

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, present the result of data analysis that covers the description of the complex sentence in Brothers Grimm's Fairytale. It consists of finding and discussion of the analysis in Two brothers of Brothers Grimm's fairytale.

In analyzing the two brothers the researcher used the theory from Steffani (2007). She stated that a complex sentence has an independent clause joined by one more dependent clause. A dependent clause has a subject and verb, but is not a complete thought, so it cannot stand alone (Steffani, 2007). The complex sentence based on the connection between independent and dependent clause, classified into three types: subordinate word (adjective clause, relative word (adverb clause), and question word (noun clause). The complex sentence that found in The Two Brothers Fairytale consists of 120 data. The types of complex sentence that found in two brothers will be displayed in this chapter.

A. Findings

In analyzing the Two Brothers fairytale the researcher used some signs in order to differentiate each other, which explained below.

1. independent clause uses underline
2. The conjunction uses bold
3. Dependent clause use italic.

a. The form of complex sentence in two brothers

1. The poor one had two children, **who** were twin brothers and as like each other as two drops of water.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and two dependent clauses, the dependent clause with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** in this data 1 explain noun phrase the two children in independent clause with their characteristics in dependent clause.

2. *It happened once **when** the poor man was going into the forest to fetch brush-wood, that he saw a bird **which** was quite golden and more beautiful than any he had ever chanced to meet with.*

In number 2 there are two complex sentence, the first sentence is “It happened once **when** the poor man was going into the forest to fetch brush-wood,” and the second one is “that he saw a bird **which** was quite golden and more beautiful than any he had ever chanced to meet with”. The first sentence includes one dependent clause (It happened once) and one independent clause (the poor man was going into the forest to fetch brush-wood). Then those two are combine with adverb of time – when, conjunction **when** here which explain adverb clause in the dependent clause with the time it happened once when the poor man was going into the forest.

The second sentence includes one independent clause (he saw a bird) and one dependent clause (was quite golden and more beautiful than any he had ever chanced to meet with). Then those two are combine with conjunction **which**, that give additional information of noun phrase a bird in independent clause with its characteristics in dependent clause.

3. *The man took the feather and carried it to his brother, **who** *looked at it and said, “It is pure gold!” and gave him a great deal of money for it.**

It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and dependent clauses, then which combine with adjective **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** in this data number 3 explain noun phrase his brother in independent clause with additional information about his act and utterance in dependent clause.

4. *Next day the man climbed into a birch-tree, and *was about to cut off a couple of branches **when** the same bird flew out*, and when the man searched he found a nest, and *an egg lay inside it, **which** was of gold.**

In data number 4 there are two complex sentence, the first sentence is “Next day the man climbed into a birch-tree, and was about to cut off a couple of branches **when** the same bird flew out,” and the other one is “the man searched he found a nest, and an egg lay inside it, **which** was of gold”

The first sentence includes one dependent clause (and was about to cut off a couple of branches **when** the same bird flew out) and one independent clause (the man climbed into a birch-tree). Then those two are combine with conjunction when adverb of time – adverbial clause, conjunction **when** explain about time in the dependent clause with the time next day when the man climbed into birch-tree, the bird flew out. The second sentence includes one independent clause (the man searched he found a nest) and one dependent clause (and an egg lay inside it, **which** was of gold). Then those two are combine with conjunction which - adjective clause, conjunction which here give additional information of an egg in independent clause with its characteristics in dependent clause.

5. He took the egg home with him, and carried it to his brother, who again said, *“It is pure gold,”* and *gave him what it was worth.*
It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and dependent clauses, which combine with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** in this data number 5 explain about noun phrase his brothers in dependent clause with his act and utterance in dependent clauses.
6. The poor man went into the forest for the third time, and again saw the golden bird sitting on the tree, so he took a stone and brought it down and carried it to his brother, who gave him a great heap of gold for it.
It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and dependent clauses, which combine with conjunction who (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** in this data number 6 explain about noun phrase the poor man in independent clause with his act and utterance in dependent clauses.
7. *He called his wife and said, “Roast me the gold bird, and take care **that** none of it is lost.*
It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and dependent clauses, which combine with conjunction that (adjective clause). Conjunction that in the data 7 explain about the gold bird in independent clause with their characteristics in dependent clause.
8. *The bird, however, was no common one, but of so wondrous a kind **that** whosoever ate its heart and liver found every morning a piece of gold beneath his pillow.*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and dependent clauses, which combine with conjunction that (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** in this data number 8 explain the bird in independent clause with their characteristics in dependent clause.

9. **When** *it was ready, she carried it to the goldsmith, who consumed it all alone, and left none of it.*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and dependent clauses, initiated with adverb of time – when and combine with conjunction who (adjective clause).

In the data number 9 explain the independent clause with the time **when** the bird was ready the goldsmith' wife carried it to the goldsmith was consumed the bird and left none of it. Then conjunction **who** here explain the goldsmith and his act.

10. *Next morning, however, when he felt beneath his pillow, and expected to bring out the piece of gold, no more gold pieces were there than there had always been.*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and dependent clauses, and the independent clause initiated with adverb of time – when. Then those two are combine with adverb of time – **when**, which explain the independent clause with the time (next morning) in dependent clause when the goldsmith felt beneath his pillow.

