

# Relative Clauses Used in “*Sightseeing*” Book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap

Htera Vamsa<sup>1</sup> Phrathepvethi<sup>2</sup> Sakchai Posai<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

This paper is entitled “Relative clauses used in “*sightseeing*” book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap”. The objectives of this study were (1) to study the occurring relative clause used in “*Sightseeing*” book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap, (2) to indicate the frequency use of the relative clause in “*Sightseeing*” book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap, and (3) to study the world views reflected in “*Sightseeing*” book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap. This book focused on the methodology used for this study. In this study, the main purpose of the research, the researcher determined the guidelines for research tools as data analysis, and the occurring relative clauses as the key words taken from the story “*Sightseeing*” related to relative clauses. Secondary data was collected from various textbooks, article from different journals and online. This study was qualitative research in nature focusing on a documentary method. The study was taken from two major sources, including Writing Academic English, and the story of “*Sightseeing*”. The story of “*Sightseeing*” by Rattawut Lapcharoensap was analyzed by using the three criteria mentioned above. The finding of this study was as follows: (1) Relative Pronoun as Subject, (2) Relative Pronoun as Object, (3) Possessive Relative Clause, (4) Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition, (5) Relative Pronoun in Places of Quantity and Quality, and (6) Adverbial Relative Clause. From the study is related to a relative clause that is a type of subordinate clause giving information about a noun. It’s connected to the main clause of a sentence using a relative pronoun - words like who, whom, which, that, or whose. For occurring words are used to create complex sentences and they using the same noun or pronoun twice in two separate sentences. A relative clause connects ideas

---

**Received:** 2023-05-31 **Revised:** 2023-06-26 **Accepted:** 2023-06-28

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of humanities, Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University.  
Corresponding Author e-mail: Ven.hteravamsa969@mail.com

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of humanities, Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University.

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Humanities, Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University.

by using pronouns that relate to something previously mentioned and allows the writer to combine two independent clauses into one sentence. World view stories focus on a period in the character's life where who he or she is transitioning from one significant state to another. These stories show how life forces a character to grow and change and awaken to a new understanding of the world around them. One of the most widely views on *sightseeing* is a masterful story collection by an award-winning young author. World view is a useful concept to discuss the area where values, meaning and purpose, religion, spirituality and existential issues overlap. All have reflected the world views mentioned to and so that is why, different point of view on this story of "*Sightseeing*" by other authors.

**Keywords:** Relative Clauses; Reference Book; "*Sightseeing*" book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap

## Introduction

The relative clauses which are introduced by relative pronoun as whom, which and that. The relative pronouns are whom, which and that in those clauses function characteristically as object of relative clause. Clauses are the principal structures of which sentences are composed. A sentence may consist of one or more clauses. The clauses are classified into three important ways:

1. In terms of the clause elements (subject, verb, etc.) from which they are constructed, and the verb patterns which are formed from these elements.
2. In terms of the amount of use which a clause makes of verb phrase structure. On this, we distinguish between finite clauses, non-finite clauses, and verb less clauses.
3. In terms of clauses function, i.e. the function a clause performs in a sentence; e.g. whether it is nominal clauses, an adverbial clause, and adjectival clauses.

A clause may be an independent clause, or dependent clause. In terms of dependent clause, the clause could be differentiated based on their grammatical function as nominal clause, adverbial clause, and relative clause. Relative clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adjective: that is, it modifies a noun or pronoun. For this reason, relative clauses are also called adjective clause.

In this study, as sightseeing is a masterful story collection book and then, it gives us to know about generous, radiant tales of family friends, romantic life, generation gaps, conflicts and cultural shifting in Human beings. Moreover, Sightseeing is an extraordinary reading experience, one that powerfully reveals that when it comes to how we respond to pain, anger, hurt, and love, no place is too far from home.

As a major language used by university students, English makes them to access information easily. Intimately, people need one common language. for many years, English has been the common world-wide language, and it will be in the future. For this reason, if we want to follow trends, new gadgets and technology, modernization of the developing world, we have to know English whatever age we are in.

The expression of language through written text must use grammar to standardize the process of writing. Because the characteristic of written language promotes the development of Literature and intellectual development in general. If we know something about grammar, we can criticize and discuss our own writing, and learn to improve it. Through the use of English grammar will be clear, economical, and effective. Grammar makes every speaker and writer have good sentences because it consists of the pattern of arrangement of part of words into words. In making a good sentence, we should know that sentence is and what its element are. Sentence is combination of words expressing a complete thought and ideas. The largest unit of grammar is sentence, the sentence is composed of smaller units, clauses, phrases, and words. The most important unit in composing a sentence is clause.

