

**ADJECTIVE CLAUSES USED IN WRITTEN ENGLISH BY THE ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT STUDENTS AT STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG**

THESIS



By:

AFDAL ADE HENDRAYANA

NIM 1307187

***This thesis is submitted to fulfill of requirements to obtain
a degree in Master in Education***

**ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM
GRADUATE PROGRAM
STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG
2016**

ABSTRAK

Hendrayana, Afdal A. 2016. Adjective Clauses Used in Written English by the English Department Students at State University of Padang. Tesis Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Padang

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kualitas penggunaan adjective clauses melalui tes *grammar* dan tulisan, masalah mahasiswa dalam menggunakan *adjective clauses* tersebut, jenis *error* serta penyebab yang dibuat oleh mahasiswa. Data penelitian ini adalah tes *grammar*, tulisan mahasiswa dan hasil wawancara. Sumber data penelitian adalah mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris Non Kependidikan 1 dan 2 (2013) sebanyak 44 orang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kualitas mahasiswa dalam penggunaan adjective clauses masih rendah. Mahasiswa memiliki masalah antara lain: 1). Penggunaan *relative clause/adverb* yang belum tepat, 2) Tidak mengetahui fungsi penggunaan adjective clause, 3). Penggunaan *nonrestrictive adjective clauses*. Hal ini di karenakan adanya pengaruh dari faktor *intralingual* dan *interlingual transfer*. Faktor tersebut berpengaruh terhadap kualitas kemampuan mahasiswa dalam menggunakan *adjective clauses*. Adapun jenis *error* yang ditemukan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses adalah *addition*, *omission*, *misordering*, *substitution of relative pronoun*, dan *omission of relative pronoun*. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan perhatian lebih dari dosen untuk memfasilitasi mahasiswa melakukan latihan baik secara tertulis maupun lisan dengan menggunakan *adjective clauses* dan melakukan *peer correction*.

ABSTRACT

Hendrayana, Afdal A. 2016. Adjective Clauses Used in Written English by the English Department Students at State University of Padang. Thesis Graduate Program State University of Padang

The purpose of the research is to explain the quality of students' in using adjective clauses and to investigate students' problem in using adjective clauses. This descriptive research also aims to know the types of errors students make in using adjective clauses. The data were grammar test, students' writing and the result of interview. The source of the data was English Department students of Non Kependidikan 1 and 2 academic year 2013 consisting of 44 students. The finding shows that the quality of students in using adjective clauses is in the level of poor. They have problems as 1). Using relative clause and adverb, 2) Lack of competence in using the function of adjective clause 3). Using nonrestrictive adjective clauses. The reason of students' problems in using adjective clauses are interlingual and intralingual transfer. These factors give great influence that causes the lack of using adjective clauses. There are some types of errors found in using adjective clauses as addition, omission, misordering, substitution of relative pronoun, and omission of relative pronoun. Therefore, an intensive attention should be given by the lecturer to facilitate the students to practice both written and spoken by using adjective clauses and do peer correction.

PERSETUJUAN AKHIR TESIS

Mahasiswa : *Afdal Ade Hendrayana*
NIM. : 1307187

Nama

Tanda Tangan

Tanggal

Prof. Dr. Hermawati Syarif, M.Hum.
Pembimbing I



2/6/2016

Dr. Refnaldi, M.I.it.
Pembimbing II



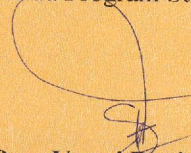
2/6/2016



Direktur Program Pascasarjana
Universitas Negeri Padang

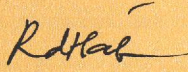
Prof. Nurhizrah Gistituati, M.Ed., Ed.D.
NIP. 19580325 199403 2 001

Ketua Program Studi/Konsentrasi



Dra. Yenni Rozimela, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP. 19620919 198703 2 002

**PERSETUJUAN KOMISI
UJIAN TESIS MAGISTER KEPENDIDIKAN**

No.	Nama	Tanda Tangan
1	<u>Prof. Dr. Hermawati Syarif, M.Hum.</u> (Ketua)	
2	<u>Dr. Refnaldi, M.Lit.</u> (Sekretaris)	
3	<u>Prof. Rusdi, M.A., Ph.D</u> (Anggota)	
4	<u>Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.IHum.</u> (Anggota)	
5	<u>Prof. Dr. Azwar Ananda, MA.</u> (Anggota)	

Mahasiswa

Mahasiswa : *Afdal Ade Hendrayana*
NIM. : 1307187
Tanggal Ujian : 26 - 4 - 2016

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Karya tulis saya, tesis dengan judul "Adjective Clauses Used in Written English by the English Department Students at State University of Padang" adalah asli dan belum pernah diajukan untuk mendapatkan gelar akademik baik di Universitas Negeri Padang maupun di perguruan tinggi lainnya.
2. Karya tulis ini murni gagasan, penilaian dan rumusan saya sendiri, tanpa bantuan tidak sah dari pihak lain, kecuali arahan Tim Pembimbing.
3. Di dalam karya tulis ini tidak terdapat hasil karya atau pendapat yang telah ditulis atau publikasi orang lain, kecuali dikutip secara tertulis dengan jelas dan dicantumkan sebagai acuan di dalam naskah saya dengan disebutkan nama pengarang dan dicantumkan di daftar pustaka.
4. Pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya, dan apabila di kemudian hari terdapat penyimpangan dan ketidakbenaran pernyataan ini, saya bersedia menerima sanksi akademik berupa pencabutan gelar yang telah saya peroleh karena karya tulis ini serta sanksi lainnya dengan norma dan ketentuan hukum yang berlaku.

Padang, 20 Mei 2016

Saya yang menyatakan



AFDAL ADE HENDRAYANA
NIM: 1307187

TABLE OF CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The researcher would like to express his gratitude to Allah SWT who has given his blessing to the researcher in finishing his thesis entitled "Adjective Clauses Used in Written English by the English Department Students at State University of Padang". This thesis could not be finished without any support, guidance, and valuable advices from many people. Therefore, the researcher would like to express his deepest appreciation and thankful to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hermawati Syarief, M.Hum. and Dr. Refnaldi, M.Litt. as his advisors, who have given a great deal of continuous guidance, valuable advices, meaningful contribution and encouragement in accomplishing this thesis.
2. Prof. Drs. Rusdi, M.A., Ph.D., Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum, and Prof. Dr. Azwar Ananda, M.A., as his contribution who have given many valuable suggestion in order to improve and finish this thesis.
3. The head of English Department, Languages and Arts Faculty, State University of Padang, who has given a chance for the researcher to conduct this research.
4. His beloved parents (Ismail, S.PdI and Lisnawarti, S.Pd) and beloved sister (Eka Lismaya Sari, M.Pd) who always give love, support, and encouragement in his whole life.

Finally, this thesis is expected to give a significant and useful contribution for the development of English Education in Indonesia.

Padang, May 20th, 2016

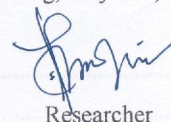

Researcher

TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
ABSTRAK	i
ABSTRACT	ii
PERSETUJUAN AKHIR THESIS	iii
PERSETUJUAN KOMISI UJIAN THESIS	iv
SURAT PERNYATAAN	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Problem.....	1
B. Identification of the Problem.....	5
C. Limitation of the Problem.....	6
D. Formulation of the Problem.....	6
E. Research Questions.....	6
F. Purpose of the Research.....	7
G. Significance of the Research.....	7
H. Definition of the Key Terms.....	8
CHAPTER II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
A. The Nature of Grammar.....	9
B. The Importance of Grammar.....	11
C. Adjective Clause.....	13
1. Adjective clauses used as replacement of subject.....	13
2. Adjective clauses used as replacement of object.....	13
3. Adjective clauses used as replacement of possessive.....	13
4. Clauses with when and where.....	13
5. Adjective clauses used as the object of preposition.....	13
6. Using expressions of quantity in adjective clauses.....	13

D. Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Adjective Clauses	14
E. Mistakes and Errors.....	18
F. Types of Errors	21
G. Causes of the Errors	25
H. Conceptual Framework	34
CHAPTER III. RESEARCH METHOD.....	35
A. Type of the Research.....	35
B. Population and Sample.....	35
C. Instrumentation of the Research.....	36
D. Validity and Reliability.....	38
E. Technique of Data Collection.....	39
CHAPTER IV. FINDINGS, AND DISCUSSION.....	43
A. Findings.....	43
1. The quality of English Department Students in Using Adjective Clauses.....	49
2. Students' Problems in Using Adjective Clauses.....	66
3. Types of Errors in Using Adjective Clauses.....	74
4. The Causes of Errors in Using Adjective Clauses.....	111
B. Discussion	113
C. Limitation of the Research	116
CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND SUGGESTION	117
A. Conclusion.....	117
B. Implication.....	118
C. Suggestion.....	118
REFERENCES.....	120
APPENDICES.....	123

