

# Subordinate Conjunctions Expressing Time and Concession Used in “The Winner’s Curse”

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**Abstract**— This study tries to discuss and analyze the kinds and functions of conjunction expressing time and concession. The data source was taken from the English novel entitled *The Winner’s Curse* by Marie Rutkoski. The data collection of this study used library method. In analyzing the conjunction expressing time and concession, researcher applied the theory of Murthy and Quirk as the main theory. A descriptive method used in analyzing data. There are two types of methods to present the result of analysis, they are formal method and informal method. The analysis leads us to some result, that there are five kinds of conjunction expressing time (when, before, after, until and since) and there are three kinds of conjunction expressing concession (although, though and even though). Each of these conjunctions has their own meaning. The conjunction have function to connect independent clause and dependent clause. The position of these conjunctions can appear in first of the sentence.

**Keywords**— Conjunction, subordinate conjunction, expressing time, expressing concession

## 1 Introduction

In this globalization era, English is widely used whether as a second language or as a foreign language to interact across culture in a way that has never been before. Everyone has to know at least basic of English. In learning English there are many aspects that must be studied, one of them is grammar. Grammar is a theory of language, of how language is put together and how it works [1]. Studying grammar enable us to know how to use English language properly. Grammar actually involves the structure and the meaning of sentence, which consists of only one single main clause, which is precisely a clause that can stand alone [2]. Therefore, it would be impossible to learn language effectively without knowing the grammar, because grammar helps learners to identify grammatical forms, which serves to enhance and sharpen the expression of meaning. One part of English grammar is conjunctions.

Conjunction is very important in the process of writing and speaking. When you put two clauses into one sentence, you use a conjunction to link them and to indicate relationship between them [3]. The elements which are connected by conjunction are words, phrase, clause, and sentences. Talking about conjunction, there are four types of conjunction. There are correlative, compound, coordinating, and subordinating conjunction. Correlative conjunction is

conjunction which are used in pairs. Groups of words which are used as conjunctions are known as compound conjunction. Coordinating conjunctions are conjunctions which are used to join together clauses of equal rank. Subordinating conjunctions are conjunctions which are used to join together clauses of unequal rank [4]. As the conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions are the most complex because they have many different functions in different sentences. For examples:

When I last saw you, you lived in Washington [5].

I will wait for you till you return [4].

From the example in sentence (1) the word when is a subordinating conjunction, because it joins two clauses into one sentence. It is used to link subordinate clause and main clause. The subordinate clause is I last saw you and the main clause is you live in Washington. Conjunction when is subordinating conjunction expressing time. In sentence (2) the word till is subordinating conjunction, because it joins two clauses into one sentence. It is used to link main clause and subordinate clause. The main clause is I will wait for you and the subordinate clause is you return. Conjunction till is subordinating conjunction expressing time. The related study had been carried out was about subordinate conjunction found in one day novel by David Nicholis, the types of subordinate conjunction found were time as much as 41,18%, place as much as 6,30%, reason or cause as calculated as 10,93%, manner as much as 8,40%, purpose or result counted as 6,21%, condition counted as 18,40%, concession or contrast as much as 5,55% and comparison counted as 3.03% [6].

Based on that explanation, it can be seen the problem in academic studies that the processes of subordinate conjunctions have their obstacles. That is why it is such an interested thing to discuss about subordinate conjunction. The limitation that can be proposed are What are the forms of subordinating conjunctions expressing time and concession used in the novel *The Winner's Curse*? And what specific meaning do they convey? Thus, this study aims to analyze the forms and meaning of subordinate conjunctions.

## 2 Method

The data source was taken from the English novel entitled *The Winner's Curse* by Marie Rutkoski [7]. This novel is one of the best seller novel. There were many data related to subordinate conjunctions found in this novel to be analyzed. The data collection of this study used library method. The data that have been collected are read carefully, the sentences which show subordinate conjunctions are underlined and quoted. Note taking were applied for writing and then is classified the data based on the scope of discussion. After the data are collected and classified, they are analyzed one by one based on theoretical basis. In analyzing data used the descriptive method. The last step was presenting the result of analysis. There are two types of methods to present the result of analysis, they are formal method and informal method. The formal method was using symbols to illustrate the phenomena found in the data and informal method was applied by using sentences.

### 3 Result And Discussion

#### A. Conjunction Expressing Time

Conjunctions is a word joins together sentences or words and clauses. Subordinating conjunction expressing time is conjunction that has meaning of something to period time to another event, they are *when, before, after, until, and since*. The examples found in the novel are as follows:

##### 1. Subordinate Conjunction When

Conjunction when has meaning to indicate the activity occurred at the time.

*When she did, he refused to look back* (p. 21).