In English, it is very difficult to clearly understand the relative clauses and correctly use them in both written and spoken discourses. To know the correct usage of them, learners should study the standard written texts made by native English speakers. Therefore, this study analyses the clauses from the book of '*Sightseeing*'. The purpose of thesis research was to analyse in the terms of language use expressing to occurring clauses, world view reflected from the book which is written about any of us, yet so unique that the reader knows stunning debut collection containing stories of class, culture, separation and grief, with characters so recognizable in their pain. In the end, what binds the collection is to understanding of humanity and the

human's ability to present believable characters who have wisdom well beyond them. It is to host linguist and leading analyst for understanding on the topic: "Critical Analysis of Speech." All above reasons, the researcher aimed to investigate for this study in the title topic "A study of relative clauses used in "*Sightseeing*" book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap for the person who would like to understand concerning its the purpose of all scholars and linguistic students to enrich in linguistics and language teaching all subjects of the importance of the study related to individual values.

### Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To study the occurring relative clause used in "*Sightseeing*" book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap,
2. To indicate the frequency of the relative clause used in "*Sightseeing*" book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap, and
3. To study the world views reflected in "*Sightseeing*" book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap.

### Research Methodology

The methodology of the study in collecting and analyzing the data on the relative clauses used in '*Sightseeing*' book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap consists of four main parts. In this chapter, the method used for explanation on research design and tools, data collection and data analysis.

**Research Design:** The study is a qualitative research in nature focusing on a documentary method by reading and studying some books concerning the topic of the problem. Then, data is collected the data from the books and the story of "*Sightseeing*" written by Rattawut Lapcharoensap.

**Research Tools:** The research tools are used or it can apply to specific techniques and materials that researchers use in the study. The qualitative research used three main methods of data collection: interviewing, observation and artifact analysis. Main interview types that qualitative researchers use are in-depth, one-on-one interviews and focus-group interviews. Artifact analysis usually means analysis of written texts, but sometimes objects, such as art work, undergo analysis.

**Data Collections:** The study is a documentary method emphasizing an

analytical study of the relative clauses used in this story of *Sightseeing*, the collection of data is mostly based on this book, which is the story happening in a New York, United States of America.

**Data Analysis:** The data collected and analyzed by the content analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher will attend to use documentary and qualitative analysis. It will make us easier to see the types and functions of relative clauses frequency. There are some steps that the researcher follows when the researcher tries to do the analysis. Firstly, the researcher read several textbooks about English Grammar. Then the researcher collects some information about relative clauses, definitions, types, and functions. Then, the researcher identifies and classify the data of English Relative Clause in the story of “*Sightseeing*” written by Rattawut Lapcharoensap. Next, the researcher analyzed the data based on the types and functions of relative clause. Then, the researcher draws the tables, which show the frequency of types and functions from each act to data. Finally, the researcher draws some conclusions after finishing the analysis.

## Literature Review

### 1.Theory of Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are subordinate clauses that modify noun

Here is an example:

John read the book that Mary loaned to him.

The underlined words are a relative clause. It exists only in relation to the noun “book”, which it modifies.

### 2.Two Types of Relative Clauses

One is a specifying clause. The other is a clause that only describes. The difference between the two lies in a humble comma.

#### 2.1. Specifying Clauses

This type of clause specifies which person or thing we are talking about. The example cited above is such a clause. If the underlined clause were omitted, we would not know which book John read Defining clauses are also known as-

- Restrictive clauses or

- Limiting clauses Here is an example:

I will not be able to make the flight for Toronto that leaves a 4:30 this afternoon. Here the speaker is specifying which of a number of flights from Toronto that she will not be able to make: the one that leaves at 4:30 this afternoon.

## 2.2. Describing Clauses

A describing clause tells us more about the noun when the person or thing we are talking about has already been established. Describing clauses are also known as:

- Non-defining clauses
- Parenthetical clauses
- Non-essential clauses
- Non-restrictive clauses or

- Non-limiting clauses Here is an example of a describing clause: Anne spent all afternoon in her office, which is not air-conditioned.

In this case, the underlined clause simply tells us more information about Anne's office. It doesn't tell us in which office she spent the afternoon. That has been defined already by the word "her".

## 2.3 The Rule of the Clauses

How do you tell the difference between specifying and describing clauses? It's easy:

-Specifying clauses are never preceded by a comma.

-Describing clauses are always preceded by a comma (and followed by a comma when the clause occurs in the middle of a sentence).

**Table 1.** types of Defining Clauses and Describing Clauses

Defining Clauses	Describing Clause
<p>This morning Michelle is meeting with the auditor <u>who is reviewing our program.</u></p> <p>This sentence specifies which auditor Michelle is meeting with afternoon: the one who is being held in Montreal on July 15. 2001.</p> <p>Peter will attend the 2001 international Widget Association conference</p>	<p>I would like you to meet our auditor <u>who has worked here for three years.</u> Here, there is no question which auditor I am talking about. We have only one of them. This just tells you more information about her: that she has worked here for three years.</p> <p>Peter will attend the 2001</p>