11. *Next morning when they arose, something fell rattling to the ground, and when they picked it up there were two gold pieces!*

In the data number 11 have two complex sentence, the first sentence is Next morning **when they arose**, something fell rattling to the ground, and the second one is **when they picked it up** there were two gold pieces. Then those two sentence initiated with adverb of time – when, which explain the independent clause with the time (next morning) when they wake up in the first sentence, then in second sentence gave the additional information about the time when they picked up the pillow.

12. *They took them to their father, **who** was astonished and said, “How can that have happened?”*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, which combine with conjunction who (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** in this data number 12 explain about noun phrase their father in independent clause with his act and utterance in dependent clause.

13. **When** *next morning they again found two, and so on daily, he went to his brother and told him the strange story.*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, and the dependent clause initiated with adverb of time – when, conjunction **when** here explain about the dependent clause with the time (next morning) when the two children found the gold pieces.

14. *At length they met with a huntsman, **who** asked, “To whom do you children belong?” “We are the poor broom-maker’s boys,” they replied, and they told him **that** *their father would not keep them any longer in the house **because** a piece of gold lay every morning under their pillows.**

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, which combine with conjunction who and that (adjective clause), then conjunction because (adverb clause). Conjunction **who** in this data number 14 explain about noun phrase the huntsman in dependent clause with his act and utterance in dependent clause. **That** here explain what happened to them. Then **because** here explain the reason why their father throw them out from the house.

15. *As the good man liked the children, and had none of his own, he took them home with him and said, “I will be your father, and bring you up till you are big.”*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and dependent clauses, which combine conjunction **as** (adverb clause). Conjunction **as** in the data number 15 explain how the huntsman liked the children and took them home with him.

16. *They learnt huntsman ship from him, and the piece of gold **which** each of them found **when** he awoke, was kept for them by him in case they should need it in the future.*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, and the dependent clause combine with adverb of time – when, then which (adjective clause). In the data number 16 conjunction **which** explain about noun phrase the gold in dependent clause that they found, then conjunction **when** explain about adverb phrase with the time (when he awoke) was kept the gold for the children for they future.

17. **When** *they were grown up, their foster-father one day took them into the forest with him, and said, “To-day shall you make your trial shot, so that *I may release you from your apprenticeship, and make you huntsmen.*”*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, and the dependent clause initiated with adverb of time – when.

Conjunction **when** in the data number 17 here explain when the children were grow up their foster-father will make them the huntsman.

18. *And in the evening **when** they had sat down to supper, they said to their foster-father, “We will not touch food, or take one mouthful, until you have granted us are quest.”*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, and the dependent clause initiated with adverb of time – when.

Conjunction **when** in the data number 17 here explain the time (in the evening) when the children had sat down to supper, then in independent clause give additional information about the children of foster-father with their act and utterance.

19. *Then spoke the old man joyfully, “You talk like brave huntsmen, **that** which you desire has been my wish; go forth, all will go well with you.”*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, which combine with conjunction that (adjective clause).

Conjunction **that** in this data number 19 explain about the old man in dependent clause with his act and utterance in independent clause.

20. **When** *the appointed day came, their foster-father presented each of them with a good gun and a dog, and let each of them take as many of his saved-up gold pieces as he chose.*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, and the dependent clause initiated with adverb of time – when.

Conjunction **when** in the data number 20 here explain the time when the appointed day came, their foster-father presents them a gun and dog, then in dependent clause give additional information about their foster-father with his act and utterance.

21. *Then he accompanied them a part of the way, and when taking leave, he gave them a bright knife, and said, “if ever you separate, stick this knife into a tree at the place **where** you part”, and **when** one of you goes back, he will be able to see how his absent brother is faring, for the side of the knife **which** is turned in the direction by which he went, will rust if he dies, but will remain bright as long as he is alive.*

In data number 21 have 2 complex sentence, the first sentence have independent clause (Then he accompanied them a part of the way), then dependent clause (and when taking leave, he gave them a bright knife, and said, “if ever you separate, stick this knife into a tree at the place **where** you part”,) then the second sentence is independent clause (**when** one of you goes back, he will be able to see how his absent brother is faring), then dependent clause (for the side of the knife **which** is turned in the direction by which he went, will rust if he dies, but will remain bright as long as he is alive). Conjunction **where** in the first sentence

explain about the place that they stick their knife, this sentence have conjunction adverb of place – where. Then the second sentence initiated with conjunction adverb of time – when, it is explain about the time **when** the children goes back they will able to see their brother is absent or not. Conjunction **which** here give additional information about the knife.

22. The two brothers went still farther onwards, and came to a forest **which** *was so large that it was impossible for them to get out of it in one day.*
This data is complex sentence because have one independent and dependent clause. Conjunction **which** here explain about noun phrase give additional information about the forest that they visit.
23. But the little creatures played so merrily, and were so pretty, **that** *the huntsmen could not find it in their hearts to kill them.*
It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause and which combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** in the data 23 tells about the huntsman that he can't kill the little creatures.
24. Then a bear came **who** wanted to trot about a little longer, and cried.
It is complex sentence because it has one dependent and independent clause and which combine with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** in the data 24 explain about noun the bear and give information about it.
25. And he brought his little ones to them, and now the huntsmen had two lions, two bears, two wolves, two foxes, and two hares, **who** followed them and served them.
It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clause and which combine with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** in the data 25 explain the animals that followed the huntsmen.
26. The foxes, however, knew their way very well about the district and **where** the poultry-yards were, and were able to guide the huntsmen.
It is complex sentence because it has one dependent and independent clause and which combine with **where** (adverb clause). Conjunction **where** in the data 26 explain about adverb of place – where, it is give information about place in independent clause (poultry-yards).