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Uses of Relative Pronoun	17
Table 2. Types of adjective clauses	22
Table 3. Types of errors	28
Table 4. Population of the research.....	41
Table 5. Indicators of causes of errors in using adjective clauses	43
Table 6. The classification of score level of students.....	46
Table 7. The students' percentage in identifying adjective clauses.....	49
Table 8. The students percentage in combining adjective clauses.....	51
Table 7. The students' errors in sample 1.....	72
Table 8. The students' errors in sample 2.....	73
Table 9. The students' errors in sample 3.....	74
Table 10. The students' errors in sample 4.....	75
Table 11. The students' errors in sample 5.....	75
Table 12. The students' errors in sample 6.....	76
Table 13. The students' errors in sample 7.....	77
Table 14. The students' errors in sample 8.....	78
Table 15. The students' errors in sample 9.....	79
Table 16. The students' errors in sample 10.....	79
Table 17. The students' errors in sample 11.....	80
Table 18. The students' errors in sample 12.....	81
Table 19. The students' errors in sample 13.....	81
Table 20. The students' errors in sample 14.....	82
Table 21. The students' errors in sample 15.....	82
Table 22. The students' errors in sample 16.....	83
Table 23. The students' errors in sample 17.....	84
Table 24. The students' errors in sample 18.....	85
Table 25. The students' errors in sample 19.....	85
Table 26. The students' errors in sample 20.....	86
Table 27. The students' errors in sample 21.....	87
Table 28. The students' errors in sample 22.....	88
Table 29. The students' errors in sample 23.....	89
Table 30. The students' errors in sample 24.....	89
Table 31. The students' errors in sample 25.....	90
Table 32. The students' errors in sample 26.....	90
Table 33. The students' errors in sample 27.....	91
Table 34. The students' errors in sample 28.....	92
Table 35. The students' errors in sample 29.....	93
Table 36. The students' errors in sample 30.....	94
Table 37. The students' errors in sample 31.....	96
Table 38. The students' errors in sample 32.....	97
Table 39. The students' errors in sample 33.....	98
Table 40. The students' errors in sample 34.....	99
Table 41. The students' errors in sample 35.....	100
Table 42. The students' errors in sample 36.....	101
Table 43. The students' errors in sample 37.....	102
Table 44. The students' errors in sample 38.....	103

Table 45. The students' errors in sample 39.....	104
Table 46. The students' errors in sample 40.....	105
Table 47. The students' errors in sample 41.....	105
Table 48. The students' errors in sample 42.....	106
Table 49. The students' errors in sample 43.....	107
Table 50. The students' errors in sample 44.....	108

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1. Students Grammar Score in Using Adjective Clauses	48
---	----

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Grammar and writing test	130
Appendix 2. The Key of grammar test.....	133
Appendix 3. Students' grammar score in using adjective clauses.....	136
Appendix 4 Students' grammar score in identifying adjective clauses by rater 1 & 2.....	138
Appendix 5. Students' score in combining adjective clauses by rater 1.....	140
Appendix 6. Students' score in combining adjective clauses by rater 2.....	142
Appendix 7. Students' score in constructing adjective clauses by rater 1.....	144
Appendix 8. Students' score in constructing adjective clauses by rater 2.....	146
Appendix 10. Interview guide.....	148
Appendix 11. Script of Interview	150
Appendix 12. Surat penelitian Pascasarjana UNP	178
Appendix 13. Surat izin penelitian dari Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni	179
Appendix 14. Students' test result.....	180

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

In learning language, nobody can guarantee that a learner will not make mistake. It occurs because if he is just beginning to write or speak in a foreign language, it will perhaps take 30 seconds to produce each sentence. He will make a lot of editing or, if he is speaking, he will stutter and start over. That is because it may take a long time to recall things, especially if they are not in his “active memory”. But even if he is slow, his sentence can be error-free or almost error-free if he is careful. Besides, there is one area of language learning where “knowing the right way” does not immediately translate into “doing it the right way”: pronunciation. He can spend hours listening to a native speaker saying a word, and still be unable to repeat it properly. The process takes time and involves many mistakes.

Learners must make deviation in learning language. The reason that mistakes should not be avoided in learning language is that mistakes are inseparable part of the learning process and that making mistakes, and having them corrected, is a good way to learn a language because mistakes will occur during learning process. Nevertheless, learning first language (L1) is different from learning second language (L2) and foreign language (FL). Learning L1 which is also called native language or mother tongue goes through natural process. It is natural acquisition of the language or languages they hear from birth. Acquiring the first language goes through a period of listening to the language a child is exposed to. During this period the learner tries to discover what language is.

Learning English as second language of foreign language in natural setting is about the same as learning English as the first language in a way that the learners learn

the first two skills (listening and speaking skill). Nevertheless, learning ESL or EFL in the classroom settings will be very different. In learning ESL or EFL in the classroom setting, the learner learns the language consciously. It covers the development of phonology, lexis, grammar, and pragmatic knowledge. The study of L2 acquisition is directed at accounting for the learner's competence, but in order to do so what has set out to investigate empirically how a learner performs when he uses a second language. It means all the aspects of language that the language learner needs to master in L2 acquisition.

In the learning processes, the EFL learners, who are majoring in the language, potentially commit hundreds of thousands of language deviations from the native adults' standard in speaking or writing. But these deviations can decrease through exercises, training and practicing in set of courses, including direct or indirect correction by peer and lecturer and discussion. It is hoped the higher year students' deviation will decrease because the students have learned all the aspects of language they need to master.

If a student makes deviations in oral communication, it is not a big problem as long as interlocutor understands what speaker means. Nevertheless, the deviation in grammar in written communication or written production is considered embarrassing. As in paper or composition for instance, it is easily detected by readers when a writer makes deviations. For EFL learners who are majoring in English and they have been learning English grammar for more than two years, it will be more embarrassing if the grammatical deviation is still relatively great in number. In addition to create communication misunderstandings, incorrect grammar also makes a poor first impression. If someone is a jobseeker with grammatical errors in his resume, a company recruiter may see him as less intelligent. If someone owns a business and have grammatical errors in his marketing materials, potential customers may see these mistakes as an indication that his company is sloppy or simply unreliable.

As a matter of fact, the English Department students at State University of Padang are given a set of grammar courses which consist of Structure 1, 2, 3, and 4. They learned these courses after they have taken an integrated course named Intensive Course (IC), which also covers grammar, and this course is prerequisite for structure 1 and the other courses (Listening 1, Speaking 1, Reading 1, and Writing). The students are not allowed to take Structure 2 if they do not pass Structure 1. They can take Structure 3 if they have taken Structure 2 and then they must take Functional Grammar in the fifth semester. They must take all of offering these structure subjects.

However, based on the classroom exercises of Structure 3 subject at English Department State University of Padang, it was found that the students still had problems in constructing restrictive adjective clause with relative pronoun replaces prepositions. In doing exercise, the students were asked to construct two sentences become one sentence having restrictive adjective clause, such as,

*I must thank the people.
I got a present from them.*

Based on their inappropriate answer, some students constructed above sentences to become:

*I must thank the people **who** I got a present from **them**.*

In this case, there are two mistakes. First, some students use **who** as relative pronoun in constructing two sentences. They did not know the use of relative pronouns (**who/whom**) replaces subject or object. If relative pronoun refers to people and replaces object, **whom** is used to form adjective clauses. Second, some students wrote object pronoun (**them**) in constructing two sentences into restrictive adjective clauses. Object pronoun must be omitted in using the second sentence as adjective clauses.

Another problem was the students still had difficulties in distinguishing restrictive and non-restrictive adjective clauses. From the two sentences below, the students were asked to construct into complex sentences with adjective clauses.

*Marika is an interior decorator
Hans knows him well*

The students constructed as in this sentence,

*Marika **whom Hans knows well** is an interior decorator.*

When the noun they modify is a proper name, it is classified as non-restrictive adjective clause. It means that adjective clause gives additional information about the noun it modifies. This clause gives extra information and comma is used.

In addition, from interview that the writer did with lecturer, Drs. Amri Isyam, M.Pd, another problem faced by the English Department students of State University of Padang is most of them could not construct non-restrictive adjective clauses as expression of quantity correctly.

In fact, there were always deviations committed either by English native speakers or ESL/EFL learners in using the language in oral or written communication. However, the native speakers' deviation, most of which are in oral form, are not many, and deviation usually occurs owing to physical conditions such as fatigue and illness or owing to inattention, not lack of competence.

When the ESL/EFL learners make deviations because of lack of performance, the deviations are called mistakes. The mistakes occur because they don't perform as they know. They know some particular rules of the language, but they don't apply them when they speak or write. This means that they know what mistakes they have made when they realize them or other people remind them, and they know how to correct them. On the other hand, if they commit deviations owing to lack of competence, the deviations are named errors. The errors take place since they don't know some particular rules to apply

as they perform the language. Thus, they don't know how to correct the errors though they are reminded or given the chances to correct them.

In relation to a number of preliminary research previously presented, there is a need to study the EFL students' mastery of adjective clauses, and what extent they commit the grammatical deviation in using them. By having good competence in the use of adjective clause, the students are good both in speaking and writing. In speaking especially to describe the specific object of what the students are talking about. Someone is talking about person or thing, but he does not know completely about it yet. So, he can use relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that, when, where) to refer of object they are talking about. In writing, the students can use complex sentences grammatically. Besides, it is also a need to find out to what extend the deviations become mistakes and errors, and how the learners' mastery on adjective clauses is after the deviations are separated into mistakes and errors; what types of error the learners commit, and what cause them.

So, this research studies a wider area of adjective clauses as it has been described in the previous paragraph. This is done because it is hoped that it would give a significant contribution to the development of EFL teaching in Indonesia. In addition, this grammatical problem more often occurs than others in the EFL learners' written production.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem, there are some deviations that can be identified. Firstly, the students do not know the use of relative pronouns (who, whom, whose) appropriately. In other words, they do not give fully attention to the use of relative pronouns of replacement subject or object in constructing adjective clauses. Secondly, the

students still get confused in the use of restrictive and non-restrictive adjective clauses. When a noun modifies proper name, they do not know whether it is classified as non-restrictive or restrictive adjective clauses. So, the use of comma in constructing adjective clauses is ignored. Thirdly, the students have problems with relative pronoun replaces possessive, and prepositions. In order to make the sentence grammatically, object pronoun must be omitted in adjective clause sentence. Fourthly, what types and causes of errors are found in using adjective clauses and the causes of error. Thus, deviations reflect the EFL learners' unsatisfactory mastery of certain grammatical structures.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the problems identified above, this study was limited to the adjective clauses written by students. It was done by giving grammar test and looking at the students' writing in using adjective clauses. Besides that, this study also saw types and factors that cause the lack of students' competence in using adjective clauses, what types of errors are found and the causes of errors.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study was formulated in the following question: How is English Department Students' adjective clauses mastery?