Defining Clauses	Describing Clause
<p><u>that is being held in Montreal on July 15, 2001.</u></p> <p>This implies that several 2001 International Widget conferences are begins held this year.</p> <p>The defining clause specifies which one Peter has decided to attend: the one being held in Montreal on July 15, 2001.</p> <p>Jacqueline has decided to turn this problem over to the management-consulting unit <u>that has expertise in database management.</u></p> <p>The defining clause here implies that there is a number of management consulting units to which Jacqueline could turn for help. However, she has chosen one of those units over the others: the one that has expertise in database management.</p> <p>In other words, the key message of this sentence is that Jacqueline has decided to turn the problem over to one particular management consulting unit (the one with expertise in database management) rather than one of the others.</p>	<p>International Widget Association Conference. <u>Which is being held in Montreal on July 15, 2001.</u></p> <p>This statement implies that only one 2001 international Widget Association conference is being held this year.</p> <p>The describing clause just tells us more about it: that it is being held in Montreal on July 15, 2001.</p> <p>Jacqueline has decided to turn this problem over to the Management Consulting Unit, <u>which -his expertise in database management.</u></p> <p>This sentence implies that there is only one management-consulting unit. The describing clause simply tells us more about that unit that it has expertise in database management.</p> <p>In other words, the key message of the sentence is that Jacqueline has decided to turn the problem over to the management consulting unit as opposed to, say, doing nothing, asking the database administrator to solve the problem, or calling in outside consultants.<sup>4</sup></p>

<sup>4</sup> Roberts, E.V. & Jacobs, H.E., *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2003), pp. 102-104.

## 2.5 The Usage of *Who*, *That*, *Which*, *Whose*, and *Whom*

Grammarians love to argue about which pronouns belong in what kind of relative clause. However, for our purposes, the rules are fairly simple. The chart below gives you a quick guide to the pronouns to use in various situations.

**Table 2.** The Usage of *Who*, *That*, *Which*, *Whose*, and *Whom*

Type of Pronoun	Type of Noun Modified	Type of Relative Clause	Pronoun to Use	Example
Nominative	People	Specifying	Who	The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
		Describing	Who	We know a lot of people who live in the country.
	Things	Specifying	That	Jane has been chosen to the task force that we set up last week to develop a business plan.
		Describing	Which	Jane has been chosen to lead the Business plan. Task force, which we set up last week.
	People	Specifying	Whose	This morning I gave a ride to a friend.
		Describing	Whose	Whose car is in for a tune-up this morning I gave a ride to Jone, whose car is in for

Type of Pronoun	Type of Noun Modified	Type of Relative Clause	Pronoun to Use	Example
				a tune-up.
	Things	Specifying	Whose	You are scheduled to meet week with the president of a company whose expansion plans include copper mining in Chile.
		Describing	Whose	You are scheduled to meet next week with the president of XL industries, whose expansion plans include copper mining in Chile.
	People	Specifying	Whom	I have attached letters of congratulations to the employees to whom you will be presenting awards on July 26, 1995.
		Describing	Whom	I have attached a letter of congratulate ones to Mr. John Doe, to whom you will present an award on July 26, 1995.
	Things	Specifying	Which	I have attached a List of the companies to which we sent

Type of Pronoun	Type of Noun Modified	Type of Relative Clause	Pronoun to Use	Example
				invitations to the conference.
		Describing	Which	I have attached a profile of XL Industries, to which we sent an invitation to the conference.

### 2.7 Closing Comma in Describing Clauses

If a describing clause occurs in the middle of a sentence, it must be followed by closing comma. Remember that a describing clause is also known as a parenthetical clause. You can no more omit a closing comma than you can omit a closing parenthesis:

**Table 3.** Example - Wrong and Right (1)

Wrong	Right
We plan to finalize the memorandum to Cabinet, which will require extensive consultations with other departments by the end of September 1995.	We plan to finalize the memorandum to Cabinet, which will require extensive consultations with other departments by the end of September 1995.

Note the effect of omitting the closing comma in the first example. Doing so suggests that the consultations will be completed by the end of September.

The question of when the memorandum to Cabinet will be finalized is left unanswered. Here is the same sentence, using parentheses rather than commas to set off the describing clause:

**Table 2.9** Example - Wrong and Right (2)

Wrong	Right
We plan to finalize the memorandum to Cabinet, which will require extensive	We plan to finalize the memorandum to Cabinet, which will require extensive

consultations with other departments by the end of September 1995.	consultations with other departments by the end of September 1995.
--	--

In this example, omitting the closing parenthesis is obviously wrong. However, a thoughtful reader will realize that the sentence is ambiguous. He or she cannot be sure where the closing parenthesis was intended to fall.

### 2.10 Proximity

If possible, relative clauses should be located right next to the word they modify. Intervening words can create confusion and reduce reading ease:

Pierre added a chapter to the report that deals with the growing use of advanced materials in the widget industry.

This sentence fails if the writer intended to modify “a chapter” with that deals with the growing use of advanced materials in the widget industry. Instead, the relative clause should be placed right beside the word it modifies:

Pierre added to the report by writing a chapter that dealt with the growing use of advanced materials in the widget industry.

Here is another example:

Gordon met with a number of factory managers who were concerned about security of supply of raw materials for their operations on January 22, 1995.

While the writer's intent becomes clear once you reread that sentence, the syntax is badly fractured. To correct it, the sentence should be rearranged:

On January 22, 1995, Gordon met with a number of factory managers who were concerned about security of supply of raw materials for their operations. You could also solve the problem by splitting the sentence in two: Gordon met with a number of factory manager on January 22 1995. They were concerned about security of supply of raw materials for their operations.

