaya</u> njejegake adil tenan. (p. 23)	Kaya	Semantically the subordinate conjunction shows a perumpamaan
27.	Ora-orane kita bakal mati mung <u>krana</u> kedadean iki. (p. 23)	Krana	- in structural relationship, the dependent clause as adverb of the independent clause - Semantic relationship (the dependent clause show or explain the condition of the subject)
28.	Dakkira kita isih bisa urip, <u>kanthi</u> ati kang sabar. (p. 23)	Kanthi	Semantic relationship (the dependent clause show or explain the condition of the subject)
29.	Ananging mbuh <u>kanthi</u> cara piye, sing nyata saiki jenenge	Kanthi	Semantically explain the condition of the

	Bandhot malih dadi dawa yaiku DR. Bandhot, MM, M.Si. (p. 40)		subject or show a manner of what activity the subject do
30.	<u>Kanthi</u> kedhok nindakake studi bandhing, asu belang kalung wang iku blanja lan seneng- seneng ing Singapura. (p. 40)	Kanthi	Semantic relationship (the dependent clause show or explain the condition of the subject)
31.	Mak gragap, murid iku kaget jalaran ora nyangka <u>yen</u> pak guru bakal ngendika mengkonono. (p. 41)	Yen	- in structural relationship the dependent clause explain the independent clause or as adverb - semantically it means a requirement
32.	Supaya bisa nyawang menjaba <u>kanthi</u> cetha, bocah loro mau anggone numpak angkot saka terminal Bungurasih milih lungguh cedhak lawang. (p. 51)	Kanthi	Semantic relationship (the dependent clause show or explain the condition of the subject)
33.	<u>Yen</u> ora kepengin duwe urusan karo jaksa, mula aja nglangar	Yen	- semantically it refers to the sentence before

	hukum. (p. 51)		(sentence number 33) or shows a similarity
34.	<u>Kaya</u> ngono nasibe Kangsa, mantan bupati kang kudu urusan karo jaksa, jalaran kasus korupsi. (p. 51)	Kaya	-semantically the subordinate conjunction expresses a comparison refers to the sentence number 33 - based on the structural relationship, the dependent clause explain the main clause (the dependent clause part of the independent clause)
35.	Mangka yen ndeleng bocahe ki rak ya... alus, lomah-lameh, <u>kaya</u> ora duwe maksud apa-apa. (p. 67)	Kaya	- in structural relationship, the dependent clause explain or complete the sentence before the subordinate conjunction - based on semantic relationship the

			dependent clause is express a positive deegree
36.	Kuwi wis dadi tata cara, malah <u>yen</u> penganggon kuwi kokenggo, kuwi tegese kowe ngatonake katresnanmu. (p. 69)	Yen	In syntactic – semantic relationship it shows a complementary word
37.	Lajeng kadospundi anggen kula saged damel <u>amrih</u> katresnan menika langgeng sedaya? (p. 70)	Amrih	In semantic relationship the subordinate conjunction shows tujuan
38.	<u>Yen</u> kowe ora seneng nyimpen, aku sing nyimpen. (p. 70)	Yen	- in structural relationship, the subordinate clause can be moved after the main clause - semantically it indicates requirement
39.	Ngaten inggih, Den Andri, keng tante namung meling, ditampa lan diwaca <u>kaya</u> dene maca layange tantene dhewe. (p. 71)	Kaya	Semantically the subordinate conjunction indicates positive degree