E. Research Questions

The problems are detailed to the following operational research questions:

1. How is the quality of English Department students in using adjective clauses?
2. What are the students' problems in using adjective clauses?
3. What types of errors are found in using adjective clauses?

4. What are the causes of the errors in using adjective clauses?

F. Purpose of the Research

This research aims at explaining English students' mastery of adjective clauses and deviations committed by the students in using adjective clauses as the answer to the research questions which have been asked previously. The purposes are

1. to find out the quality of English Department Students' in using adjective clauses is.
2. to find out the students' problems in using adjective clauses are.
3. to find out the types of students' errors in using adjective clauses,
4. to explain the causes of the errors in using adjective clauses.

G. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, the result of this research will contribute to developing and deepening both lecturers' and the students' knowledge of adjective clauses. English lecturer will at least realize about teaching grammar especially for teaching adjective clauses. There are many more ways of approaching in teaching adjective clause that can be used by lecturer. Both teacher or lecturer know the point in teaching grammar is that instead of the lecturers explaining something which the students then have to practice, it is the students themselves who look at the language and come to their own conclusion (with the lecturer's help).

Practically, by understanding and knowing the students' problems in their occurrence among students in using adjective clauses, the lecturer will know what strategy in teaching grammar especially adjective clauses appropriately. By knowing students' problem will connect to the way lecturers give feedback and correct will be heavily influenced by which type lecturers think the students are making. Hopefully, the

students will be able to use understand the use of grammar correctly as the native speakers do.

H. Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid different perception and understanding between the writer and readers toward the meaning of the term used in this research, the researcher emphasizes the six operational key terms which are commonly stated in each chapter of this thesis. They are as the followings:

1. Students' problem : Mistakes made by the students in using adjective clauses in writing.
2. Adjective clause : Dependent clauses that modify a noun.
3. Clause : Is a group of words that includes at least a subject and a verb.
4. Error : lacking in knowledge of the rule of the language

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

As mentioned in Chapter 1, the purposes of this research are to explain the quality of students in using adjective clauses, to explain the students' problem in using adjective clauses, to see the students' errors and types of errors are found in using adjective clauses, and to explain the causes of errors. Based on the findings and discussion, some conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. The quality of students in identifying adjective clauses is in the level of good. It shows that the students have sufficient knowledge in using adjective clauses.
2. The quality of students in combining adjective clauses is in the level of poor. It shows that the students have serious problem in using adjective clauses as the use of appropriate relative pronoun or adverb in modifying noun, and punctuation adjective clauses.
3. The students' problem in writing descriptive by using adjective clauses are misordering or incorrect placement of relative clause that modifies a noun. The problem indicates the students are weak in identifying dependent and independent clause so they do not know the use of appropriate relative pronoun to modify noun.
4. The highest error committed by the student using adjective clauses are substitution of relative pronoun, omission of relative pronoun, punctuation, misordering, omission, and addition. Looking closely into the pattern of error produced by the student, it can be further concluded that students tend to make a recurring error when it comes to the use of relative pronoun or adverb and

punctuation. The source of students' errors in using adjective clauses is intralingual transfer. They are including students' prior knowledge, lack of practicing, and proficiency level in English grammar.

B. Impication

Based on the conclusion stated above, there are some implications that can be drawn as follow:

1. It implies that students' quality in using adjective clauses is still low. Thus, some efforts need to be done asuch as increasing practicing habit by using English and explaining someone or something by using adjective clauses. Because, by using adjective clauses, someone will speak English as native-alike or it sounds natural. Besides, doing peer correction to improve ability in using adjective clause.
2. It implies that students' L1 give great impact to their English spoken and written especially in using adjective clauses. Thus, the students need to pay attention to some factors mentioned above and do some follow up activities such as by practicing explaining something or someone by using adjective clause, having some exercises focusing on punctuation or proper name, etc.

C. Suggestion

The reseacher would like to propose some suggestions related to the findings of students' problems in using adjective clauses. The first suggestion is in the development of writing quality especially using adjective clause, it should consider the problems faced by the writer. It is due to the reason that students as the writers know their weaknesses so that they know what parts to be improved.

For the next research, the students' ability in identifying dependent and independent clause should be included. Because this skill determines the students' ability in constructing and identifying adjective clauses. The last suggestion is it is necessary to include lecturers' point of view and expert judgement to get complete data about types of errors. Besides, the comparison between students' point of view and lecturers' point of view on the factors that cause the problem should be done. Therefore, more valid and complete data can be gotten.

REFERENCES

- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 1999. *Dasar-dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara
- Arndt, Valerie., Paul Harvey, and John Nuttal. 2000. *Alive to Language: Perspectives on language Awareness for English Language Teachers*. Cambridge University Press.
- Azar, Betty Schramper. 1998. *Understanding and Using English Grammar, Second Edition*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Regents.
- Azar, Betty Schramper. 1999. *Understanding and Using English Grammar, Third Edition*. New York: Pearson Education.
- Azar, Betty Schramper, and Hagen, A. Stacy. 2009. *Understanding and Using English Grammar, Fourth Edition*. New York: Pearson Education.
- Brown, H. Douglas. 1994a. *Principle of Language Learning and Teaching*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice hall Regents.
- Brown, H. Douglas. 1994b. *Principle of Language Learning and Teaching*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice hall Regents.
- Close, RA. 1978. *A Reference Grammar for for Students of English*. London: Longman Group Limited.
- Cook, Stanley J. And Richard W. Suter. 1980. *The Scope of Grammar: A Study of Modern English*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.
- Davis, Polly. 1977. *English Structure in Focus*. Massachusetts: Newbury House Publisher Inc.
- Dulay, H., M. Burt, and S. Krashen. 1982. *Language Two*. New York: OUP.
- Ellis, Rod. 2003. *Second Language Acquisition*. New York: OUP.
- Emmit, Susan. 1992. *Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. China: Pearson Educational Limited.
- Fallahi, M. (1991) . *Contrastive linguistics and analysis of errors*. Vol. 1: The grammatical structure of English and Persian. Tehran: Iran University Press.
- Fisiak, J. (1981) . *Contrastive linguistics and the language teacher*. Pergamon Institute of

English.

Francis, W. Nelson. 1970. *The English Language: An Introduction*. London: The English University Press Limited.

Gay, L.R.2009. *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application*. New Jersey: Pearson Education .

Harmer, Jeremi. 2001. *How to Teach English*. Essex: Pearson Education Limited.

Hendrickson, James M. 1987. "Error Correction in Foreign Language Teaching: Recent Theory, Research, and Practice." In Long, M. H., and J.C. Richards (eds). *Methodology in Tesol: A book of Readings*. Boston, Massachutetts: Heinle & Heinle Publishers.

Isyam, A. 2007. *EFL Learners' Concord Mastery and Their Grammatical Deviations*. Unpublished Thesis. Padang: Pascasarjana UNP.

Larsen-Freeman, Diane. 2003. *Teaching Language: From Grammar to Grammar*. Toronto: Newbury House.

Keshavarz, M. H. (1994) . Contrastive analysis and error analysis. Rahnama Publications.

Nunan, David. 1991. *Language Teaching Methodology. A Textbook for Teachers*. London. Practice Hall International Ltd.

Odlin, T. (1990) . Language transfer. Cross-linguistic influence in language learning. Cambridge University Press.

Richard, Jack C. 1998. *Error Analysis: Perspective on Second Language Acquisition*. London: Longman Group Ltd.

Robert, Paul. 1962. *English Sentences*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.

Smedley, Don. 1983. *Teaching the Basic Skills*. USA: Metheun Co.

Scovel, Tom. 2001. *Learning New Languages: A Guide to Second Language Acquisition*. Scarborough, Ontario: Newbury House.

Tarone, E. (1981). Some thoughts on the notion of "communication strategy". *TESOL Quarterly*, 15, 285-295.

Thornbury, Scott. 1999. *How to Teach Grammar*. Harlow, England: Longman Group Ltd.

Thornbury, Scott. 2001. *How to Teach Grammar*. Harlow, England: Longman Group Ltd.

- Ur, Penny. 2004. *Grammar Practice Activities: A Practical Guide for Teacher*. Cambridge University Press.
- Veit, Richard. 1998. *Discovering English Grammar*. Boston, Houghton Company.
- Weaver, Constance. 2008. *Grammar to Enrich & Enhance Writing*. A Division of Reed Elsevier Inc.
- Werner, P.K., and Nelson, John P. 2002. *Mosaic 2 Grammar, Fourth Edition*. North America: McGraw-Hill Contemporary.
- Yarmohammady, L. (1995). Fifteen articles in contrastive linguistics and the structure of Persian. Shiraz University Press.
- Yule, George. 2009. *Explaining English Grammar*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Ziahosseiny, S. M. (1999) . A contrastive analysis of Persian and English and error analysis. Tehran: Nashr-e Vira.

APPENDIX 1

GRAMMAR AND WRITING TEST

Name :

Class :

Time : 60 minutes

TEST 1

Read the text below and underline or highlight at all the adjective clauses.