### 3.1 Different Ways of Using Relative Clauses

A relative clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adjective; that is, it modifies a noun or pronoun. For this reason, relative clause is also called adjective clause.

The first American thanks giving feast, which took place in 1611. Lasted three days. Everyone who studied for the exam passed it easily.

In the first sentence, the dependent clause, which took place in 1621, is a

relative clause that modifies the noun phrase the first American thanksgiving feast. This noun phrase is the antecedent of the relative clause.

### 3.2 Relative Pronouns and Relative Adverb

A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun or relative adverb.

**Table 4.** A Relative Clause Begins with a Relative Pronoun or Relative Adverb

<b>Pronouns</b>	- Who, whom, whose, that - Which, that, whose	- Refer to humans - Refer to non-humans and Things
<b>Adverbs</b>	- When, Where	- Refer to a time or a place

### 3.4 Position of Relative Clause

Place relative clause after its antecedent and as close to it as possible to avoid confusion.

#### 1. Confusing:

He left the gift in his friend's car that he has just bought.

(It is not clear whether the relative clause modify car or gift).

#### 2. Corrected:

He left the gift that he has just bought in his friend's car.

(The relative clause clearly modifies gift).

Occasionally, a prepositional phrase comes between antecedent and the relative clause.

Manuel was visited by a friend from San Juan who was touring the country.

Try writing the sentence of your own that contains a relative clause.

### 3.5 Verb Agreement in Relative Clause

The verb in relative clause should agree in number with its antecedent.

#### Compare:

A person who works part-time usually receives no benefits.

(The verb works is singular to agree with singular antecedent person.)

People who work part-time usually receive no benefits.

(The verb work is plural to agree with plural antecedent people)

### 3.6 Punctuation of Relative Clause

Relative clause is either restrictive nonrestrictive (unnecessary). A relative clause is necessary it identifies its antecedent for the reader. Do not use commas with restrictive clauses. The professor who teaches my biology class won a Nobel Prize two years ago.

(Which professor won a Nobel Prize two years ago? The clause who teaches my biology class is necessary to identify professor).

He won the prize for research that might lead to a cure for AIDS. (For which research did he win the prize? We need the clause that might lead to a cure for AIDS to tell us).

A nonrestrictive clause is not necessary to identify its antecedent; it merely gives the reader some extra information. Because it can be omitted without loss of meaning, separate it from the rest of the sentence with commas.

Professor Jones who teaches my biology class, won a Nobel Prize two years ago.

(The person who won a Nobel Prize is identified by his name, so the clause who teaches my biology class is extra, unnecessary information about Professor Jones. If it were omitted, we would still know which person won a Nobel Prize).

He won the prize for his research into the structure of T-cells, might lead to a cure for AIDS.

(We already know which research he won the prize for: his research into the structure of T-cells. The information, which might lead to a cure for AIDS, is not necessary to identify the research; it merely gives us extra information about it).

### 3.7 Types and Functions of Relative Clause

There are different types of relative clauses. In each different kind, the relative pronoun has a different function. It may be a subject or an object in its own clause, or it may replace a possessive word.

#### 7. The summary of “*Sightseeing*” by Rattawut Lapcharoensap

One thing that has struck me, and that is often brought up by my co-teacher when I talk about my travels in Thailand, is that Thai people generally do not do much traveling around their own country. But in “*Sightseeing*,” a young woman and her mother take a trip to see a famous island before the mother loses her eyesight. The young woman has decided to put her university education on hold to take care

of her mother, which becomes a point of contention. This conflict really speaks to the Thai cultural sense of responsibility that children have towards taking care of their parents. Even when her mother tells her that she will not stand for her daughter to not go, the daughter remains adamant that she needs to take care of her mother as she goes blind. The story combines several things about Thai culture very adeptly into one concise and emotional story.

## Results

In analyzing relative clauses in the “*Sightseeing*” the researcher takes the theory that the researcher already mentioned in the previous result. The researcher analyzes the relative clause based on its types and functions in the sentences.

Having read and analyzed the “*Sightseeing*” the researcher found only 5 types and functions of relative clauses from 6 types and functions of relative clause as mentioned in the previous result.

### 1. Analysis of the occurring relative clauses used in the story of “*Sightseeing*” by Rattawut Lapcharoensap

#### 1. Relative Pronoun as Subject

Here are several examples of relative pronouns as subject that I found:

a) By September they’ve all deserted, leaving the Island to the Aussies and the Chinese, who are so omnipresent ones need not mention them at all.

The underlined clauses in those seven sentences above are relative clauses which are introduced by relative pronoun *who*. The relative pronoun *who* in those clause functions characteristically as subject of relative clause. The underlined clauses describe and modify the noun phrase as their antecedent in the main clause that precedes them.

#### 2. Relative Pronoun as Object

Here are several examples of relative pronouns as object that I found:

(a) Lizzie nodded sympathetically and told me about her bastard boyfriend Hunter, whom she’d left last night at their hotel.