40.	Inggih namung menika wau welinganipun <u>menawi</u> panjenengan nampi serat menika amrih dipunanggep kados dene maos seratipun ingkeng tante piyambak! (p. 72)	Menawi	The subordinate conjunction shows a complementary sentence.
41.	Nanging So Kamin lan bakul-bakul sing digurak iku padha ora weruh <u>yen</u> atine para petugas iku sejatine perih dene kepeksa nindakake ayahan kasar.(p. 80)	Yen	Semantically the subordinate conjunction shows a complementary word or sentence
42.	<u>Yen</u> pancen isih ana nayaka praja sing wani nerak marang tatanan, sira sing dakparingi panguasa, paringana pidana marang nayaka praja iku. (p. 103)	Yen	The subordinate conjunction semantically indicates requirements
43.	<u>Menawi</u> kepareng, kula badhe caos atur...ananging mbok <u>menawi</u> atur kula menika mboten mranani dhateng penggalih Panjenengan. (p. 104)	Menawi	-Semantically the subordinate conjunction indicates requirements - the dependent clause contains an explanation

			of the independent clause
44.	Ya akeh ta ndhuk, bocah ayu tur manis <u>kaya</u> awakmu iku mesthi akeh sing ngarepna! (p. 105)	Kaya	The subordinate conjunctions indicates to <i>acuan kataforis</i> (syntactic – structural relationship)
45.	<u>Menawi</u> kula taksih enem kula inggih purun kok njenengan pendhet mantu. (p. 105)	Menawi	Semantically the subordinate conjunction indicates requirements
46.	Kula mbukak slambu, ing mriku ketingal Sultan Hadiwijaya sare <u>kanthi</u> kemulan jarit sutra. (p. 106)	Kanthi	- in structural relationship the dependent clause as adverb of the independent clause (part of independent clause) - semantically the subordinate conjunction shows the condition of the subject (kanthi kemulan jarit

			sutra)
47.	<u>Menawi</u> kasandhingaken kadosdene timun mengsah duren,...Soreng menika timun... Hadiwijaya durenipun. (p. 107)	Menawi	The subordinate conjunction semantically indicates requirements
48.	Ngapunten kula ngantuk <u>awit</u> saben dalu tansah wungon. (p. 108)	Awit	- in structural relationship the dependent clause as adverb of the independent clause (part of independent clause) - semantically it shows cause adverb
49.	<u>Supaya</u> ora kedisikan Hadiwijaya sesuk ndang siagakno jaran tungganganku. (p. 109)	Supaya	-Semantically the subordinate conjunction shows a goal or something that the object must do in order to achieve the goal - based on the structural relationship,

			the subordinate conjunction can be move.
50.	Ndang balio menyang Hadiwijaya <u>sawise</u> tumeka saka kadhipaten Bojonegoro. (p. 109)	Sawise	Semantically the subordinate conjunction shows a time

After that, the researcher will explain about the types of the complex sentence based on the data above. There are two main types of Javanese complex sentence that are found in the Javanese book which is syntactic – structural relationship and syntactic – semantic relationship. Each of the main types, it has three subtypes, but not all of the subtypes were found in this research. Based on the observation that have been done before, the researcher found that there were four subtypes of Syntactic – structural relationship and nine subtypes of Syntactic – semantic relationship was found in this research.

a. Syntactic – structural relationship

Is one of the types of complex sentence in Javanese language. This type means the classification based on the structural relationship between the independent clause and the dependent clause. These types have three subtypes, the first is dependent clause is the part of the main clause which is divided into three types again there are 1. complex sentence with one dependent clause (ukara camboran susun 1), 2. Complex sentence with two dependent clause in the same position (ukara camboran susun 2), and 3.

Complex sentence with two dependent clause in different grades or position (ukara camboran susun 3) which is explain briefly in the review of related literature part. The second types is the complex sentence that the subordinate conjunction can be moved or not. The third is the complex sentence that have *acuan kataforis*, this type also explained briefly in the RRL. In this research the researcher found four subtypes of the syntactic – structural relationship there are.

1) Dependent clause is the part of the independent clause (complex sentence with one dependent clause)

This type means that the dependent clause is explain more about the main clause. It can be functioning as adverb, object, or complement. These are the sentence that contains dependent clause as part of the main clause.

1. Rina : Menawi Ibuk sampun sayah, mangga sare rumiyin!
(p. 5) (adverb)

In this sentence, the subordinator menawi start the dependent clause. This clause functioning as adverb or explain why Rina ask her parents to go to sleep. The dependent clause is the answer.