27. Now they travelled about for a while, but could find no situations **where** they could remain together, so they said, “There is nothing else for it, we must part.”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and more than one dependent clauses and which combine with conjunction **where** (adverb clause- adverb of place). Conjunction **where** in the data number 27 explain adverb of place – where, it is give additional information about the place that they travelled.

28. *They divided the animals, so that each of them had a lion, a bear, a wolf, a fox, and a hare, then they took leave of each other, promised to love each other like brothers till their death, and stuck the knife which their foster-father had given them, into a tree, after **which** one went east, and the other went west.*

It is complex data 28 because it has one independent and more than one dependent clauses and which combine with conjunction **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** here explain about the huntsmen that they parted ways and went in different directions.

29. The younger, however, arrived with his beasts in a town **which** was all hung with black crape.

It is complex sentence because it has one dependent and independent clause and which combine with conjunction **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** in the sentence 29 give additional information about the independent clause.

30. Then the innkeeper let them be taken to a place **where** a cow was just then lying on the grass, that *they might eat till they were satisfied.*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause and which combine with conjunction **where** (adverb clause) Conjunction **where** here give information about the place where the cow was lying.

31. And **when** the huntsman had taken care of his animals, he asked the innkeeper why the town was thus hung with black crape? Said the host, “Because our King’s only daughter is to die to-morrow.”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause and which combine with conjunction **when** (adverb of time – adverb clause). Conjunction **when** in the data 31 explain about the time in the independent clause, then in dependent clause give more information about their act and utterance.

32. “There is a high hill without the town, where on dwells a dragon **who** every year must have a pure virgin, or he lays the whole country waste,

and now all the maidens have already been given to him, and there is no longer anyone left but the King's daughter, yet there is no mercy for her; she must be given up to him, and that is to be done to-morrow."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and more than one dependent clauses and which combine with conjunction **where** (adverb of place - adverb clause), then used conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **where** here tell us about the place, the place that dragon live and it is explain in independent clause. Conjunction **who** here explain about the dragon that detail information there are in dependent clause.

33. The King has promised that he **who** conquers the dragon shall have his daughter to wife, and shall likewise govern the kingdom after his own death."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause and which combine with conjunction **who** (adjective clause).

Conjunction **who** in the data 33 refers to anyone who be able to kill the dragon shall merry to the daughter's King.

34. **When** the hour came when the maiden was to be delivered over to the dragon, the King, the marshal, and courtiers accompanied her.

It is complex sentence because it has one dependent and independent clause and which combine with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the maiden will come to the dragon on the top of hill.

35. **When** the King's daughter got to the top of the hill, it was not the dragon which stood there, but the young huntsman, who comforted her, and said he would save her, led her into the church, and locked her in.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time – adverb clause) and which combine with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **when** in the sentence 35 give information about the maiden that explain about the time on the independent clause that she was on the top of hill. Then conjunction **who** here give information about the young huntsman who will save her.

36. **When** he perceived the huntsman, he was astonished and said "What business hast thou here on the hill?" The huntsman answered, "I want to fight with thee."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time – adverb clause). Conjunction **when** in the data 37 explain about

the time when the dragon met the huntsman, then in dependent clause tell about his act and his utterance.

37. **When** the struggle was ended, the huntsman unlocked the church, and found the King's daughter lying on the floor, as she had lost her senses with anguish and terror during the contest.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time – adverb clause). Conjunction **when** in the data number 37 explain about the time when the war is end the huntsman met the King's daughter.

38. He carried her out, and **when** she came to herself once more, and opened her eyes, he showed her the dragon all cut to pieces, and told her **that** she was now delivered.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time – adverb clause) then conjunction **that** (adjective clause).

Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the huntsman carried out the King's daughter. Conjunction **that** in the data 38 explain about the huntsman's act and utterance to the King's daughter.

39. *She rejoiced and said, “Now thou wilt be my dearest husband, for my father has promised me to him **who** kills the dragon.”*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** in the data 39 explain about noun the huntsman who kill the dragon.

40. Her pocket-handkerchief, however, on **which** was her name, she gave to the huntsman, **who** went and cut the tongues out of the dragon's seven heads, wrapped them in the handkerchief, and preserved them carefully.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, then those two clauses combine with conjunction **which** and **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** here explain about the King daughter's handkerchief that was her name on it and she give it to the huntsman. Conjunction **who** in the data 40 explain about the huntsman who kill the dragon.

41. The lion lay down beside them to watch, but heal so was so weary with the fight, **that** he called to the bear and said, “Lie down near me, I must sleep a little: if anything comes, waken me.”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the act and utterance of the huntsman in the independent clause.