The underlined clauses in those six sentences above are relative clauses which are introduced by relative pronoun *whom*, *which* and *that*. The relative

pronouns whom, which and that in those clauses function characteristically as object of relative clause. The underlined clauses describe and modify the noun phrase as their antecedent in the main clause that precedes them.

### 3. Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

Here are several examples of relative pronouns as object of Preposition that I found:

(a) It's an outdoor establishment with low candlelit tables set in the sand and a large pit in which the bare-chested chefs grill the day's catch.

The underlined clauses in those three sentences above are relative clauses, which are introduced by prepositions with relative pronoun. The relative pronoun in those clauses functions characteristically as object of preposition. In the formal pattern, the preposition comes at the beginning of the relative clauses, as in clause (i), (ii), (iii) above. However, in the formal pattern, the prepositions come after subject and verb of the relative clauses.

### 4. Relative Pronoun in Phrases of Quantity and Quality

There are no several examples of Relative Pronoun in Phrases of Quantity and Quality in the story of 'Sightseeing'.

### 5. Adverbial Relative Clause

Here are several examples of adverbial relative clauses that I found.

(a) He'd been close once when an opposing chicken's spur punctured one of his lungs.

The underlined clauses in those four sentences above are adverbial relative clauses, which are introduced by relative adverb when and where. The relative adverb when functions to describe the time; and where the place.

## 2. The indicated frequency use of the relative clauses in the story of 'Sightseeing' Book of Rattawut Lapcharoensap

It is based on its types and functions from the story of "Sightseeing" as follow:

### 1. Relative Pronoun as Object

Lizzie nodded sympathetically and told me about her bastard boyfriend Hunter, whom she'd left last night at their hotel.

The underlined clauses in those six sentences above are relative clauses which are introduced by relative pronoun whom, which and that. The relative pronouns whom, which and that in those clauses function characteristically as object of relative clause. The underlined clauses describe and modify the noun phrase as their antecedent in the main clause that precedes them.

## 2. Possessive Relative Clause

Some ethereal angel, whose breasts left round, dark damp spots on my T-shirt, came from heaven to save me.

The underlined clauses in those sentences above are possessive relative clauses which are introduced by relative pronoun whose. The relative pronoun whose is used to show the possession of the noun. Possessive relative clause can follow the subject or the object, and they may be restrictive or non-restrictive.

## 3. Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

It's an outdoor establishment with low candlelit tables set in the sand and a large pit in which the bare-chested chefs grill the day's catch.

The underlined clauses in those three sentences above are relative clauses, which are introduced by prepositions with relative pronoun. The relative pronoun in those clauses functions characteristically as object of preposition. In the formal pattern, the preposition comes at the beginning of the relative clauses, as in clause 1, 2, and 3 above. However, in the formal pattern, the prepositions come after subject and verb of the relative clauses.

## 4. Relative Pronoun in Phrases of Quantity and Quality

There are no several examples of Relative Pronoun in Phrases of Quantity and Quality in the story of 'Sightseeing'.

## 5. Adverbial Relative Clause

Here are several examples of adverbial relative clauses that I found.

1. He'd been close once when an opposing chicken's spur punctured one of his lungs.

The underlined clauses in those four sentences above are adverbial relative clauses, which are introduced by relative adverb when and where. The relative adverb when functions to describe the time; and where the place. Look at the figure 1-2 below, it presented the percentage of the relative clauses and its types and functions.

Figure 1. The Percentage of the Relative Clauses Based on Its Types and Functions in the Story of “Sightseeing”