2. Yen ibuku ngajari muride aku ndeleng, ngrusuhi, lan tiru-tiru. (p. 7) (adverb)

3. Ya, aku ki kepengin kaya awakmu sing singset kuwi lo! (p. 8) (object). The dependent clause act as the object of the main clause of the verb (kepengin).

6. Menawi pancen menika karampunganipun, kepareng kula medal pasilan. (p. 11)

9. Kekarepanmu bisa klakon yen wis bisa nyempal bau kanan keringku. (p. 12)

13. Ya, gak pa-pa ta njajan, yen pengin gak duwe celengan” kandhane Pinah. (p. 21)

15. Sawuse ngulungake dhuwite menyang make ing mburi gubug, Pinah uga enggal-enggal nututi Parmin. (p. 21) (adverb)

16. Sawetara ing njaba gubug Ika karo Desi sing mentas mulih ngamen rumangsa bungah amarga ngamene oleh akeh. (p. 21) (adverb)

17. Anggone ngetung dhuwit sinambi tetembangan. (p. 21) (adverb)

18. Ora sranta Desi metu nggawa piringe langsung nyaut gerih ing piringe Parmin karo mbengok, ”Enak tenan!” (p. 22) (complement)

In this sentence, the subordinate conjunction karo that start the dependent clause is functioning as complement of the main clause, the dependent clause can be removed.

19. Parmin mbengok karo nangis. (p. 22) (complement)
20. Ika lan Pinah nuturi Desi amarga welas nyawang Parmin. Sing dituturi malah nyingkrih. (p. 22) complement
21. Emak seneng ndeleng kowe sregep nyambut gawe, kaya – kaya sesuk ora bakal mati. (p. 22) complement
23. Ngrumangsani luput kuwi luwih penting tinimbang mung ngajak salaman wae! (p. 23) complement
24. “Ora usah mewek nangis terus.... mesema... amarga mesem iku nuwuhake rasa ayem tentrem, ngguyu bisa nuwuhake bagya mulya!” (p. 23) adverb
25. Kanthi kebak rasa syukur padha brangkangan njumputi upa kang kececeran ing jogan. (p. 23) adverb
27. Ora-orane kita bakal mati mung krana kedadean iki. (p. 23) adverb
31. Mak gragap, murid iku kaget jalaran ora nyangka yen pak guru bakal ngendika mengkono. (p. 41) adverb
34. Kaya ngono nasibe Kangsa, mantan bupati kang kudu urusan karo jaksa, jalaran kasus korupsi. (p. 51)
35. Mangka yen ndeleng bocahe ki rak ya... alus, lomah-lameh, kaya ora duwe maksud apa-apa. (p. 67) complement
43. Menawi kepareng, kula badhe caos atur...ananging mbok menawi atur kula menika mboten mranani dhateng penggalih Panjenengan. (p. 104)

46. Kula mbukak slambu, ing mriku ketingal Sultan Hadiwijaya sare kanthi kemulan jarit sutra. (p. 106) adverb

48. Ngapunten kula ngantuk awit saben dalu tansah wungon. (p. 108) adverb

2) Complex sentence with two dependent clause in the same position

Same with the first subtypes, but it contains two dependent clause.

22. Amarga kringete dhewe mono lebih seger tinimbang nyecep kringete wong liya. (p. 22) (this sentence have a relation with the sentence number 21)

3) The dependent clause can be moved

It means that if the dependent clause is moved, it still make sense. Like in the sentence below.

1. Menawi Ibuk sampun sayah, mangga sare rumiyin! (p. 5)

If the dependent clause *menawi Ibuk sampun sayah* move after the main clause it still make sense (Mangga sare rumiyin menawi ibuk sampun sayah)

2. Yen ibuku ngajari muride aku ndeleng, ngrusuhi, lan tirtu. (p. 7)

6. Menawi pancen menika karampunganipun, kepareng kula medal pasilan. (p. 11)

38. Yen kowe ora seneng nyimpen, aku sing nyimpen. (p. 70)

49. Supaya ora kedisikan Hadiwijaya sesuk ndang siagakno jaran tungganganku. (p. 109)

4) The dependent clause have *acuan kataforis*

It means that the dependent clause is refers to the noun before the dependent clause. As in the sentence below.