42. Then the hare sat down by him, but the poor hare was tired too, and had no one **whom** he could call there to keep watch, and fell asleep.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **whom** (adjective clause). Conjunction **whom** in the data 42 explain about the poor hare that there were no one he could call.

43. The marshal, however, **who** was to look on from a distance, took courage **when** he did not see the dragon flying away with the maiden, and finding that all the hill had become quiet, ascended it.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective clause) then conjunction **when** (adverb of time – adverb clause).

Conjunction **who** in the data 43 explain the marshal that look on from a distance. Conjunction **when** here explain the time when he did not see the dragon on the hill anymore.

44. “I cannot do that,” she replied, “for it was a huntsman with his animals **who** did it.”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain about the huntsman and his animals that kill the dragon.

45. Then he drew his sword, and threatened to kill her if she did not obey him, and *so compelled her that she promised it.*

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the King’s daughter promise that she will tell the king that the marshal who kill the dragon not the huntsman.

46. Then he took her to the King, **who** did not know how to contain himself for joy when he once more looked on his dear child in life, whom he had believed to have been torn to pieces by the monster.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective

clause). Conjunction **who** in the data 46 explain about noun the King that did not know about the fact.

47. And **when** the lion awoke and saw that the maiden was gone, and his master was dead, he began to roar frightfully and cried, “**Who** has done that?”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective clause) then **when** (adverb of time – adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the lion awake, then **who** here explain that anyone has doing something to the maiden and the lion’s master.

48. I know a mountain on **which** a root grows **which**, when placed in the mouth of any one, cures him of all illness and every wound.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** in the data 48 give information about the root that explain in the dependent clause.

49. Then the huntsman awoke, and was alarmed **when** he did not see the maiden, and thought, “She must have gone away whilst I was sleeping, in order to get rid of me.”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the huntsman awake he did not see the maiden.

50. But at noon, **when** he was going to eat something, he saw **that** his head was turned backwards and could not understand it, and asked the animals what had happened to him in his sleep.

It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause), and conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the huntsman will eat something he realized that his head was turning back. Then **that** in the data number 50 explain about the independent clause that his head was turning back.

51. Then the lion told him **that** they, too, had all fallen asleep from weariness, and on awaking, had found him dead with his head cut off, **that** the hare had brought the life-giving root, and that he, in his haste, had laid hold of the head the wrong way, but **that** he would repair his mistake.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses in each sentence, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **that** (adjective clause).

In data number 51 there are two complex sentence, the first sentence is “then the lion told him **that** they, too, had all fallen asleep from weariness, and on awaking, had found him dead with his head cut off” and the second sentence one is “**that** the hare had brought the life-giving root, and that he, in his haste, had laid hold of the head the wrong way, but **that** he would repair his mistake”.

The first sentence includes one dependent clause (Then the lion told him, had found him dead with his head cut off) and two independent clauses (they, too, had all fallen asleep from weariness, and on awaking). Then those two are combine with conjunction that, which explain the independent clause about the animals that they had tired and slept.

The second sentence includes one independent clause (the hare had brought the life-giving root) and two dependent clauses (and that he, in his haste, had laid hold of the head the wrong way, but **that** he would repair his mistake). Then those two are combine with conjunction **that**, the first that here in independent clause that the hare brought the life-giving root to the huntsman, the second one that give additional information about the hare that realized he was laid the huntsman’ head in wrong way and he promise that he would repair his mistake of it.

52. It came to pass that precisely at the end of one year he came back to the same town **where** he had delivered the King’s daughter from the dragon, and this time the town was gaily hung with red cloth.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **where** (adverb of place - adverb clause). Conjunction **where** here explain the town where the huntsman delivered the King’s daughter.

53. Next day **when** the wedding was to take place, the huntsman said at mid-day to the inn-keeper, “Do you believe, sir host, that I while with you here to-day shall eat bread from the King’s own table?”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time (next day) when the wedding between the King’s daughter and the marshal was to take place.

54. “Nay,” said the host, “I would bet a hundred pieces of gold **that** will not come true.”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the inn-keeper that he did not believe about the huntsman said.

55. Then he called the hare and said, “Go, my dear runner, and fetch me some of the bread **which** the King is eating.”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** here explain the bread in independent clause that the huntsman want it.

56. As soon as the hare saw **that** the way was clear, he ran into the palace and straight to the King’s daughter, sat down under her chair, and scratched at her foot.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain the way that will the hare cross.

57. He answered, “My master, who killed the dragon, is here, and has sent me to ask for a loaf of bread like that **which** the King eats.”

It is complex sentence because it has one dependent and independent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **who** and **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain the huntsman who kill the dragon, then conjunction **which** here explain the bread like the King eats.

58. He answered, “My master, who killed the dragon, is here, and has sent me.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain the huntsman who kill the dragon,

59. Then she made the cook come, who was obliged to prepare a roast joint, the same as was eaten by the King, and to carry it for the fox as far as the door.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain the King’s daughter that force the cook to prepare the bread like King eats.

60. Then the wolf went straight to the palace, as he feared no one, and **when** he got to the King's daughter's chamber, he twitched at the back of her dress, so that she was forced to look round.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause).

Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the wolf went to palace and found the King's daughter's chamber, he twitched at the back of her dress.

61. He answered, "My master, **who** killed the dragon, is here, I am to ask for some vegetables, such as the King eats."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain the huntsman who kill the dragon.

62. "Behold, sir host," said the huntsman, "now I have bread and meat and vegetables, but I will also have some pastry to eat like that **which** the King eats."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the dependent clause explain with conjunction **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** here explain the pastry in dependent clause that the huntsman want it.

63. "Then the bear trotted to the palace, and everyone got out of his way, but **when** he went to the guard, they presented their muskets, and would not let him go into the royal palace.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the bear went to palace and found the guard, they did not lead the bear go into the palace.

64. But he got upon his hind legs, and gave them a few boxes on the ears, right and left, with his paws, so **that** the whole watch broke up, and then he went straight to the King's daughter, placed himself behind her, and growled a little.

It is complex sentence because it has one dependent and independent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain the guard that broke up because of the bear.

65. He answered, "My master, **who** killed the dragon, is here, and I am to ask for some confectionery, such as the King eats."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain the huntsman who kill the dragon

66. Then she summoned her confectioner, **who** had to bake confectionery such as the King ate, and carry it to the door for the bear; then the bear first licked up the comfits **which** had rolled down, and then he stood upright, took the dish, and carried it to his master.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, those are combine with conjunction **who** and **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain the King's daughter that ask to her confectioner to back the confectionery. Then conjunction **which** here explain about bread that finish baked and the bear licked it to taste.

67. Then the lion strode through the streets, and the people fled from him, and **when** he came to the watch, they wanted to bar the way against him, but he did but roar once, and they all ran away.

It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause).

Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the lion went to palace, then in dependent clause explain the lion's act.

68. He answered, "My master, **who** killed the dragon, is here, and I am to ask for some wine such as is drunk by the King."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain the huntsman who kill the dragon.

69. Then she bade the cup-bearer be called, **who** was to give the lion some wine like that **which** was drunk by the King

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **who** and **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain the huntsman who kill the dragon. Then conjunction **which** here explain the wine that drunk by the King.

70. Then he went down with the cup-bearer, and **when** they were below, the cup-bearer wanted to draw him some of the common wine that was drunk by the King's servants, but the lion said, "Stop, I will taste the

wine first,” and he drew half a measure, and swallowed it down at one draught.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause).

Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the lion and the cup-bearer went down, then in dependent clause explain about their act and their utterance.

71. The cup-bearer looked at him ask once, but went on, and was about to give him some out of another barrel **which** was for the King’s marshal. It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** here explain the wine that was for the King’s marshal.

72. But the lion gave him a blow behind the ears, **which** made him fall down by no means gently, and **when** he had got up again, he conducted the lion quite silently into a little cellar apart, **where** the King’s wine lay, from **which** no one ever drank.

In data 72 there are two complex sentence, the first sentence is “But the lion gave him a blow behind the ears, **which** made him fall down by no means gently”, and the second one is “and **when** he had got up again, he conducted the lion quite silently into a little cellar apart, **where** the King’s wine lay, from **which** no one ever drank”.

The first sentence includes one dependent clause (**which** made him fall down by no means gently) and one independent clause (But the lion gave him a blow behind the ears). Then those two are combine conjunction which (adjective clause) that explain the dependent clause that the cup-bearer fall down because the lion that explain in independent clause.

The second sentence includes one independent clause (he conducted the lion quite silently into a little cellar apart) and dependent clauses (he had got up again, **where** the King’s wine lay, from **which** no one ever drank). Then those clauses are combine with conjunction when – adverb of time, it is explain when the cup-bearer awake, then conjunction where – adverb of place explain the place that the wine of the king’s was lays, then conjunction which (adjective clause) that give additional information about the wine that there is no one have tasted it.

73. The lion first drew half a measure and tried the wine, and then he said, **that** may possibly be the right sort, and bade the cupbearer fill six bottles of it.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent clause and independent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the wine.

74. And now they went upstairs again, but **when** the lion came out of the cellar into the open air, he reeled here and there, and was rather drunk, and the cup-bearer was forced to carry the wine as far as the door for him, and then the lion took the handle of the basket in his mouth, and took it to his master.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the lion came out from the cellar into the open air.

75. The huntsman said, “Behold, sir host, here have I bread, meat, vegetables, confectionery and wine such as the King has, and now I will dine with my animals,” and he sat down and ate and drank, and gave the hare, the fox, the wolf, the bear, and the lion also to eat and to drink, and was joyful, for he saw **that** the King’s daughter still loved him.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the King daughter’s love.

76. And **when** he had finished his dinner, he said, “Sir host, now have I eaten and drunk, as the King eats and drinks, and now I will go to the King’s court and marry the King’s daughter.”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the huntsman had finished his dinner.

77. Said the host, “How can that be, **when** she already has a betrothed husband, and when the wedding is to be solemnized to-day?”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the dependent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the King’s daughter has a betrothed husband.

78. Then the huntsman drew forth the handkerchief **which** the King’s daughter had given him on the dragon’s hill, and in which were folded the monster’s seven tongues, and said, “That which I hold in my hand shall help me to do it.”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** here explain about the handkerchief that the King's daughter gave for the huntsman.