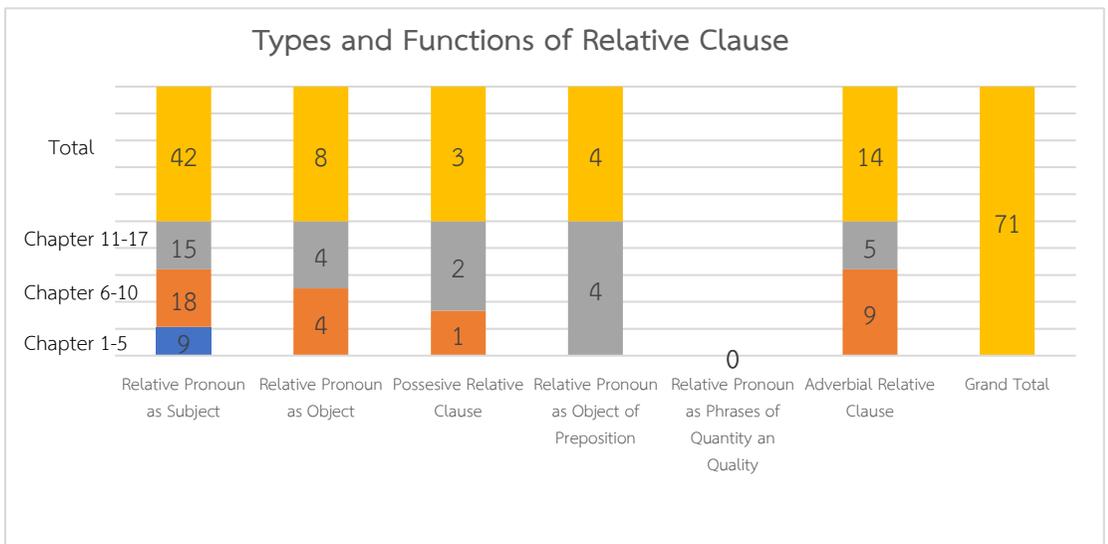


Figure 1: Bar graph showing percentage of usage of relative clauses

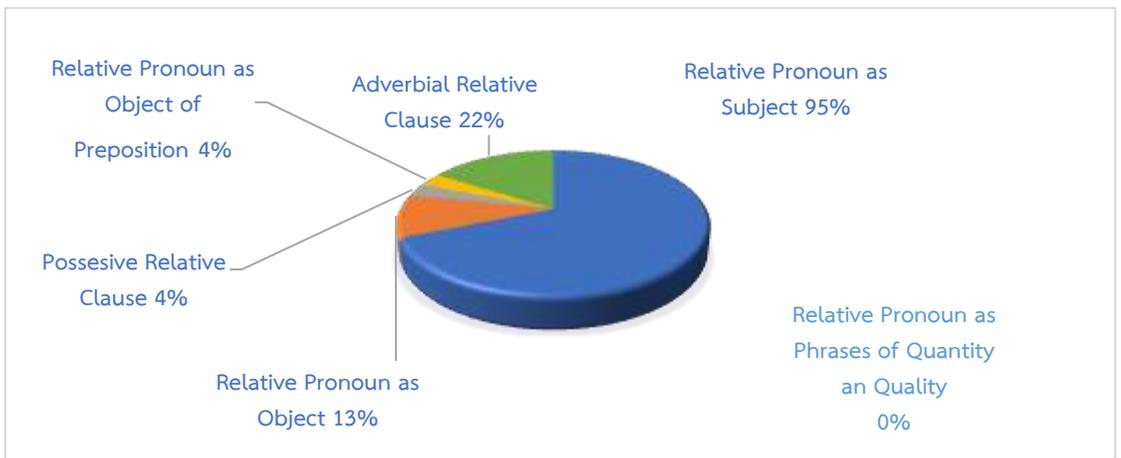


Figure 2: Pine chart showing percentage of usage of relative clauses

### 3. The world views reflected from the story of “*Sightseeing*” by Rattawut Lapcharoensap

Regarding this the world views, point of view focuses on the type of narrator used to tell the story. Worldview is a useful concept to discuss the area where values, meaning and purpose, religion, spirituality and existential issues overlap. All have worldview, so, that’s why, different in this story of “*Sightseeing*” by other writers. These writers are as follows:

1. Alex dally MacFarlane, according to Alex dally MacFarlane view is concerning with *Sightseeing* story. A collection of short stories by a Thai author. This means, crucially, that you're getting stories about Thailand as a complex and real place, not the magical land of golden temples and hookers often described by farang writers. Rattawut is concerned with the regular Thai person, not particularly wealthy, often in a perpetual balancing act just above poverty. He writes about a young boy’s relationship with a Cambodian refugee whose now-dead father put all their wealth in her gold teeth; he writes about a young man whose mother is on the verge of going blind; he writes about a teenaged girl whose poor father is losing his cockfights to a rich bully, and the various consequences this has on their family; he writes about a wealthy teenaged boy dodging the draft while his poorer friend cannot; and so on. In some stories, the plot itself is not particularly innovative. The entire emotional arc of the draft-dodging story was predictable, for instance.

But the way Rattawut writes allows you to really get into his characters' heads and understand their various decisions, so they are not distant or simple stories, and the Thailand he writes about is a difficult, interesting, complicated place. Definitely recommended, especially for readers of realist fiction or those interested in Thailand/SE Asia as depicted by a local.

2. Gonzobrarian, according to Gonzobrarian view is concerning with *Sightseeing* story. Be on the lookout for writer Rattawut Lapcharoensap. His recent collection of stories, titled *Sightseeing*, is a piercing work that finds a very comfortable balance between the foreignness of Thailand (to an American farang like myself) and the all-too-familiar human condition. Though primarily a collection of coming-of-age stories, Lapcharoensap very cleverly approaches his writing with effortless characterization from various social backgrounds and viewpoints. Whether female,

male, young, aged or foreign (American, Thai, Cambodian) all of his characters equally face the unattractive prospect of receiving life's kicks to the teeth well before they're good and ready.

Perhaps Lapcharoensap may be characterized as the Thai-American equivalent of Larry David, as his characters are often placed in dangerously uncomfortable situations with only their wit to provide comfort. Situations involving elephants and pet pigs named Clint Eastwood, finding "luck" in avoiding the Thai military draft, an American's involuntary assisted living in Thailand, and the extremes taken to quit the local cockfighting circuit, these stories are both sadly moving yet familiar; thus, they're nostalgically comforting, as we can relate with our own colorful and cultural equivalents. *Sightseeing* is aptly named, as it truly is an eye-opening account of the both the foreign and familiar.