44. Ya akeh ta ndhuk, bocah ayu tur manis kaya awakmu iku mesthi akeh sing ngarepna! (p. 105)

The subordinator kaya that start the dependent clause that is kaya awakmu is refers to the noun bocah.

b. Syntactic – Semantic relationship

The second type of Javanese complex sentence have three subtypes there are 1. The dependent clause contains an explanation or secondary information of the main clause. 2. The dependent clause can be replaced with other word that refers to the same discussion. and 3. Based on the meaning of the subordinate conjunction and the relation of the main and the dependent clause. The researcher just found the first and the third subtypes in this research. Here is the explanation.

1) The dependent clause contains an explanation or secondary information of the main clause

In this type, the dependent clause have the secondary information to complete the main clause. As in these sentence below.

15. Sawuse ngulungake dhuwite menyang make ing mburi gubug, Pinah uga enggal-enggal nututi Parmin. (p. 21)

In this sentence the dependent clause that start with the subordinator sawuse it contains the secondary explanation of why Pinah following Parmin.

Here are the others sentence with same explanation

27. Ora-orane kita bakal mati mung krana kedadean iki. (p. 23)

28. Dakkira kita isih bisa urip, kanthi ati kang sabar. (p. 23)

30. Kanthi kedhok nindakake studi bandhing, asu belang kalung wang iku blanja lan seneng-seneng ing Singapura. (p. 40)

32. Supaya bisa nyawang menjaba kanthi cetha, bocah loro mau anggone numpak angkot saka terminal Bungurasih milih lungguh cedhak lawang. (p. 51)

43. Menawi kepareng, kula badhe caos atur...ananging mbok menawi atur kula menika mboten mranani dhateng penggalih Panjenengan. (p. 104)

46. Kula mbukak slambu, ing mriku ketingal Sultan Hadiwijaya sare kanthi kemulan jarit sutra. (p. 106)

2) One of subtypes of syntactic – semantic relationship is based on the meaning of the subordinate conjunction.

a) Similarities or comparison (positive degree or comparative degree)

This type of dependent clause is based on the meaning of the subordinate clause and the relationship between the main clause and the dependent clause. In this first type, the meaning of subordinate conjunction is to express a similarities or positive degree that refers to the main clause

3. Ya, aku ki kepingin kaya awakmu sing singset kuwi lo!
(p. 8)

In this sentence the dependent clause act as positive degree of the subject aku. It means that aku want to be like the object awakmu.

Here are the others sentence.

14.”Jane ya puingin njajan, kaya bocah-bocah kae”
omongane Parmin sajak ora direwes Pinah. (p. 21)

21. Emak seneng ndeleng kowe sregep nyambut gawe,
kaya – kaya sesuk ora bakal mati. (p. 22)

22. Amarga kringete dhewe mono lebih seger tinimbang nyecep kringete wong liya. (p. 22) (comparison)

The subordinator here means comparison, that compares between kringete dhewe mono lebih seger and nyecep kringete wong liya.

23. Ngrumangsani luput kuwi luwih penting tinimbang mung ngajak salaman wae! (p. 23)

26. Mripate clilingan kaya nggoleki barang ilang. Lagake pethitha-pethithi kaya njejegake adil tenan. (p. 23)

33. Yen ora kepengin duwe urusan karo jaksa, mula aja nglangar hukum. (p. 51)

34. Kaya ngono nasibe Kangsa, mantan bupati kang kudu urusan karo jaksa, jalaran kasus korupsi. (p. 51)

35. Mangka yen ndeleng bocahe ki rak ya... alus, lomah-lameh, kaya ora duwe maksud apa-apa. (p. 67)

39. Ngaten inggih, Den Andri, keng tante namung meling, ditampa lan diwaca kaya dene maca layange tantene dhewe. (p. 71)

b. Complementary word

This type of dependent clause is the clause contains or express content relationship about what is should be stated in the main clause. Here are the sentence.