As you know, a computer needs to have an operating system in order to run programs. When most people think about the first operating systems that were developed for the personal computer, Microsoft or Bill gates may come to mind. Actually, the truth is somewhat different.

In the late 1970s, there was a man in Seattle named Tim Paterson who worked for a company that was called Seattle Computer. He was a computer programmer and needed an operating system for his computer. Paterson got tired of waiting for another company to create one and decided to develop his own program. He called it QDOS, which meant “quick and dirty operating system.” It took him about four months to develop it.

At the same time, Microsoft was quietly looking for an operating system to run a personal computer that I.B.M was developing. Microsoft saw the program that Tim had written and in 1980, paid him \$25,000 for a license for DOS. A year later they paid another \$50,000 to acquire the rights. It became known as the Microsoft disk operating system (MS-DOS), and the rest is history. Microsoft and Bill Gates became very successfull using Peterson’s operating system.

TEST 2

Rewrite the paragraph below by combining sentences with adjective clauses. Use relative pronoun: who(m), which, that, whose) or relative adverb (when and where) to combine sentences.

(1) Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809. (2)His family later moved to Indiana. (3)He was given little formal education. (4)Abraham Lincoln walked miles to borrow books and read them by firelight to educate himself. (5)He held several jobs in Illinois. (6)His law practice in Illinois became sucessfull. (7)He had a famous

series of debates with Stephen Douglas in 1858. (8)He lost to Douglas in the election for senator, but he gained a national reputation. (9)He was elected President in 1860. (10)In the same year the Civil War began, and he claimed broad executive powers. (11)Some people said that these powers were dictatorial. (12)He lacked a competent military commander for the Northern Army. (13)He suffered through several serious defeats. (14)One of these defeats was the first Battle of Bull Run. (15)In the Emancipation Proclamation he declared that the slaves were free.(16) Military successes helped him gain re-election in 1864. (17)Unlike many members of Congress, he wanted to be lenient and forgiving with the Southern states. (18)John Wilkes Booths shot Lincoln on April 14, 1865. (19)Lincoln died the next morning.

TEST 3

Complete the following sentences by using adjective clauses. Be careful to use the correct verb tenses, relative pronoun/adverb (who(m), which, that, whose, when, where) and to punctuate carefully.

Example: The camera _____ takes excellent digital pictures.

The camera **that** Jack gave me for my birthday takes excellent digital pictures.

1. I will never forget the time _____.
2. The book whom _____.
3. The beautiful city _____.
4. The students _____ met the teacher.
5. I met a woman _____ is the chairman of the corporation.
6. The village has around 500 people, _____.
7. I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer _____.
8. France _____ has a low incidence of heart attacks.
9. Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 _____.
10. Lincoln, whose _____ was born in a log cabin.
11. John F. Kennedy _____ was the youngest president in history.
12. Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday _____.
13. Bacon and eggs _____ are my favorite breakfast food.
14. The girl _____ is over there.
15. Mr. Hoffer whose _____.
16. My students whose _____.
17. 2009 is the year _____.
18. That is classroom _____.
19. Borobudur temple _____.
20. Anyone _____ is welcome.

WRITING TEST

Name :

Class :

Time : 60 minutes

You should write an essay about 250 words based on topic by following consideration below:

1. *Use adjective clauses.*
2. *Use relative pronoun: who(m), which, that, whose) or relative adverb (when and where).*
3. *You may use types of adjective clauses such as restrictive and/or non-restrictive adjective clauses.*

“You are a tourist agent for your hometown or country. Write a descriptive essay that would make your readers want to visit your hometown or country.”

APPENDIX 2

They Key of the Grammar Test

TEST 1. Identifying Adjective Clauses

1. When most people think about the first operating systems **that** were developed for the personal computer. (Paragraph 1 line 2)
2. In the late 1970s, there was a man in Seattle named Tim Paterson **who** worked for a company **that** was called Seattle Computer. (Paragraph 2 line 4 and 5)
3. He called it QDOS, **which** meant “quick and dirty operating system.” (Paragraph 2 line 7)
4. Microsoft was quietly looking for an operating system to run a personal computer **that** I.B.M was developing. (Paragraph 3 line 10)
5. Microsoft saw the program **that** Tim had written and in 1980,..... (Paragraph 3 line 10)

TEST 2. Combining Adjective Clauses

1. Abraham Lincoln, *whose family later moved to Indiana*, was born in a log Cabin on February 12, 1809.
2. Abraham Lincoln, *who walked miles to borrow books and read them by firelight to educate*, was given little formal education.
3. He held several jobs in Illinois, *where he became successful*.
4. Abraham Lincoln, *who gained a national reputation*, had a famous series of debates with Stephen Douglas.
5. He was elected president in 1860, *where the civil war began*.
6. Abraham Lincoln, *who claimed broad executive powers*, which some people said were dictatorial.
7. He claimed broad executive powers, *most of which were dictatorial*.
8. He suffered through several serious defeats *which was* the first Battle of Bull Run.
9. Unlike many members of Congress, Abraham Lincoln, *who/whom* military successes helped gain re-election in 1864.

10. John Wilkes Booths shot Lincoln on April 14, 1865, where *Lincoln died* the next morning.

TEST 3. Constructing Adjective Clauses

1. I will never forget the time **when.....**
that.....
at/on which.....
2. The book **whom.....**
that.....
in which.....
which.....in
3. The beautiful city **where....**
that.....
in which.....
which.....in
4. The students **that.....**
Who.....
5. I met a woman **whom.....**
6. The village has around 500 people, **most of which.....**
7. I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer, **who.....**,
, whose.....,
, whom.....,
8. France, **which/that,.....**,
, where,
9. Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860, **when**
10. Lincoln, **whose.....**,
11. John. F Kennedy, **who.....**,
, whom.....,
, whose.....,
12. Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday,

13. Bacon and eggs, **which/that**.....,

14. The girl **who**.....
that.....
Ø.....

15. Mr. Hoffer, **whose**.....,

16. My students **whose**.....

17. 2009 is the year **when**.....
that.....
in/on/at which.....

18. That is classroom **that**.....
Which.....
Where.....
Ø.....

19. Borobudur temple, **which**.....,
, that.....,
, where.....

20. Anyone **who**.....
that.....
whose.....
Ø.....

APPENDIX 3

STUDENTS' GRAMMAR SCORE IN USING ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Student	Adjective Clauses			Mean
	Identifying	Combining	Constructing	
1	67	20	30	39
2	100	30	50	60
3	83	40	65	62,7
4	100	10	30	46,7
5	83	0	35	39
6	100	40	70	70
7	100	20	30	50
8	83	20	40	47,7
9	100	40	65	68,3
10	100	10	50	53,3
11	100	20	45	55
12	100	40	40	60
13	100	50	40	63,3
14	100	30	40	56,7
15	83	10	45	46
16	100	30	30	53,3
17	83	20	40	47,7
18	100	30	55	61,7
19	83	10	30	41
20	83	10	15	36
21	83	10	40	44,3
22	83	0	35	39,3
23	100	70	75	81,7
24	100	30	50	60
25	50	0	20	23,3
26	100	10	45	51,7
27	83	0	25	36
28	100	30	60	63,3
29	83	0	45	43
30	100	20	45	55
31	83	30	45	52,7
32	83	0	20	34,3
33	83	20	25	42,7
34	83	10	35	42,7
35	0	40	25	21,7
36	33	0	25	19,3
37	100	20	40	53,3
38	100	40	20	53,3
39	100	10	30	46,7
40	67	0	25	30,7

41	100	10	40	50
42	50	0	45	31,7
43	67	40	30	45,7
44	67	20	25	37,3
	85,14 (Very good)	20,23 (Very poor)	38,98 (Very poor)	48,12 (Poor)
	58,98%	14,01%	27,00%	99,99%

APPENDIX 4

Students' scores in identifying adjective clauses given by rater 1 and rater 2

Students	<i>That</i>	<i>Who</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>which</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>That</i>	Score	Score Level
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	66.67	Good
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
3	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
5	1	1	1	0	1	1	83.33	Very good
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
8	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
15	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
17	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
19	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
20	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
21	1	1	1	1	1	0	83.33	Very good
22	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
25	1	0	1	0	1	0	50	Poor
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
27	1	1	1	0	1	1	83.33	Very good
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
29	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
31	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good

32	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
33	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
34	1	1	1	1	0	1	83.33	Very good
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Very poor
36	1	1	0	0	0	0	33.33	Very poor
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
40	1	1	1	0	1	0	66.67	Good
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	Very good
42	0	0	1	1	1	0	50	Poor
43	1	1	1	0	1	0	66.67	Good
44	1	1	1	1	0	0	66.67	Good
Score							85,14	Very good

APPENDIX 5

Students' scores in combining adjective clauses given by rater 1

Student	Combining Clauses	Adjective	Score Level
1	20		Very Poor
2	30		Very Poor
3	40		Very Poor
4	10		Very Poor
5	0		Very Poor
6	40		Very Poor
7	20		Very Poor
8	20		Very Poor
9	40		Very Poor
10	10		Very Poor
11	20		Very Poor
12	40		Very Poor
13	50		Poor
14	30		Very Poor
15	10		Very Poor
16	30		Very Poor
17	20		Very Poor
18	30		Very Poor
19	10		Very Poor
20	10		Very Poor
21	10		Very Poor
22	0		Very Poor
23	70		Good
24	30		Very poor
25	0		Very poor
26	10		Very Poor
27	0		Very poor
28	30		Very Poor
29	0		Very poor
30	20		Very Poor
31	30		Very Poor
32	0		Very Poor