In the example above, there is word when as a conjunction. It is a kind of subordinating conjunction expressing time. The function of this conjunction as subordinating conjunction to link the dependent clause and independent clause. The dependent clause is she did, and independent clause is he refused to look back. In this case, when connects those clauses into one sentence. The clause when she did belongs to adverbial clause of time. Subordinate conjunction when has meaning to indicate the activity occurred at the time and all of the clauses are durative. Those clauses are being durative because the verbs did and refused refers to acts which have duration at the time.

*When they entered the cottage, they could hear the sounds of sleep from beyond the open bedroom door* (p. 126).

The dependent clause is they entered the cottage and the independent clause is they could hear the sounds of sleep from beyond the open bedroom door. Dependent clause needs independent clause to complete its meaning. Then, when they entered the cottage belongs to adverbial clause of time. Subordinate conjunction when has meaning to express time because the activity happened at the time and all of the clauses are durative. Those clauses are being durative are shown by the verbs entered and hear refers to acts which have duration at the time.

*When he stepped back inside the forge, he leaned against the anvil* (p. 178).

Conjunction when here has function to link dependent clause he stepped back inside the forge and independent clause he leaned against the anvil. This conjunction has meaning to express about time. The clause the forge when he stepped back inside the forge belongs to adverbial clause of time

*When the God drew back the blanket, his finger brushed against the child's nightshirt* (p. 338).

The dependent clause is the God drew back the blanket and independent clause is his finger brushed against the child's nightshirt. Besides, the clause when the God drew back the blanket belongs to adverbial clause of time. This conjunction has meaning to express about time because conjunction when shows the activity happened at the time and all of the clauses are durative.

##### 2. Subordinate Conjunction Before

Conjunction before is used to express the time and has meaning to indicate the activity happened during the period of time preceding.

*Before the captain could reach her, she approached a senator standing alone* (p. 201).

It is a kind of subordinating conjunction expressing time because it shows when the activity happened. The dependent clause is the captain could reach her and the independent clause is she approached a senator standing alone and the dependent clause needs independent clause to make complete its meaning. The meaning of conjunction before is to show that the activity occurred during the period of time preceding or before the captain could reach her.

*Cheat had been a city guard before the war* (p.125).

The independent clause is Cheat had been a city guard and the dependent clause is the war. The dependent clause can't stand alone, it always needs the independent clause to make clear of its meaning. In this case, conjunction before is subordinate conjunction that has meaning to show the activity happened during the period of time preceding or before the war the activity in the subordinate clause. Then, the clause before the war belongs to adverbial clause of time.

*She wrote several copies before he was satisfied* (p. 257).

The conjunction before as subordinating conjunction has function to connect the independent clause and dependent clause. The independent clause is she wrote several copies and the dependent clause is he was satisfied. Conjunction before that expressing time has meaning to show the activity occurred during the period of time preceding or before he was satisfied which show in the subordinate clause.

*But of course he heard before he saw them* (p.285).

It is categorized as a subordinating conjunction because it has function to link the independent clause and the dependent clause. The independent clause is but of course he heard them and the dependent clause is he saw them. This dependent clause cannot stand by itself, it always needs the independent clause to make complete its meaning.

### 3. Subordinate Conjunction After

Conjunction after is a form of subordinating conjunction [4]. The meaning of conjunction after to show the activity in the time following or the later event in a pair of event in period of time. It is usually positioned in initial of the subordinate clause.

*After Jess had joined the husband and wife, Kestrel looked meaningfully at the auctioneer* (p. 17).

The function of conjunction after to link the dependent clause and independent clause. The dependent clause is Jess had joined the husband and wife and the independent clause is Kestrel looked meaningfully at the auctioneer. The dependent clause here has function to make complete its meaning. The clause above belongs to adverbial clause of time.

*After curfew, he would teach Arin how to fight* (p. 125).

Conjunction after is categorized as a subordinating conjunction because it has function to connect the dependent clause curfew and the independent clause he would teach Arin how to fight. In this case, conjunction after has meaning to express about time because it indicates the activity in the time following or the later event in a pair of event in period of time.

*You should plan to raid the armory after the new captain is appointed* (p. 125).

The same conjunction is also found in the example above. The first clause is independent clause you should plan to raid the armory and the second clause is dependent clause the new captain is appointed. The meaning of conjunction after itself to express of time that has meaning to indicates the activity in the time following or after the new captain is appointed that is shown in the subordinate clause.

*After that vessel fell into Arin's hands, the others in the harbor would fall, too* (p. 243).

In this case, the activity in the time following is shown in the subordinate clause is after that vessel fell into Arin's hands. It found the position of conjunction after in before the independent clause the others in the harbor would fall, too. The function of this conjunction to connect the dependent clause that vessel fell into Arin's hands and the independent clause the others in the harbor would fall, too.

### 4. Subordinate Conjunction Until

Until is a form of subordinate conjunction that has meaning to indicate the activity only occur up to a certain point in time or the event mentioned.

*All the more reason for them to wait until their shipmates on shore return* (p. 218).