4. Mangke ta kisanak, leres menawi menika pendhapi agung kadipaten Bojonegoro. (p. 11)

The dependent clause contains a content that should be in the main clause that refers to leres.

6. Menawi pancen menika karampunganipun, kepareng kula medal pasilan. (p. 11)

7. Ngertenana, yen ta cethane Kangmbok Retna Kumala bakal didhaupake karo kakangku, Wiratmaya. (p. 12)

8. Malah wis ditetepake yen ta dina dhauping penganten nuju dina Anggara Kasih. (p. 12)

36. Kuwi wis dadi tata cara, malah yen penganggon kuwi kokenggo, kuwi tegese kowe ngatonake katresnanmu. (p. 69)

40. Inggih namung menika wau welinganipun menawi panjenengan nampi serat menika amrih dipunanggep kados dene maos seratipun ingkeng tante piyambak! (p. 72)

c. Effect

This type means that the dependent clause express an effect of the main clause said. This is the sentence.

5. Ana wigati apa dene nganti tumeka ing Bojonegoro? (p. 11)

The dependent clause that start by the word nganti is the answer of why the object dene comes to Bojonegoro, the reason of this sentence is the effect of the main clause. (this sentence is a snippet of a conversation that is

A: Ana wigati opo dene nganti tumeka ing Bojonegoro?

B : kulo mudi dhawuh junjungan kuo, Adipati Indrakatong

The B answer is the reason of the A question. So, it can be concluded that the A conversation is the effect or consequence of what the B said)

d. Requirement

This type express of the subordinate conjunction that state the conditions for an event to occur stated in the main clause. Such as these sentences below.

9. Kekarepanmu bisa klakon yen wis bisa nyempal bau kanan keringku. (p. 12)

The dependent clause that start with the subordinator yen express requirement to kekarepanmu (it means that the requirement of kekarepanmu is in the dependent clause)

13. Ya, gak pa-pa ta njajan, yen pengin gak duwe celengan” kandhane Pinah. (p. 21)

31. Mak gragap, murid iku kaget jalaran ora nyangka yen pak guru bakal ngendika mengkono. (p. 41)

38. Yen kowe ora seneng nyimpen, aku sing nyimpen. (p. 70)
42. Yen pancen isih ana nayaka praja sing wani nerak marang tatanan, sira sing dakparingi panguasa, paringana pidana marang nayaka praja iku. (p. 103)
43. Menawi kepareng, kula badhe caos atur...ananging mbok menawi atur kula menika mboten mranani dhateng penggalih Panjenengan. (p. 104)
45. Menawi kula taksih enem kula inggih purun kok njenengan pendhet mantu. (p. 105)
47. Menawi kasandhingaken kadosdene timun mengsah duren,...Soreng menika timun... Hadiwijaya durenipun. (p. 107)

e. Manner

This type of dependent clause show or explain the condition of the subject or show a manner of what activity of the subject. Such as these sentences below.

10. Mak Gi, wong wadon sing umure wis panglong kuwi ngenteni anak-anake kanthi sabar, sinambi lempit-lempit sandhangan kang mentas dipulung saka memehan. (p. 20)

In this sentence the dependent clause that start with the subordinator sinambi is express a manner of what the subject do that is refers to ngenteni while lempit –lempit sandhangan.