79. Now the King said to his daughter, at the royal table, "What did all the wild animals want, **which** have been coming to thee, and going in and out of my palace?"

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** here explain about the animal that come to the king's daughter.

80. **When** the King heard the answer, he said to his daughter, "What shall I do?"

It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the King heard the answer from his daughter, then in dependent explain about the King's utterance.

81. **When** the huntsman saw them coming, he said, "Behold, sir host, now I am fetched as I desired to be," and he put on the royal garments, took the handkerchief with the dragon's tongues with him, and drove off to the King.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the huntsman saw the King and his daughter were heading toward him the huntsman said to the host, then in dependent explain about the huntsman act and his utterance.

82. **When** the King saw him coming, he said to his daughter, "How shall I receive him?"

It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the King saw the huntsman and his animal were coming the King said to his daughter then in dependent clause explain about the King's act and his utterance.

83. And he put each tongue in the mouth to which it belonged, and it fitted exactly.

It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** here explain about the dragon's tongue.

84. Then he took the handkerchief on **which** the name of the princess was embroidered, and showed it to the maiden, and asked to whom she had given it, and she replied, "To him **who** killed the dragon."

It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **which** and **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** here explain about the handkerchief that the King's daughter gave it to the huntsman, then conjunction **who** here explain about the huntsman that kill the dragon.

85. And then he called his animals, and took the collar off each of them and the golden clasp from the lion, and showed them to the maiden and asked to **whom** they belonged.

It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **whom** (adjective clause). Conjunction **whom** here explain about the golden clasp that King's daughter give to the huntsman and his animal.

86. She answered, "The necklace and golden clasp were mine, but I divided them among the animals **who** helped to conquer the dragon."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain about the animal that help the huntsman to kill the dragon.

87. Then spake the huntsman, "**When** I, tired with the fight, was resting and sleeping, the marshal came and cut off my head.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, the independent clause initiated with conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain the time when the huntsman was tired with the fight he was sleeping then in dependent clause explain about the huntsman act and his utterance.

88. Then he carried away the King's daughter, and gave out that it was he **who** had killed the dragon, but **that** he lied I prove with the tongues, the handkerchief, and the necklace."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **who** and **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain about the huntsman

who kill the dragon, then conjunction **that** here explain about the fact that the marshal was lied and the huntsman can prove his utterance.

89. Then the King asked his daughter, “I sit true **that** this man killed the dragon?”

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the King who ask about the huntsman.

90. Then the King bade twelve councillors be summoned **who** were to pronounce judgment on the marshal, and they sentenced him to be torn to pieces by four bulls.

It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain about the twelve council who pronounce judgment on the marshal.

91. But the young King said, “It shall be done according to mercy,” and told him **that** he should keep his house and yard, and gave him the thousand pieces of gold as well.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the young King said to the innkeeper to keep his house and yard.

92. In the neighborhood, however, there was a forest of **which** it was reported that it was haunted, and **that** whosoever did but enter it did not easily get out again.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **which** and **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** in the data 92 explain about the forest was haunted which is explain in the independent clause. Then conjunction **that** here explain about that any one was enter the haunt forest did not easily to get out.

93. So he rode forth with a great following, and **when** he came to the forest, he saw a snow-white hart and said to his people, “Wait here until I return, I want to chase **that** beautiful creature,” and he rode into the forest after it, followed only by his animals.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, in independent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time-adverb clause) then those clauses are combine with conjunction

that (adjective clause). Conjunction **when** in the data 93 explain about the time **when** the huntsman arrive in the forest, then conjunction **that** here explain about the beautiful creatures that explain in the dependent clause.

94. The attendants halted and waited until evening, but he did not return, so they rode home, and told the young Queen **that** the young King had followed a white hart into the enchanted forest, and had not come back again.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the attendants' talk to the young Queen that the young King had followed a white hart into the forest.

95. He, however, had still continued to ride on and on after the beautiful wild animal, and had never been able to overtake it; when he thought he was near enough to aim, he instantly saw it bound away into the far distance, and at length it vanished altogether.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, in dependent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time-adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain about the time when the young King thought that he was near with the wild animal, the animal was disappear.

96. And now he perceived that he had penetrated deep into the forest, and blew his horn but he received no answer, for his attendants could not hear it.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the young King's perceived that he had penetrated deep into the forest this sentence explain in the independent clause, then in the dependent clause give additional information about his ac and utterance.

97. And as night, too, was falling, he saw that he could not get home that day, so he dismounted from his horse, lighted himself a fire near a tree, and resolved to spend the night by it.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the young King that he could not get home because was night at that time, then in dependent clause give additional information about his act.