3. Bibliobibuji, according to Bibliobibuji view is concerning with *Sightseeing* story. Rattawat Lapcharoensap writes with both compassion and maturity and his *Sightseeing* is a wonderfully self-assured collection of short stories from a first-time writer. All but one of the stories are written from the point of view of teenagers coming to terms with a confusing adult world. And although the setting for each story is Thailand, Lapcharoensap steers well clear of the kind of exoticism that bedevils most South-East Asian literature. Indeed, the Thailand of the tourist brochure is roundly mocked in the opening story *Faring's*. Says a hotel proprietor, tourists only want "pussy and elephant": "You give them history, temples, pagodas, traditional dance, floating markets, seafood curry, tapioca desserts, silk-weaving cooperatives, but all they really want is to ride some hulking gray beast like a bunch of wild men and to pant over girls and to lie there half-dead getting skin cancer on the beach during the time in between."

Here's a gritty social realism in his choice of settings: a down-market brothel, a shouldering rubbish-dump, a refugee shanty, cockpits, with many of the characters living on the edge in economic terms. Lapcharoensap has his characters speak in a street-smart, vernacular language which eliminates the distance still further. In a collection this strong, it's hard to pick favorites. But I won't easily forget the poignant tale of a son taking his mother on one last holiday before she loses her sight in the title story, and the agonizing betrayal of a childhood friendship in *Draft*. And the last story in the book, *Cockfighter* – at 80 pages more a novella than a short

story – is a real heart-stopper. I've not felt this enthusiastic about a short story collection since Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Interpreter of Maladies*.

## Discussion

In discussion: a linguistic study of relative clauses used in book: "*Sightseeing*" by Rattawut Lapcharoensap is an interesting subject because we can get many advantages from studying it. Besides we know how to use the relative clause, we also know how to make the varieties of sentences. In this case, we know much about the classifications of relative clauses based on the types and functions. The relative clause is related to grammar. That is why researcher suggested people who are interested in this subject, especially the English major students, they should analyze the grammar deeply and carefully. If they are lacking of grammar knowledge, it will be difficult for them to analyze the relative clause.

Meanwhile, the research work's done by Dharmawati, Mulyadi (2021) entitled as "A Study on Relative Clause in English, Indonesian and Arabic Language: A Comparative Analysis", he stated that an analysis on relative clause is classified into three languages. The aim of this study is to compare of relative clause in three languages, namely Indonesian, English and Arabic. The research stage in analyzing the data was data collection, data classifying, data presenting. The result of the research is similarities and differences in the structure of relative clause in English, Indonesian and Arabic. Types of relative clause in English are defining and non-defining clauses, types of relative clause in Indonesian are Restrictive and Non- Restrictive relative clause and types of relative clause in Arabic are definite and indefinite relative clause. This research finding done in the similar with relative clauses found by the researcher.

A simple way for students to begin using relative clauses is to design a speaking or writing activity in which students add a descriptor to a sentence in the form of a relative clause. If students are catching on slowly, the teacher can give students pre-prepared relative clauses to be used in a matching activity as part of a worksheet or in a more interactive way, similarly the work done by Purnamasari, Asri (2020), she pointed that the use of relative clauses in English language teaching and learning is considered as a useful way for English as a Foreign Language (EFL) students and teachers to give more information about the head noun of their written or spoken sentences. It modifies a noun or noun phrase (Richards & Schmidt, 1985, p. 494). In

spite of the benefits of introducing relative clauses in classroom contexts, there might be some obstacles which students and teachers face in the process of construction and relative clause use. In addition, using the relative clause needs a good understanding of their different types, the punctuation, the right pronoun and the agreement. This study is based on literature review and will also describe and analyze a complex sentence with a relative clause.

The description and analysis will be organized through sentence components analysis, different types of relative clause, the aspects of relative clause construction and use and grammatical awareness development. The purpose of this paper is to help EFL students and teachers have an overall understanding of the aspects of relative clause construction and use, and then emphasize the difficulties, which occur in the classroom context. Accordingly, through a detailed discussion of relative clauses, this paper will determine how the understanding of relative clause construction and use might develop EFL students' and teachers' grammatical awareness.

According to the study approaches to throw light on a number of significant characteristics of literature review. It seeks to clarify the concept of literature review, putting emphasis on what is actually means. It then aims to narrow down its focus to the use of literature review in applied linguistics. It is found that in writing literature review a number of a factors come into consideration. If it is a part of a brother research work in applied linguistics, for example, its composition needs to be done in the context of work which commented by Md.Tahamid Ar Rabbi & Main Md. Naushaad Kabir (2014). From this comment is related to the study explored by researcher in the finding part so driven to mention in the value it has, the objectives it can fulfills, the types of sources it presents and the procedure it follows in its pursuit are some of the factors requiring vital consideration. Moreover, it has an organizational plan and it is conducted through some key phases where of the last one is writing or reporting the significant literature reviewed, in a section of the research. Connected with this reporting, therefore, the organization, revision and final presentation of the reviewed literature also come into concern. The study attempts to elucidate in some detail all of the relevant factors mentioned above in general, with a view to conceptualizing the know-how of literature review in applied linguistics in particular. Finally, it seeks to draw some pedagogical implications to chalk out a

suitable path for instruction on literature review in the particular field.