11. ”Enak tenan.....peh, yen bendina ngene iki...”
grenenge Pinah sinambi nglendhet wit trembesi. (p. 21)

12. Kanthi mesam-mesem Pinah nampani njur genti
mblesekake ing sak roke. (p. 21)

17. Anggone ngetung dhuwit sinambi tetembangan. (p. 21)

18. Ora sranta Desi metu nggawa piringe langsung nyaut
gerih ing piringe Parmin karo mbengok, ”Enak tenan!” (p.
22)

19. Parmin mbengok karo nangis. (p. 22)

29. Ananging mbuh kanthi cara piye, sing nyata saiki
jenenge Bandhot malih dadi dawa yaiku DR. Bandhot,
MM, M.Si. (p. 40)

f. Time

15. Sawuse ngulungake dhuwite menyang make ing mburi
gubug, Pinah uga enggal-enggal nututi Parmin. (p. 21)

50. Ndang balio menyang Hadiwijaya sawise tumeka saka
kadhipaten Bojonegoro. (p. 109)

Those two sentences have the same subordinator that is sawuse/ sawise that express a time. In this Javanese complex

sentence the subordinator or the dependent clause can be express a time.

g. Cause

This type of the dependent clause is based on the meaning of the subordinate conjunction that stated the cause of an event stated on the main clause. These are the sentence.

16. Sawetara ing njaba gubug Ika karo Desi sing mentas mulih ngamen rumangsa bungah amarga ngamene oleh akeh. (p. 21)

In the main clause stated that Ika and Desi are happy (Ika karo Desi rumangsa bungah) and the dependent clause that start with the subordinator amarga means or express a cause of why Ika and Desi are happy.

20. Ika lan Pinah nuturi Desi amarga welas nyawang Parmin. Sing dituturi malah nyingkrih. (p. 22)

22. Amarga kringete dhewe mono lebih seger tinimbang nyecep kringete wong liya. (p. 22)

24. “Ora usah mewek nangis terus.... mesema... amarga mesem iku nuwuhake rasa ayem tentrem, ngguyu bisa nuwuhake bagya mulya!” (p. 23)

48. Ngapunten kula ngantuk awit saben dalu tansah wungon. (p. 108)

h. Purpose

In this type of dependent clause is the meaning of the subordinator or the dependent clause express the purpose of something that stated in the main clause.

37. Lajeng kadospundi anggen kula saged damel amrih katresnan menika langgeng sedaya? (p. 70)

49. Supaya ora kedisikan Hadiwijaya sesuk ndang siagakno jaran tungganganku. (p. 109)

In those sentence the subordinator amrih and supaya are means or express a purpose of the main clause. In sentence number 37 the purpose is kadospundi anggen kula saged damel it means how the way the subject do to get something that is katresnan menika langgeng sedaya and amrih is the subordinator or the answer of how the way the subjeet do.

While in sentence number 49, the dependent clause Supaya ora kedisikan Hadiwijaya is the answer of *why* that stated in the main clause sesuk ndang siagakno jaran tungganganku.

B. The similarities and differences between English and Javanese complex sentence structure

Based on the the theories, data, and identification of the English and Javanese complex sentence structure, the researcher found two similarities between those two complex sentence. Here are the similarities, will explain below.

1. Both in English and Javanese complex sentence structure, they have similar basic structure in terms of forms. These two languages have the same constituent element. There are subject, object, adverb, and complement.
2. Both English and Javanese if the dependent clause comes first before the main clause they use comma.

While the differences between those two complex sentence the researcher found 4 points. Here are the differences, will explain below.

1. If the Javanese complex sentence is translated in English, it will differ from the original sentence. It because English and Javanese language has different social culture. It would be difficult to translate from Javanese complex sentence into English with similar words. Sometimes, the form of Javanese complex sentence will not be complex sentence form in English.
2. The complex sentence in Javanese sometimes it not use comma but it still make sense. Complex sentence in this language not always follow the rules in terms the use of comma.

3. The language level it can be the differences between these two complex sentence structure. In English they have formal language but it still different with Javanese language level. This differences can be the difficulties in learning English complex sentence.

4. In the terms of type of the Javanese and English complex sentence structure, it also have differences that is the dependent clause based on the meaning of the subordinator. Some of the subordinator in Javanese is not a subordinator in English. Such as in the sentence in Javanese

Kanthi mesam- mesem Pinah nampani njur genti mblesekake ing sak roke.

The subordinator kanthi, if its translated into English, it becomes the word or conjunction with which is not a subordinate conjunction.