98. While he was sitting by the fire, and his animals also were lying down beside him, it seemed to him **that** he heard a human voice.
It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the young King that he sat by the fire and those his animal were lying down he heard the human voice.
99. Soon afterwards, he again heard a groan as if from above, and then he looked up, and saw an old woman sitting in the tree, **who** wailed unceasingly, “Oh, oh, oh, how cold I am!”
It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain about the old woman was sitting in the tree then she wailed unceasingly.
100. And **when** the witch was safe from the animals, she leapt down and touched him also with a wand, and changed him to stone
It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses, in independent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time-adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain about the time when the witch was safe from the animal, she leapt down and touched him and changed him to stone.
101. Thereupon she laughed, and dragged him and the animals into a vault, **where** many more such stones already lay.
It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses, in independent clause there is a conjunction **where** (adverb of place - adverb clause). Conjunction **where** here explain about the place that the witch drag the young King and his animal into a vault.
102. And it so happened that at this very time the other brother **who** had turned to the east when they separated, came into the kingdom.
It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **who** (adjective clause). Conjunction **who** here explain about the young King’s brother who had came into the kingdom.
103. Then it came into his mind that he would just go and look at the knife **that** they had thrust in the trunk of a tree at their parting, that he might learn how his brother was.
It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective

clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the young King's brother that he would go and look at the knife that they had trust in the trunk of a tree at their parting.

104. When he got there his brother's side of the knife was half rusted, and half bright.

It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses, in independent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time-adverb clause).

Conjunction **when** here explain about the time when the young King's brother found the young king's knife was half and rusted and half bright.

105. He and his animals travelled towards the west, and when he entered the gate of the town, the guard came to meet him, and asked if he was to announce him to his consort the young Queen, who had for a couple of days been in the greatest sorrow about his staying away, and was afraid he had been killed in the enchanted forest?

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, in independent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time-adverb clause) and the conjunction **who** (adjective clause).

Conjunction **when** here explain about the time when the young King's enter the gate of the town and his animal. Then conjunction **who** here explain about the young Queen's act and her utterance.

106. The sentries, indeed, thought no otherwise than that he was the young King himself, for he looked so like him, and had wild animals running behind him.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the young King's brother that he was the young King, because he had wild animal such as the young King had.

107. Then he saw that they were speaking of his brother, and thought, "It will be better if I pass myself off for him, and then I can rescue him more easily." It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the young King' brother that he heard someone was talking about his brother, and in the dependent clause explain about his act and his utterance.

108. The young Queen indeed thought **that** he was her husband, and asked him why he had stayed away so long.

It is complex sentence because it has one dependent and independent clause, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the young Queen thought that the young king's brother was her husband.

109. He remained in the palace a couple of days, and in the meantime inquired into everything **which** related to the enchanted forest, and at last he said, "I must hunt there once more."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, then those clauses are combine with conjunction **which** (adjective clause). Conjunction **which** here explain about a couple of days in the palace which related to the enchanted forest, then in the dependent clause explain about the young King's brother act and his utterance.

110. **When** he had got into the forest, it fared with him as with his brother; he saw a white hart and said to his people, "Stay here, and wait until I return, I want to chase the lovely wild beast," and then he rode into the forest and his animals ran after him.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, in independent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time-adverb clause).

Conjunction **when** here explain about the time when the young King's brother into the forest he got the same situation with his brother.

111. But he could not overtake the hart, and got so deep into the forest **that** he was forced to pass the night there.

It is complex sentence because it has one dependent and independent clause then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause). Conjunction **that** here explain about the young King's brother that he could not overtake the hart and go to deep into the forest.

112. And **when** he had lighted a fire, he heard someone wailing above him, "Oh, oh, oh, how cold I am!"

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clause, in independent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time-adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain about the time when young King's brother had lighted a fire, he heard someone wailing above him.

113. **When** the huntsman heard that, he had no confidence in the old woman, and said, "I will not strike my animals.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, in independent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time-adverb clause).

Conjunction **when** here explain about the time when the young King's brother heard the old woman's talk, he do not believe at her.

114. The huntsman knew what to do, tore three silver buttons off his coat, and loaded his gun with them, for against them her arts were useless, and **when** he fired she fell down at once with a scream.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, in independent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time-adverb clause).

Conjunction **when** here explain about the time when the young King's brother fight with the old woman, then when he fired the old woman she feel down with a scream.

115. Then he set his foot on her and said, Old witch, if thou dost not instantly confess **where** my brother is, I will seize thee with both my hands and throw thee into the fire.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, in dependent clause there is a conjunction **where** (adverb of place - adverb clause).

Conjunction **where** here explain about the place where the young King was lying was hiding by the old witch.

116. But **when** the twin brothers saw each other again, they kissed each other and rejoiced with all their hearts.

It is complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clauses, in dependent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time-adverb clause). Conjunction **when** here explain about the time when the young king and his brother was saw each other and they kissed each other.

117. Then they seized the witch, bound her and laid her on the fire, and **when** she was burnt the forest opened of its own accord, and was light and clear, and the King's palace could be seen at about the distance of a three hours walk.

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses, in dependent clause there is a conjunction **when** (adverb of time - adverb clause). Conjunction **When** here explain about the time when

the old witch was burnt the forest was opened and was light then the King's palace could be seen at about the distance.

118. When the other heard that, he became so jealous and angry that he drew his sword and struck off his brother's head

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **that** (adjective clause) and independent clause initiated conjunction **when** (adverb of time – adverb clause). Conjunction **when** in the sentence above explain the time when the young King heard about his brother's talk he was so jealous. Conjunction **that** here explain about the young King that he drew his sword and struck off his brother's head.