33	20	Very poor
34	10	Very poor
35	40	Very Poor
36	0	Very poor
37	20	Very Poor
38	40	Very Poor
39	10	Very Poor
40	0	Very poor
41	10	Poor
42	0	Very poor
43	40	Very poor
44	20	Very poor

APPENDIX 6

Students' scores in combining adjective clauses given by rater 2

Student	Combining Clauses	Adjective	Score Level
1	20		Very Poor
2	30		Very Poor
3	40		Very Poor
4	10		Very Poor
5	0		Very Poor
6	40		Very Poor
7	20		Very Poor
8	20		Very Poor
9	30		Very Poor
10	10		Very Poor
11	20		Very Poor
12	40		Very Poor
13	50		Poor
14	30		Very Poor
15	10		Very Poor
16	30		Very Poor
17	20		Very Poor
18	30		Very Poor
19	10		Very Poor
20	10		Very Poor
21	10		Very Poor
22	0		Very Poor
23	70		Good
24	30		Very poor
25	0		Very poor
26	10		Very Poor
27	0		Very poor
28	30		Very Poor
29	0		Very poor
30	20		Very Poor
31	30		Very Poor
32	0		Very Poor

33	20	Very poor
34	10	Very poor
35	40	Very Poor
36	0	Very poor
37	20	Very Poor
38	40	Very Poor
39	10	Very Poor
40	0	Very poor
41	10	Poor
42	0	Very poor
43	40	Very poor
44	20	Very poor

APPENDIX 7

Student score in constructing adjective clauses by rater 1

Student	Completing Adjective Clauses	Score Level
1	30	Very poor
2	50	Poor
3	65	Moderate
4	30	Very poor
5	35	Very poor
6	70	Good
7	30	Very poor
8	40	Very poor
9	65	Moderate
10	50	Poor
11	45	Poor
12	40	Very poor
13	40	Very poor
14	40	Very poor
15	45	Poor
16	30	Very poor
17	40	Very poor
18	50	Poor
19	30	Very poor
20	15	Very poor
21	40	Very poor
22	35	Very poor
23	75	Good
24	50	Poor
25	20	Very poor
26	45	Poor
27	25	Very poor
28	60	Moderate
29	45	Poor
30	45	Poor
31	45	Poor

32	20	Very poor
33	25	Very poor
34	35	Very poor
35	25	Very poor
36	25	Very poor
37	40	Very poor
38	20	Very poor
39	30	Very poor
40	25	Very poor
41	40	Very poor
42	45	Poor
43	30	Very poor
44	25	Very poor

APPENDIX 8

Student score in constructing adjective clauses by rater 2

Student	Completing Adjective Clauses	Score Level
1	30	Very poor
2	40	Very poor
3	60	Moderate
4	55	Poor
5	30	Very poor
6	65	Moderate
7	30	Very poor
8	45	Poor
9	65	Moderate
10	50	Poor
11	45	Poor
12	65	Moderate
13	65	Moderate
14	65	Moderate
15	45	Poor
16	30	Very poor
17	40	Very poor
18	55	Poor
19	30	Very poor
20	40	Very poor
21	40	Very poor
22	50	Poor
23	75	Good
24	50	Poor
25	20	Very poor
26	40	Very poor
27	25	Very poor
28	75	Good
29	45	Poor
30	40	Very poor
31	40	Very poor
32	35	Very poor

33	25	Very poor
34	35	Very poor
35	25	Very poor
36	25	Very poor
37	40	Very poor
38	35	Very poor
39	30	Very poor
40	25	Very poor
41	35	Very poor
42	45	Poor
43	30	Very poor
44	25	Very poor

APPENDIX 9

INTERVIEW GUIDE

Factors that Causes of Errors in Using Adjective Clauses

INFORMASI UMUM

1. Siapan nama Anda?
2. Apa jurusan Anda?
3. Anda sekarang berada pada semester berapa?
4. Pada semester berapa dan mata kuliah apa Anda belajar adjective clauses?

INDIKATOR PENELITIAN

A. Interlingual Transfer

5. Apakah bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?
6. Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?
7. Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan relative clause/adverb. Apakah ini disebabkan karena penggunaan yang berbeda dalam bahasa Indonesia?

B. Intralingual Transfer

8. Apa itu adjective clauses dan apa fungsinya?
9. Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?
10. Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaska apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?
11. Kita ke test 2 ,coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.
12. Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 denga menggunakan adjective clauses.
13. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!
Anyoneis welcome.
14. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!
The girl.....is over there.

15. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!
The book which.....
16. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!
My students whose
17. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! *2009 is the year.....*
18. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! *That is classroom.....*
19. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! *I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer.....*
20. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! *Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.*
21. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! *Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday*
22. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! *Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.*
23. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! *Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860*
24. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! *Borobudur temple*
25. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! *The village has around 500 people,*

C. Learning Strategy

26. Bagaimana dengan proses perkuliahan yang disampaikan dosen di kelas?
27. Apa bentuk latihan atau tugas yang diberikan dosen?

APPENDIX 10

SCRIPT OF INTERVIEW

Respondent 1:

1. **Apakah struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?**
Iya.
2. **Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?**
Ya, karena sulit menggunakan whose. Itu yang sering ragu.
3. **Banyak ditemukan kalimat yang tidak menggunakan tanda baca dalam kalimat nonrestrictive adjective clauses, apakah karena tidak adanya struktur tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia?**
Iya. Kalau bahasa Indonesia kita tidak mempedulikan koma dan lain-lain.
4. **Apakah menurut Anda struktur bahasa berpengaruh terhadap pesan yang Anda sampaikan?**
Iya. Berpengaruh.
5. **Apa itu Adjective Clauses dan apa fungsinya?**
Menghubungkan dua klausa yang menghubungkan independent dan dependent clause. Adjective clause digunakan untuk menjelaskan pronoun.
6. **Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?**
Kata penghubung dalam adjective clause diwakili dengan relative pronoun seperti who, which, whom yang itu berfungsi sebagai subject atau kata benda yang ingin dijelaskan.
7. **Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaskan apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?**
*Paragraf pertama ada **that**, cuma satu yang menjelaskan operating system. Paragraf kedua ada **who**, **that** dan **which**. **Who** menjelaskan Tim Paterson, **that** itu menjelaskan computer dan **which** juga computer. Paragraf ketiga ada dua kalimat yaitu **that** yang menjelaskan Microsoft dan **that** satunya lagi menjelaskan program.*
8. **Kita ke test 2, coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**
Abraham Lincoln whose his family later moved to Indiana was born in a log cabin in kentucky on February 12, 1809.
9. **Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**
He held several jobs in Illinois that his law practice.

10. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Anyoneis welcome.

Anyone who drinking coffee is welcome. 'Who' digunakan sebagai kata penghubung saja.

11. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The girl.....is over there.

The girl which I saw yesterday is over there.

Which sebagai kata hubung yang artinya juga yang. Bisa menjelaskan orang atau benda.

12. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The book which.....

The book which red is new.

Which digunakan untuk menjelaskan 'the book'. Kalau dia kata benda, maka kita menggunakan 'which'.

13. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

My students whose

My students whose beautiful came to my class.

Whose kata hubung. Untuk menghubungkan kalimat antar kalimat.

14. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

2009 the year.....

Where di sini artinya di mana. Sehingga kalau dibaca kalimatnya bisa kita gunakan where untuk kalimat ini.

15. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

That is classroom.....

That is classroom which I like study. Kata penghubung yang digunakan 'which' yang artinya 'yang'. Saya rasa ini bisa digunakan.

16. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer when we are student. 'When' digunakan untuk menghubungkan Prof. Mayer dalam kalimat ini. Tidak dibutuhkan punctuation.

17. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.

Bacon and eggs which have good protein are my favorite breakfast food.' Karena Bacon dan Egg benda, jadi ya kita gunakan 'which'.

Saya tidak tahu dengan proper noun.

18. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday when I had class yesterday. Kurang tau dengan adjective clause dan kata penghubungnya.

19. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.

Lincoln, whose eat too much was born in a log cabin.

'Whose' artinya yang untuk menjelaskan Lincoln.

20. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 that many people like him .Ga tau, Cuma dibuat saja. Karena memang biasanya digunakan 'that'.

21. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Borobudur temple

Borobudur temple when I visited last year is interesting.

Kata hubungnya 'when'. Karena menunjukkan tempat Candi Borobudur.

22. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The village has around 500 people,

The village has around 500 people, many people like it so much.

Hmm.. mungkin tidak perlu menggunakan kata penghubung. Sejauh subjek dan predikat nya lengkap maka tidak apa-apa.

Respondent 2

- 1. Apakah struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?**

Ya, berpengaruh.

- 2. Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?**

Iya. Membedakan sulit karna banyak.

- 3. Banyak ditemukan kalimat yang tidak menggunakan tanda baca dalam kalimat nonrestrictive adjective clauses, apakah karena tidak adanya struktur tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia?**

Iya. Kalau bahasa Indonesia kita tidak mempedulikan koma dan lain-lain.

- 4. Apakah menurut Anda struktur bahasa berpengaruh terhadap pesan yang Anda sampaikan?**

Iya pasti. Makanya grammar harus diperhatikan.

- 5. Apa itu Adjective Clauses dan apa fungsinya?**

Kumpulan dua kata yang mengandung subject dan verb, fungsinya untuk menunjukkan benda yang umum menjadi spesifik.

- 6. Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?**

Ada who, whom, whose, and when. Kita menggunakan whose ketika.....lupa. Kita menggunakan which ketika menunjukkan sebuah benda. Untuk menunjukkan orang kita bisa menggunakan who atau whom.

