TYPES OF CLAUSES IN ENGLISH: FUNCTIONAL AND STRUCTURAL

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A B S T R A C T

This research aims to describe the use of clauses in each sentence that we often use every day. This is used to indicate which clauses and which clauses are not. The method used in this journal research is descriptive-qualitative using field analysis. This article provides a more detailed analysis of what a clause is in English, focusing on its function, types and structural perspective. Clauses are a basic component of English grammar, and understanding them is essential to mastering the language. The study begins by defining what a clause is and distinguishing between independent clauses and dependent clauses. Then explore different types of clauses, and example sentences. This paper also examines the syntactic roles that clauses play in sentences, such as subject, object, and complement. Through this exploration, this paper aims to improve understanding of English clauses and contribute to improving language proficiency. There are functions of related clauses in sentences S, O, P, K as well as the layout of the clauses which are in front, behind or independently.

INTRODUCTION

Clauses are essential components of sentences in English grammar, consisting of a subject and a predicate. They are divided into two main types: independent and dependent clauses. An independent clause can function as a complete sentence, expressing a full thought, whereas a dependent clause cannot stand alone and must be linked to an independent clause to form a complete sentence. Dependent clauses include various types, such as adjective, adverb, and noun clauses, each serving a distinct purpose within a sentence. Understanding the role and structure of clauses is crucial for

mastering sentence construction, enhancing coherence, and improving overall writing skills.

Based on the definition above, clauses significantly impact daily activities. The language used expresses the speaker's needs and intentions. Language structure and function work together to convey meaning and facilitate communication among society's members. We use language for numerous purposes, such as discussing events or expressing feelings about others. Language benefits people with different goals through its meaningful structures. Language performs an important metafunction, comprising experiential (ideational), interpersonal, and textual meanings. To fully understand each utterance, these three meanings must be considered simultaneously.

This paper compares two news articles from websites, aiming to identify the main similarities and differences in the three systemic principal types of meanings mentioned above. Since the publication of Functional Grammar in 1978, many linguists have responded to its ideas. A key point is the importance of clauses in sentence use. Clauses, including independent and dependent types, enhance the specificity and clarity of sentence meaning. Clause structure is a major focus in syntactic theory, as it deals with how words and phrases are embedded in a sentence, their interrelations, and their arrangement and representation.

In conclusion, clauses play a vital role in providing deeper understanding or "adding information." Independent clauses, which can stand alone, and dependent clauses, which cannot, each have their own functions. Writing or creating these clauses requires an understanding of their structure.

METHODS
Research Design
This study uses qualitative to investigate the functional role of independent and dependent clauses. Research that describes how to identify and also analyze using clause. Research using this qualitative method provides an explanation and also a picture of a deep understanding of the role utility clauses in everyday life.
Data Source
The data source used in this research are opinion and research on daily sentence usage. This resource aims to strengthen the clause.
Data Analysis
1. Data collection
    This data collection serves to determine the use of clauses. everything is collected so that everything focuses on one goal, namely clauses.
2. Identify
    Identification functions to determine which parts actually use the Independent and Dependent Clauses. Functional analysis This analysis function shows how extensive use of Clause sentences is.
3. Statistical Analysis
    Descriptive statistics were used to measure the prevalence and distribution of each type of phrase. This includes calculating the frequency of each type of phrase and examining usage patterns across different digital platforms and communication contexts.
4. Categorization
    Clauses are categorized based on syntactic and semantic properties. This proves that the sentence refers to which part of the type

Ethical Considerations

Since this research utilized publicly available digital texts, ethical considerations centered on maintaining privacy. The data collection process followed ethical guidelines for online research, avoiding content that required user permission or included sensitive information. Any identifying information in the texts is protected to ensure the privacy of the individuals involved. This study also adheres to the terms of service and data use policies governing the sources from which the data was obtained.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This paper has started the task of formally understanding the effectiveness of clause learning from a proof complexity perspective. We have discovered that clause learning can be more powerful than regular resolution and that using learning with restarts leads to general resolution.

In practice, a solver needs to use effective branching heuristics to implement a strong proof system. Our finding that modified pebbling formulas have small clause learning proofs relies heavily on the solver selecting a branching sequence that solves the formula in a "bottom-up" manner, ensuring maximal reuse of learned clauses. As detailed in a subsequent paper [Sabharwal et al., 2003], this branching sequence can be efficiently generated using a mix of breadth-first and depth-first traversals of the original pebbling graph, even for broader classes of pebbling problems. Table 1 shows that both clause learning and a good branching sequence are necessary to efficiently solve large problem instances.

Although pebbling graphs, which relate to problems involving task precedence, represent a narrow application domain, many real-world problems, such as planning graphs [Kautz and Selman, 1996], have a layered structure similar to pebbling graphs. An important aspect of our ongoing research is to develop branching sequences that enable clause learning to be effective on the general classes of structures found in various problem domain encodings.

Using Clause View

From this perspective, clauses are used to add detailed and complex information. Their everyday use enriches our vocabulary with additional details. Clauses help facilitate effective communication, especially when we want to convey something more specific. This approach to understanding clauses is also applicable in non-face-to-face communication.

Independent and dependent clauses express what we want to convey. Though their positions differ, each serves a single purpose in use. Clauses are often compared with phrases. A group of words is considered a clause if it includes both a subject and a predicate, whereas a phrase contains a verb without a subject or a subject without a predicate.

CONCLUSION

A clause is a sentence that contains a subject and a predicate that can stand alone or combine with other clauses to form a more complex sentence. In English, clauses can be categorized based on their function and structure. Based on their function, clauses are divided into independent clauses and dependent clauses. Independent clauses can stand alone as complete sentences, while dependent clauses cannot stand alone and require independent clauses to form complete sentences.

Understanding these types of clauses is important for building more varied and complex sentences in written and spoken English.

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