## **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSION**

Due to the discussion on the problems of the use of finite dependent clauses introduced by wh-words in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist, some conclusion can be drawn. The finite dependent clauses introduced by wh-words may be adjective clauses, adverbial clauses, and noun clauses. The data of this study is only 154, so all of them are analyzed. In order to elaborate the kinds and the functions of finite dependent clauses introduced by wh-words which occur most frequently, the result is noted down in percentage.

According to the kinds of finite dependent clauses introduced by whwords, the result show that the finite dependent clauses are characterized as adjective clauses (39,6%), as adverbial clauses (19,4%), and as noun clauses (41%). In connection with the functions of finite dependent clauses introduced by wh-words, adjective clause which functions as noun modifier is (87,3%) and as pronoun modifier is (12,7%). While, both of adverbial clauses which function as modifier of verb and of sentence is (50%). Then, noun clause which functions as subject is (7,9%), as direct object is (66,7%), as indirect object is (1,6%), as objective complement is (3,2%), as prepositional complement is (7,9%), as adjective complement is (11,1%), and as appositive is (1,6%).

The occurrence frequency of the finite dependent clauses introduced by wh-words in connection with the subordinate conjunctions, adjective clause are introduced by the relative pronouns who/whom/whose (73%) and which (15,9%),

the relative adverbs when (1,6%) and where (9,5%). While, the subordinate conjunctions of adverbial clauses are when (96,7%) and where (3,3%). Then, the subordinate conjunctions of noun clauses are what (73%), who (1,6%), why (8%), where (6,3%), and how (11,1%). Moreover, the type adverbial clauses are adverbial clauses of time (90%), of place (3,3%), and of reason or cause (6,7%).

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