- 7. Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaskan apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?**

Dalam paragraf pertama, ada kalimat adjective clause. Kata penghubungnya menggunakan that. Itu menjelaskan operating systems. Dalam paragraf kedua, ada dua adjective clause yaitu who dan that. Who menjelaskan orang di sini yaitu Tim Paterson. Hmm..dan that itu menjelaskan pekerjaan Tim Paterson. Paragraf ketiga itu ada that yang menjelaskan personal komputer.

- 8. Kita ke test 2, coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809, whose family later moved to Indiana.

- 9. Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

He held several jobs in Illinois that his law practice became successfull.

- 10. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**

Anyoneis welcome.

Anyone who always come to my house is welcome. 'Who' dalam kalimat ini untuk menjelaskan orang yang selalu datang ke rumah.

11. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The girl.....is over there.

The girl whom thinking me is over there. Whom digunakan sebagai kata hubung. Menjelaskan orang karena ada 'the girl' dalam kalimat ini. Bedanya dengan 'who' saya tidak tahu.

12. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The book which.....

The book which beautiful is mine. Which di sini menjelaskan 'the book'. Sehingga orang tau buku yang mana.

13. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

My students whose!

My students whose has black hair is grade 6. 'Whose' itu untuk kepunyaan. Di kalimat ini 'whose' menjelaskan 'my students' maksudnya apa yang dipunyai oleh 'my students'.

14. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

2009 is the year.....

2009 is the year when big earthquake happened in West Sumatera.

15. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

That is classroom.....

That is classroom that we speaking English.

'That' bisa digunakan untuk kalimat apapun yaitu untuk menghubungkan dependent dan independent clause.

16. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer who lived in New York last year.

17. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.

Bacon and eggs which have good protein are my favorite breakfast food.' Karena Bacon dan Egg benda, jadi ya kita gunakan 'which'. Saya tidak tahu dengan proper noun.

18. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday that is good. Saya gak tau. Masih bingung dengan adjective clause.

19. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.

Lincoln, whose his children was born in a log cabin. 'whose' itu kan untuk kepunyaan. Maka saya gunakan children'. Tidak ada punctuation dalam kalimat ini.

20. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 when many people choose him. Karena tahun 1860, jadi saya gunakan 'when'.

21. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Borobudur temple

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 when many people choose him. Karena tahun 1860, jadi saya gunakan 'when'.

22. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Saya gak tau. Lagian 'which' apapun subjek nya bisa digunakan.

Respondent 3

- 1. Apakah struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?**
Sangat berpengaruh dalam menentukan maknanya.
- 2. Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?**
Iya. Penggunaannya saya tidak tahu.
- 3. Banyak ditemukan kalimat yang tidak menggunakan tanda baca dalam kalimat nonrestrictive adjective clauses, apakah karena tidak adanya struktur tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia?**
Ya. Pasti jelas berbeda lah.
- 4. Apakah menurut Anda struktur bahasa berpengaruh terhadap pesan yang Anda sampaikan?**
Iya. Kalau tidak pembaca tak mengerti.
- 5. Apa itu Adjective Clauses dan apa fungsinya?**
Kumpulan kata yang mengandung noun atau subject.
- 6. Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?**
Kata penghubung dalam adjective clause diwakili dengan relative pronoun seperti who, which, whom yang itu berfungsi sebagai subject atau kata benda yang ingin dijelaskan.
- 7. Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaskan apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?**
Paragraf pertama ada cuma satu, yaitu that yang menjelaskan kata sebelumnya yaitu computer. Paragraf kedua itu ada who, that dan which. Who menjelaskan Tim Paterson, That dan which menjelaskan Tim dan company. Paragraf ketiga ada that yang menjelaskan computer.
- 8. Kita ke test 2, coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**
Abraham Lincoln whose his family later moved to Indiana was born in a log cabin in kentucky on February 12, 1809.
- 9. Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**
He held several jobs in Illinois which his law practice in Illinois became successfull.
- 10. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Anyoneis welcome.
Anyone who drinking coffee is welcome. 'Who' digunakan sebagai kata penghubung saja.

11. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The girl.....is over there.

The girl that look at me is over there. That artinya yang. Makanya digunakan sebagai penghubung. Menjelaskan orang 'the girl'.

12. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The book which.....

The book which I reading is good. Which ya menjelaskan 'the book' karena the book itu kata benda. Kita bisa juga menggunakan 'that'.

13. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

My students whose!

My students whose bring a book is English students. 'Whose' digunakan untuk menjelaskan siapa yang punya barang, misalnya pena, tas, buku dan lain-lain. 'whose' menjelaskan siswa.

14. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

2009 is the year.....

2009 is the year which many people crying. Which bisa digunakan untuk apapun, bisa orang atau benda.

15. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

That is classroom.....

That is classroom when we study together. 'When' saya gunakan untuk penyambung kalimat adjective clause.

16. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer when I finish my study with him. 'When' lebih tepat untuk digunakan. Saya tidak tahu alasannya. Hehe.

17. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.

Bacon and eggs that I gave to you last week are my faorite breakfast food. That menurut saya benar dan itu kata benda. Tidak ada punctuation yang dibutuhkan.

18. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday who written a hand book. Saya menggunakan 'who' untuk menjelaskan Dr. Church.

19. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.

Lincoln, whose have much money was born in a log cabin. Saya tidak tahu tentang tipe adjective clause. Dulu sudah lama pernah dipelajari.

20. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 that as a president. 'That' bisa digunakan untuk apapun. Jadi saya gunakan saja 'that'.

21. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Borobudur temple

Borobudur temple which located in Yogyakarta is famous. 'Which' sering didengar dalam penggunaan adjective clause. Fungsinya menjelaskan kata benda.

22. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The village has around 500 people, it is crowded and many people go there. Pernah dulu belajar tentang jenis adjective clause. Tetapi sekarang sudah lupa.

Respondent 4

- 1. Apakah struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?**

Iya.

- 2. Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?**

Ya. Karena jarang menggunakan itu.

- 3. Banyak ditemukan kalimat yang tidak menggunakan tanda baca dalam kalimat nonrestrictive adjective clauses, apakah karena tidak adanya struktur tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia?**

Ya, pasti berbeda.

- 4. Apakah menurut Anda struktur bahasa berpengaruh terhadap pesan yang Anda sampaikan?**

Ya. Struktur bahasa penting.

- 5. Apa itu Adjective Clauses dan apa fungsinya?**

Menghubungkan dua klausa yang menghubungkan independent dan dependent clause.

Adjective clause digunakan untuk menjelaskan pronoun.

- 6. Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?**

Relative pronoun seperti whom, who, whose, which, kalau relative adverb itu seperti where, when.

- 7. Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaskan apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?**

Dalam paragraf pertama, ada kalimat adjective clause. Kata penghubungnya menggunakan that. Itu menjelaskan operating systems. Dalam paragraf kedua, ada dua adjective clause yaitu who dan that. Who menjelaskan orang di sini yaitu Tim Paterson. Hmm..dan that itu menjelaskan pekerjaan Tim Paterson. Paragraf ketiga itu ada that yang menjelaskan personal komputer.

- 8. Kita ke test 2, coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809 who his family later moved to Indiana.

- 9. Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

He held several jobs in Illinois where his law practice in Illinois became successful.

- 10. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**

Anyoneis welcome.

Anyone who are speaking English is welcome. Kata penghubung kalimat ini 'who' mungkin. Kalau tidak menggunakan 'who' kalimatnya gak lengkap. 'Who' digunakan untuk orang.

11. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The girl.....is over there.

The girl who wear hat is over there. Kata hubung yang digunakan 'who' untuk menjelaskan 'the girl' karena who menjelaskan manusia/orang.

12. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The book which.....

The book which I bring yesterday is break. Penghubungnya adalah which untuk kata benda atau selain orang.

13. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

My students whose!

My students whose his red bag color is beautiful. 'Whose' itu digunakan untuk kepunyaan. Misalnya menjelaskan benda seperti tas, buku, mobil atau barang kepunyaan orang.

14. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

2009 is the year.....

2009 is the year where I see you. Where di sini artinya di mana. Sehingga kalau dibaca kalimatnya bisa kita gunakan where untuk kalimat ini.

15. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

That is classroom.....

That is classroom which I like study. Kata penghubung yang digunakan 'which' yang artinya 'yang'. Saya rasa ini bisa digunakan.

16. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer when we are student. 'When' digunakan untuk menghubungkan Prof. Mayer dalam kalimat ini. Tidak dibutuhkan punctuation.

17. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.

Bacon and eggs which have good protein are my favorite breakfast food.' Karena Bacon dan Egg benda, jadi ya kita gunakan 'which'. Saya tidak tahu dengan proper noun.

18. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday that is good. Saya gak tau. Masih bingung dengan adjective clause.

19. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.

Lincoln, whose his children was born in a log cabin. 'W hose' itu kan untuk kepunyaan. Maka saya gunakan 'children'. Tidak ada punctuation dalam kalimat ini.

20. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 when many people choose him. Karena tahun 1860, jadi saya gunakan 'when'.

21. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Borobudur temple

Borobudur temple is a famous temple not only in Indonesia but also the world. Saya hanya menambahkan kalimat yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut. Sudah lupa dengan pelajaran adjective clause

22. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The village has around 500 people, which had 200 houses in there. Saya gak tau. Lagian 'which' apapun subjek nya bisa digunakan.

Respondent 5

- 1. Apakah struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?**

Iya. Ada pengaruhnya

- 2. Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?**

Saya sudah lupa penggunaan adjective clause.