119. Then she was in great distress, and could not tell; but at last she remembered the necklace **which** she had given to the animals, and she sought for and found her little golden clasp on the lion, and she cried in her delight, "He who is followed by this lion is my true husband". Conjunction **which** in the data 119 explain about necklace that she gave to the animals. Conjunction **who** here refers to the huntsman that kills the dragon.

120. At night **when** the young King went to bed, his wife said, "Why hast thou for these last nights always laid a two-edged sword in our bed? I thought thou hadst a wish to kill me."

It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction **when** (adverb of time – adverb clause). Conjunction **when** in the data 120 explain adverb of time – when, it is give information about the time (at night) when the young King went to bed.

From the 120 data found in the Two Brothers Fairytale, the researcher knew the types of complex sentence used. There were subordinate word, relative pronoun and question word. The relative pronoun was dominant than other types. Then, the question word was the least often found in the story.

b. The dominant of complex sentence in two brothers

From the data displayed the complex sentence has three types: subordinate word (adverb clause), relative pronoun (adjective clause), and question word (noun clause). Subordinate word is used in adverbial clause,

relative pronoun is used in adjective clause, and question word is used in noun clause. Based on analysis above the researcher get the result:

- 1) Relative pronoun consists of 90, conjunction who found 33 times, then conjunction which occurs 24 times, conjunction that occurs 31 times and conjunction whom occurs 2 times.
- 2) Subordinate word consists of 58, conjunction when appear about 47 times, conjunction where appear 9 times, conjunction because about 1 time, and conjunction as appear about 1 time.
- 3) Question word consists of 0

B. DISCUSSION

The discussion explains about the data that the researcher has found and or analyzed in previous chapter. Besides, this discussion also answer the research questions in chapter one. The first, this discussion mentions about the types of complex sentence. Second, it described the dominant of complex sentence in. After doing analysis, the researcher finds several types and describes the dominant of complex sentence.

a. The types of complex sentence

This discussion focuses on the three types of complex sentences in Two Brothers fairytale. The first type of the complex sentence in the form of Adjective clauses. There were 90 complex sentences in form of adjective clauses. The second type of complex sentences was adverbial clauses, there were 58 complex sentence. The last type of complex sentence was noun clause, then the researcher do not find any data about complex sentence with noun clause.

According to Steffani (2007) complex sentence joins one or more dependent clauses to an independent clause; the dependent clauses can be found at the beginning or end of the sentence, or embedded within it; these sentences usually have a subordinating conjunction (e.g., because, when, although) or relative pronoun (e.g., that, which, who) (Steffani, 2007). Adjective clauses (also called relative clauses) function much like single adjectives and adjective phrases do, describing nouns and pronouns (Brannan, 2003). Here was example of complex sentence with adjective clause. Next day the man climbed into a birch-tree, and was about to cut off a couple of branches when the same bird flew out, and when the man searched he found a nest, and an egg lay inside it, which was of gold. In sentence above there are two complex sentence, the first sentence is “Next day the man climbed into a birch-tree, and was about to cut off a couple of branches when the same bird flew out,” and the other one is “the man searched he found a nest, and an egg lay inside it, which was of gold”. The first sentence includes one dependent clause (Next day the man climbed into a birch-tree, and was about to cut off a couple of branches) and one independent clause (same bird flew out). Then those two are combine with adverb of time – when, which explain the dependent clause with the time that the man climbed into birch-tree, the bird flew out. The second sentence includes one independent clause (the man searched he found a) and one dependent clause (and an egg lay inside it, which was of gold). Then those two are combine with which-adjective clause, that give additional information of an egg in independent clause with its characteristics in dependent clause.

Adverb clauses function like single adverbs and adverbs phrases, describing verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They give additional information about a main clause, telling *when, why, where, how*, and to what extent (Oshima, 2007). Here was the example of complex sentence with adverbial clause. When the other heard that, he became so jealous and angry that he drew his sword and struck off his brother's head. It is complex sentence because it has one independent and dependent clauses then those clauses are combine with conjunction that (adjective clause) and independent clause initiated conjunction when (adverb of time – adverb clause). Conjunction when in the sentence above explain the time when the young King heard about his brother's talk he was so jealous. Conjunction that here explain about the young King that he drew his sword and struck off his brother's head.

b. The dominant of complex sentence

Based on the analyzed, relative pronoun dominates in this study. The writer used noun phrase and or pronoun in the fairytale to describe the characters in it. The used of noun phrase or pronoun to represent the character in the story with the other way than the author re-mention their name or their epithet. Based on the type of complex sentence, the most dominant was relative pronoun or adjective clause to represent the each characters in the story.

Moreover, the previous study by Khodijah (2015), she discussed about analyzing of complex sentence translation in novel *Mirror Image* from

English to Indonesia, and the other research by Nihayatul (2015), she only discussed about complex sentence with tree diagram in Thomas Hardy's the Woodlanders, and the last was by Fauzi (2008), in the research the researcher discussed analyzing on students structure competence in complex sentence. While in this study, the writer discussed about complex sentence in Brothers Grimm's Fairytale entitled "Two Brother". So it will give various knowledge about complex sentence in another story and in another theory and another way to describe the data.