While, the story of “*Sightseeing*” is a story about looking and seeing, both in a literal and metaphorical sense. Paradoxically, from an anthropological perspective, making somebody blind is the highest form of punishment as it excludes the criminal from the order of this world and symbolically puts him in the darkness of the underworld. On the other hand, blindness, which, in sense, frees one from seeing everyday reality, hints at the possibility of acquiring an insight into another, spiritual or metaphysical, reality, into the sphere of sacrum given by Kowalski, P. & Kultura Magiczna (2007). It is relevant with the comment given by Erin Flanagan (2005), the “*Sightseeing*” is a stunning debut collection containing stories of class, culture, separation and grief, with characters so recognizable in their pain that Rattawut Lapcharoensap could be writing about any of us, yet so unique that the reader knows he or she has never encountered them before. American influence on the Thai characters’ lives is evident throughout the collection and is sometimes viewed as advancement but more often than not as a negative force that the characters are powerless to stop. Nevertheless, the characters have found a way to use the Americanization to their advantage, outwitting tourists even if it comes at a cultural cost. One of the most widely reviewed debuts of the year, *Sightseeing* is a masterful story collection by an award-winning young author. Set in contemporary Thailand, these are generous, radiant tales of family bonds, youthful romance, generational conflicts and cultural shiftings beneath the glossy surface of a warm, Edenic setting. Written with exceptional acuity, grace and sophistication, the stories present a nation far removed from its exoticized stereotypes. From those mentioned, the researcher found world views reflected in the study emphasized on value comments that suited to generation in over the world.

Summary, the researcher discussed on how to use the relative clauses giving us information about the person or thing mentioned. The defining relative clauses give us essential information – information that tells us who or what we are talking about. The woman who lives next door works in a bank. A relative clause is one kind of dependent clause. It has a subject and verb but can't stand alone as a sentence. It is sometimes called an “adjective clause” because it functions like an adjective – it gives more information about a noun.

A relative clause is one dependent clause. It has a subject and verb but can't stand alone as a sentence. It is sometimes called an "adjective clause" because it functions like an adjective-it gives more information about a noun. A relative clause always begins with a "relative pronoun," which substitutes for a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun when sentences are combined.

### Research Suggestions

Based on the result of the study, the researcher has some suggestions for the interested persons who are doing a research work related to English grammar, students and the researcher that can be given in relation with the researcher's conclusion as follow:

1. It is necessary for students to do more exercises in English grammar particularly in structure and written expression. It is important to improve students' proficiency in English language.

2. For linguistic institution, if it requires to make other improve English proficiency emphasized language analysis, it is needed in order to produce better students with better English proficiency as the purpose of the institution itself.

3. Linguistic researchers should apply to use this for further education on how to analyse any language structure based on linguistic knowledge.

4. Implementation of obtained knowledge, literature students who require to know on criticism for social issues etc. must be find out the real factors, reason and related discourses used in controversial situations.

5. The results of this research support the idea that the thesis advisors should give some advice to the advisees in making their thesis conclusions. So, students' thesis conclusions might have sufficient information needed and the thesis conclusions could be constructed in the logical way.

### Suggestion for Next Study

This study has several suggestions of the study. With this suggestion, expected to be improved in future research. The limitations for next study are:

1. Future research should explore the investigation to other parts of any languages in special students' needs.

2. It is suggested to distribute mix-method research asking students with the questionnaires and testing in a longer period to know the accurate perception of the respondents.

3. For the next research, it is suggested to distribute questionnaires more with the internet base questionnaires because from the experience of this study, the respondent have a difficult time to fill in the paper base questionnaires. With using internet base questionnaire, they can fill in the questionnaire from their phone and researcher can maintain it easily.

4. For next research, it is suggested to adding or encompasses different variables related to sociolinguistics and other parts of the research in order to create and found varieties of the result.

5. For the next research, it is suggested to analyze deeper about the impact of variables by analyze the reason it happened and finding the solution of the issue.

## References

- Ashcroft, B. et al. *The Empire Writes Back: Theory and Practice in Post-Colonial Literatures*, London: Routledge, 2002.
- Chomsky, N. *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1965.
- Leech, E.A. *Communicative Grammar of English*. Singapore: Kyodo Shing Long Industric Ltd, Singapore Press, 1983.
- Oshima, Hogue. *Writing Academic English*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. New York: Pearson Longman, 1999. Huddleston, R. & Pullum, G. K. *A Student's Introduction to English Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- Parkinson, Robert, B. *Writing for Results*. New York: Hunter College Press, 2003.
- P, Kowalski. & *Kultura Magiczna. Omen, Przesqd, Znaczenie*. Warszawa: PWN, 2007.
- Pratt, M.L. *Imperial Eyes: Travel Writing and Transculturation*. New York: Routledge, 1992.
- Reuchar, Leech & Hougenraad. *English Grammar for Today*. London: Macmillan Publisher Ltd, London Press, 1982.
- Rattawut, Lapcharoensap. *Sightseeing Stories*. New York: Group West Grove Atlantic, 2005.
- Smith, V. L. *Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology of Tourism*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1989.