- 3. Banyak ditemukan kalimat yang tidak menggunakan tanda baca dalam kalimat nonrestrictive adjective clauses, apakah karena tidak adanya struktur tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia?**

Ini berbeda dengan bahasa Indonesia. Kalau dalam bahasa Indonesia tidak ada aturan dalam penulisan koma.

- 4. Apakah menurut Anda struktur bahasa berpengaruh terhadap pesan yang Anda sampaikan?**

Tidak juga. Selagi pengucapan dan katanya benar tidak ada pengaruh dalam arti.

- 5. Apa itu Adjective Clauses dan apa fungsinya?**

Digunakan untuk membuat kalimat menjadi lebih simple dan singkat. Kan ada penggunaan which, who, that dan lain-lain.....

- 6. Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?**

Seperti yang tadi itu, ada who, which dan that. Untuk orang digunakan who, selain orang itu which atau that.

- 7. Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaskan apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?**

Paragraph satu ada that yang menjelaskan orang yang mengembangkan computer. Paragraph dua ada who menjelaskan untuk Tim Paterson yang bekerja di perusahaan. Masih ada that untuk menyebut Seattle Computer. Terakhir di paragraph dua ada which yaitu menjelaskan QDOS. Paragraph tiga ada dua buah adjective clauses. Kedua-duanya that. That yang pertama menjelaskan IBM dan that yang kedua menjelaskan Tim.

- 8. Kita ke test 2, coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809 that later his family moved to Indiana.

- 9. Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

He held several jobs in Illinois which his law practice became successful.

- 10. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**

Anyoneis welcome.

Anyone who is my classmate is welcome. Who digunakan untuk orang.

11. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The girl.....is over there.

The girl who is beautiful is over there. Karna the girl itu orang maka kita masih menggunakan who.

12. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The book which.....

The book which I read good. Karena buku jadi which dan masih ragu apakah kalimat ini benar atau salah.

13. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

My students whose!

My students whose their book is good go to campus. Saya ragu menggunakan whose. Tapi saya rasa ini menjelaskan seseorang atau benda.

14. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

2009 is the year.....

2009 is the year when I see you at campus. Karena lebih tepat nya kan kata ketika untuk melengkapi kalimat ini makanya saya gunakan when.

15. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

That is classroom.....

That is classroom that is big. Karena bukan orang atau benda kita boleh gunakan that.

16. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer who is my lecturer. Saya kurang mengerti dengan kalimat ini. Tapi karena menjelaskan orang makanya saya gunakan who.

17. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.

Bacon and eggs which is good food for eating are my favorite breakfast. Karena bukan orang jadi kita gunakan that. Itu adalah makanan.

18. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday is my lecturer. Tinggal menambahkan saja.

19. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.

Lincoln, whose my lecturer live in England. Saya tidak tau penggunaan whose. Bisa digunakan untuk orang dan benda.

20. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan! Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 that many people like him. Bukan orang jadi kita gunakan that atau which.

21. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Borobudur temple

Borobudur temple is a good place in Indonesia. Itu yang tepat saya rasa.

22. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The village has around 500 people,.....

The village has around 500 people who live in rural area. Karena di situ ada orang maka kita gunakan who.

Respondent 6

- 1. Apakah struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?**

Tidak ada pengaruhnya.

- 1. Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?**

Iya. Tidak paham dengan adjective clause.

- 2. Banyak ditemukan kalimat yang tidak menggunakan tanda baca dalam kalimat nonrestrictive adjective clauses, apakah karena tidak adanya struktur tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia?**

Maksudnya.

Iya beda. Bahasa Inggris kan lebih sulit. Saya juga tidak tau penggunaan adjective clause.

- 3. Apakah menurut Anda struktur bahasa berpengaruh terhadap pesan yang Anda sampaikan?**

Tergantung apa konteksnya. Tapi iya berpengaruh juga karena terkait.

- 4. Apa itu Adjective Clauses dan apa fungsinya?**

Menjelaskan kalimat yang tidak spesifik agar kalimat tersebut menjadi lebih spesifik. Misalnya kita tidak kenal dengan seseorang maka kita menggunakan adjective clause untuk membuatnya lebih spesifik dan jelas.

- 5. Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?**

Ada who dan which.

Oya that juga bisa digunakan.

- 6. Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaskan apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?**

Paragraf satu ada that. Itu menjelaskan benda bukan orang.

Paragraph 2 ada who, ini menjelaskan orang. Ada that menjelaskan bukan orang yaitu company, ada which, mungkin... menjelaskan benda juga.

Paragraph tiga ada that menjelaskan computer dan that satunya lagi menjelaskan program Microsoft.

- 7. Kita ke test 2, coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

Abraham Lincoln who his family later moved to Indiana was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809.

- 8. Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

He held several jobs in Illinois that his law practice there became successful.

9. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Anyoneis welcome.
Anyone who beautiful is welcome. Who digunakan untuk orang.
10. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
The girl.....is over there.
The girl who student is over there. Tambahkan saja siswa untuk melengkapinya.
11. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
The book which.....
The book which is important to be read.
12. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
My students whose!
My students whose come to campus are diligent. Itu yang bisa saya tambahkan.
13. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
2009 is the year.....
2009 is the year for me to study English. Kita tidak butuh adjective clause karena kalimat ini sudah lengkap.
14. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
That is classroom.....
That is classroom which I like to study there. Karena classroom jadi which yang artinya yang.
15. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer
I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer that smart. Gunakan that untuk menjelaskan Prof. Mayer.
16. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.
Bacon and eggs that I like are my favorite breakfast food. Karena bukan orang jadi saya gunakan that.
17. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday
Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday go to campus. Saya tidak tau.
18. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.
Lincoln, whose teach to my class is angry. Whose itu bisa digunakan untuk menjelaskan orang.
19. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 who many people don't like him. Karena menjelaskan Abraham Lincoln, maka boleh digunakan who.

20. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Borobudur temple

Borobudur temple is a temple that is in Jogjakarta. That dipakai untuk menjelaskan apa itu Borobudur temple.

21. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The village has around 500 people,.....

The village has around 500 people who are poor people. Karena orang jadi who dipakai.

Respondent 7

2. **Apakah struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?**
Gak juga. Tergantung kalimatnya. Tapi saya jarang menggunakannya.
3. **Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?**
Ya saya tidak tau penggunaannya.
4. **Banyak ditemukan kalimat yang tidak menggunakan tanda baca dalam kalimat nonrestrictive adjective clauses, apakah karena tidak adanya struktur tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia?**
Beda penggunaannya. Adjective clause jarang saya gunakan.
5. **Apakah menurut Anda struktur bahasa berpengaruh terhadap pesan yang Anda sampaikan?**
Iyalah. Kalau tidak jelas orang tidak akan mengerti.
6. **Apa itu Adjective Clauses dan apa fungsinya?**
Adjective clause digunakan untuk menjelaskan orang atau benda agar orang lain lebih mengerti.
7. **Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?**
Who, which, that, whose juga.
8. **Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaskan apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?**
Paragraf satu ada satu buah yaitu that. Tentu ini menjelaskan benda yaitu computer. Yang paragraf dua ada who, menjelaskan Tim Paterson, dan which menjelaskan program yang dibuatnya. Paragraph tiga ada that yaitu Microsoft, ada that juga masih menjelaskan Microsoft.
9. **Kita ke test 2, coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**
Abraham Lincoln that was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809 is his family later moved to Indiana.
10. **Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**
He held several jobs in Illinois which his law practice in Illinois became successful.
11. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Anyoneis welcome.
Anyone which is student is welcome. Which bisa kita gunakan untuk orang dan benda mati.

12. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
The girl.....is over there.
The girl which standing is over there. Boleh kita gunakan which karena orang.
13. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
The book which.....
The book which I like read I borrow in library. Mungkin menjelaskan buku yang saya pinjam di perpustakaan.
14. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
My students whose!
My students whose crazy is not come. Saya tidak tau penggunaan whose itu.
15. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
2009 is the year.....
2009 is the year earthquake in Padang that I am afraid.
Lengkapi saja kalimatnya.
16. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
That is classroom.....
That is classroom that big that many students like. That digunakan untuk benda dan orang. Tapi saya ragu apakah that atau which.
Hmm...Saya rasa that.
17. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer
I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer who I like teaching with him. Saya gunakan who untuk menjelaskan Prof. Mayer.
- Bagaimana dengan penggunaan tanda baca. Seperti koma, apakah dibutuhkan untuk kalimat ini?*
Tidak perlu lagi. Hanya titik saja diakhir kalimat.
18. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.
Bacon and eggs that my mother like eat are my favorite breakfast food. Gunakan that karena makanan. Bukan orang maksudnya.
19. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday
Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday is my teacher.
20. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.
Lincoln, whose many people like was born in a log cabin.
21. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 that is president of America. Karena bukan orang jadi kita gunakan that. Itu menjelaskan tanggal.

22. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Borobudur temple

Borobudur temple that are good to visit located in Jogjakarta.

Adjective clausenya adalah that.

23. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The village has around 500 people,.....

The village has around 500 people who are kind people and friendly. Karena orang jadi bisa digunakan who.

Respondent 8

1. Apakah struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?

Tidak.

2. Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?

Ya. Ada beberapa hal yang tidak mengerti dalam penggunaan adjective clauses.

3. Banyak ditemukan kalimat yang tidak menggunakan tanda baca dalam kalimat nonrestrictive adjective clauses, apakah karena tidak adanya struktur tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia?

Dalam bahasa Indonesia kita jarang menemukan yang seperti itu.

4. Apakah menurut Anda struktur bahasa berpengaruh terhadap pesan yang Anda sampaikan?

Iya. Karna pesan itu tergantung dari apa yang kita tulis. Kalau penulisannya salah, pesannya pun akan salah.

5. Apa itu Adjective Clauses dan apa fungsinya?

Adjective clause untuk menjelaskan orang dan benda agar kita tahu lebih spesifik.

6. Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?

Who, whom, which, that, whose.

7. Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaskan apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?

*Paragraf satu ada **that**. Menjelaskan komputer. Paragraf dua **who**, merujuk pada orang yaitu Tim, dan **which**. Paragraf selanjutnya yaitu **that**.*

8. Kita ke test 2, coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.

Abraham Lincoln whose his family later moved to Indiana was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809.

9. Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.

He held several jobs in Illinois that his law practice became successful.

10. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Anyoneis welcome.

Anyone who always come to my house is welcome.

*Kita gunakan **who** karena menjelaskan orang yaitu anyone.*

11. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The girl.....is over there.

The girl whom I saw her is over there. Whom kan bisa juga digunakan untuk orang.

12. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The book which.....

The book which beautiful is mine. Which menjelaskan buku yang saya pinjam di perpustakaan.

13. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

My students whose

My students whose their books are are on the table are smart students. Whose saya gunakan karena kepemilikan benda.

14. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

2009 is the year.....

2009 is the year where I see you. Where digunakan untuk menjelaskan tahun.

15. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

That is classroom.....

That is classroom when we study together. When digunakan untuk menjelaskan tempat.

16. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer

I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer who lived in New York last year. Who digunakan untuk merujuk ke Prof. Mayer.

Bagaimana dengan penggunaan tanda baca. Seperti koma, apakah dibutuhkan untuk kalimat ini?

Tidak digunakan. Tapi saya tidak tahu pasti.

18. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.

Bacon and eggs which is good for eating are my favorite breakfast food. Which karena bukan orang. Itu adalah benda.

19. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday

Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday is smart. Kita bisa tidak menggunakan kata penghubung.

20. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.

Lincoln, whose have much money was born in a log cabin. Whose digunakan karena menyatakan kepemilikan. Di sini uang Lincoln.

21. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 that many people like him. That untuk menjelaskan tahun 1860.

22. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Borobudur temple

Borobudur temple is a good place which located in Jogjakarta. Which digunakan untuk menjelaskan benda.

24. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The village has around 500 people,.....

The village has around 500 where we want to go. Saya tidak tahu penggunaan kalimat ini.

Respondent 9

- 1. Apakah struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?**

Iya

- 2. Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?**

Iya. Saya masih tidak mengerti penggunaan kata hubung yang tepat.

Mengapa?

Karena jarang latihan dan menggunakannya.

- 3. Banyak ditemukan kalimat yang tidak menggunakan tanda baca dalam kalimat nonrestrictive adjective clauses, apakah karena tidak adanya struktur tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia?**

Di bahasa Indonesia, kita gunakan tanda baca biasanya di akhir kalimat dan koma di tengah kalimat.

- 4. Apakah menurut Anda struktur bahasa berpengaruh terhadap pesan yang Anda sampaikan?**

Iya. Kalau tidak jelas kita tidak mengerti.

- 5. Apa itu Adjective Clauses dan apa fungsinya?**

Membuat secara lebih rinci terhadap apa yang kita bicarakan.

Contohnya?

*Ya, kalau kita ingin mengatakan sebuah benda, kita gunakan **which**.*

- 6. Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?**

*Ada **which**, **who**, **that**. Itu yang saya tahu.*

Kapan kita gunakan masing-masing relative clauses tersebut?

Which untuk benda, **who** untuk orang, **that** bisa benda dan bisa juga orang.

- 7. Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaskan apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?**

*That paragraf satu. Ada **who** paragraf dua dan **which**. Paragraf selanjutnya yaitu **that**.*

- 8. Kita ke test 2, coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

Abraham Lincoln who his family later moved to Indiana was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809.

- 9. Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

He held several jobs in Illinois which his law practice became successful.

10. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Anyoneis welcome.
Anyone who wear black jacket is welcome.
Who untuk orang. Karena ada 'anyone'
11. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
The girl.....is over there.
The girl who is beautiful is over there. **Who** menjelaskan orang 'the girl'.
12. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
The book which.....
The book which has beautiful cover is not mine. **Which** menjelaskan buku karena benda jaid digunakan **which**.
13. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
My students whose!
My students whose diligent can do many assignment. **Whose** sama seprti penggunaan **who** untuk menjelaskan orang.
14. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
2009 is the year.....
2009 is the year when I see you again. **Where** untuk tahun 2009.
15. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
That is classroom.....
That is classroom where they like to study together. **Where** untuk menyatakan tempat. Dalam kalimat ini *classroom*.
16. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer
I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer who is smart lecturer. **Who** untuk menjelaskan Prof. Mayer.
Bagaimana dengan penggunaan tanda baca. Seperti koma, apakah dibutuhkan untuk kalimat ini?
Saya rasa tidak ada. Hmm..
18. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.
Bacon and eggs that containing vitamin are my favorite breakfast food. **That** untuk selain orang 'Bacon and Egg'
19. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday
Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday came from America.
20. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.
Lincoln, whose treat me on his birthday lives in Washington. **Whose** bisa digunakan karena ingin menjelaskan Lincoln.

21. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 is great president.

22. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Borobudur temple

Borobudur temple when I visited on last holiday is interesting place. When untuk menjelaskan Borobudur temple yang saya kunjungi.

25. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The village has around 500 people,.....

The village has around 500 that their work is farmer. That digunakan untuk menunjukkan jumlah 500 orang.

Respondent 10

- 1. Apakah struktur kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia mempengaruhi Anda dalam menulis adjective clause?**

Terkadang terpengaruh.

- 2. Sering ditemukan kesalahan dalam penggunaan adjective clauses dalam tes dan tulisan Anda. Apakah ini karena keterbatasan Anda dalam memahami adjective clause?**

Iya. Saya memang tidak memahami sepenuhnya penggunaan adjective clauses.

- 3. Banyak ditemukan kalimat yang tidak menggunakan tanda baca dalam kalimat nonrestrictive adjective clauses, apakah karena tidak adanya struktur tersebut dalam bahasa Indonesia?**

Saya tidak tahu. Tetapi tentu ada aturannya.

Bagaimana aturan penggunaannya?

Tergantung bentuk kalimatnya. Ada sih aturannya, tapi saya lupa.

- 4. Apakah menurut Anda struktur bahasa berpengaruh terhadap pesan yang Anda sampaikan?**

Iya. Kalau salah strukturnya orang akan menjadi bingung.

- 5. Apa itu Adjective Clauses dan apa fungsinya?**

Untuk menjelaskan kata benda agar orang tahu apa kata benda yang ingin dijelaskan itu.

- 6. Apa kata hubung yang bisa digunakan dalam adjective clauses? Kapan penggunaannya?**

Which, that, who and... ..

*Masing-masing penggunaannya berbeda. **Which** untuk selain orang sama dengan **that**, **who** untuk orang.*

- 7. Mari kita lihat test 1. Coba Anda temukan kalimat yang menggunakan adjective clauses dalam teks ini. Jelaskan apa kata penghubung yang digunakan dan apa yang dijelaskan oleh kata penghubung tersebut?**

*Ada empat yaitu **that** pada paragraf 1, paragraf dua ada **who**, digunakan untuk menjelaskan Tim, dan ada **which**. **That** ada pada paragraf ketiga.*

- 8. Kita ke test 2, coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 1 dan 2 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

Abraham Lincoln whom his family later moved to Indiana was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809.

- 9. Coba Anda gabungkan kalimat nomor 5 dan 6 dengan menggunakan adjective clauses.**

He held several jobs in Illinois which his law practice became successful.

- 10. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**

Anyoneis welcome.

Anyone who get red ticket is welcome.

Who saya pakai untuk anyone.

11. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
The girl.....is over there.
The girl who is my friend is over there. Who untuk the girl. **Who** kan digunakan untuk menyatakan orang.
12. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
The book which.....
The book which tells about science cannot be borrowed. **Which** menjelaskan buku mana yang tidak bisa dipinjam.
13. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
My students whose!
My students whose fight last week get punishment from school. **Whose** untuk menjelaskan siswa saya yang mendapatkan hukuman.
14. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
2009 is the year.....
2009 is the year when everything so bad. **When** untuk tahun atau waktu.
15. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
That is classroom.....
That is classroom which many people use to study English. **Which** menjelaskan kelas yang bisa digunakan untuk belajar.
16. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer
I discussed the ethical question with Prof. Mayer who was rector in my campus. **Who** untuk Prof. Mayer.
- Bagaimana dengan penggunaan tanda baca. Seperti koma, apakah dibutuhkan untuk kalimat ini?*
Saya tidak tahu kalau ada koma.
18. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Bacon and eggs are my favorite breakfast food.
Bacon and eggs which are delicious food are my favorite breakfast food. **Which** menjelaskan bacon and egg sebagai makanan yang enak.
19. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday
Dr. Church, I was introduced to yesterday go to Canada to do English research.
20. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Lincoln, whose was born in a log cabin.
Lincoln, whose interest in studying Mathematic was born in a log cabin. Whose untuk menjelaskan Lincoln yang tertarik mempelajari Matematika
21. **Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!**
Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 when world war II happened. When menjelaskan tahun.

22. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

Borobudur temple

Borobudur temple where I visit has a good history. Where digunakan untuk menjelaskan tempat di mana saya kunjungi yaitu Borobudur temple.

26. Coba Anda lengkapi kalimat di bawah ini! Jelaskan!

The village has around 500 people,.....

The village has around 500 people, who are rich and healthy. Karena orang maka **who** yang tepat.