In the sentence, independent clause is all the more reason for them to wait and the dependent clause is their shipmates on shore returns. The dependent clause needs independent clause to make sense its meaning. The clause their shipmates on shore returns belongs to adverbial clause. The conjunction until that has meaning to indicate the activity only occur up to the certain point in time happened in the subordinate clause until their shipmates on shore return.

*She played a game until its end* (p. 242).

This activity is marked of conjunction until is in the subordinate clause until its end. It is mentioned as a kind of subordinating conjunction because it has function to join the independent clause she played a game and dependent clause its end. The dependent clause here, cannot stand by itself because they needs independent clause to make complete its meaning. Besides, the clause until its end belongs to adverbial clause of time.

*Kestrel drew her breath and held it until she could speak calmly* (p. 344).

The conjunction until in this sentence has function to link independent clause and dependent clause. The independent clause is Kestrel drew her breath and held it and the dependent clause is she could speak calmly. The clause until she could speak calmly belongs to adverbial clause. Conjunction until itself has the meaning to express about time.

#### 5. Subordinate Conjunction Since

The word since is also as a conjunction. [4] Conjunction since is a form of subordinating conjunction. This conjunction has function to link the independent clause and dependent clause. It is used to indicate a sequence of time in the situations.

*He had known Cheat for years, since he was a boy and had just changed hands from his first slaver to his second* (p. 124).

The independent clause is he had known Cheat for years and the dependent clause is he was a boy and had just changed hands from his first slaver to his second. The meaning of subordinating conjunction since to indicate a sequence of time in the situations.

#### B. Subordinate Conjunction Expressing Concession

Subordinating conjunction although, though and even though may use to introduce adverbial clause of concession. This conjunction has meaning to state two clauses contrasts with the other in sentences. They usually positioned in initial of the subordinate clauses.

##### 1. Subordinate Conjunction Although

*Although he knew he shouldn't, Arin traced the braid with one fingertip* (p. 127)

In the example above, the first clause is dependent clause he knew he shouldn't and the second clause is independent clause Arin traced the braid with one fingertip. The clause although he knew he shouldn't belongs to adverbial clause of concession and has meaning to indicate in spite of the fact that contrast of the two conditions.

*Although his grip on her hand was painful, she let him* (p.138)

Conjunction although is also found in the sentence above, the dependent clause is his grip on her hand was painful and independent clause is she let him. Conjunction although is a kind of subordinating conjunction expressing concession. This conjunction has meaning to indicate in spite of the fact that contrast of the two conditions.

*Although raids on the countryside continued, he increasingly relied on lieutenants to lead the sorties* (p. 320).

The same conjunction also occur in example above, the dependent clause is raids on the countryside continued and independent clause is he increasingly relied on lieutenants to lead the sorties. Then, conjunction although is a kind of subordinating conjunction expressing concession because it has meaning to indicate in spite of the fact that contrast of the two conditions.

## 2. Subordinate Conjunction Though

The word *though* is a form of subordinating conjunction. It is the more informal variant of the adverbial clause of concession. It is usually positioned in initial of the subordinate clause and its function is to link the independent clause and dependent clause. The meaning of conjunction *though* is to indicate despite of the fact that contrast of the two situations.

*She glanced at him sharply, though she heard nothing bitter in his voice* (p. 20).

From the sentence above, the independent clause is *she glanced at him sharply* and dependent clause is *she heard nothing bitter in his voice*. Besides, the clause *though she heard nothing bitter in his voice* belongs to adverbial clause of concession. Then, conjunction *though* is called subordinating conjunction expressing concession because it has meaning to indicate despite of the fact that contrast of the two situations.

*Kestrel nodded, though she had no intention of taking his advice* (p. 159).

In this example the position of conjunction *though* is found in before the independent clause *Kestrel nodded*. The independent clause is *Kestrel nodded* and dependent clause is *she had no intention of taking his advice*. The meaning of conjunction *though* is to indicate despite of the fact that contrast of the two situations.

*The God paid her in generous gold, though she hadn't named a price* (p. 336).

This conjunction has function to connect the independent clause *the God paid her in generous gold* and dependent clause *she hadn't named a price*. Then, dependent clause cannot stand by itself it needs independent clause to make clear its meaning. It conjunction is a kind of subordinating conjunction. Besides, the clause *though she hadn't named a price* belongs to adverbial clause of concession.

## 3. Subordinate Conjunction Even though

Conjunction *even though* is the more informal variant of the adverbial clause of concession. This conjunction has function to connect the independent clause and dependent clause into one sentence. It is usually positioned in initial of the subordinate clause and has meaning to indicate despite of the fact that or the contrast of the two situations.

*"So?" Ronan had stopped, even though the music continued and dances swirled around them* (p. 205).

From the example above, the independent clause is *"so?" Ronan had stopped* and the dependent clause is *the music continued and dances swirled around them*. In this example the position of conjunction *even though* is found in before the independent clause. Conjunction *even though* here, has the meaning to indicate despite of the fact that contrast of the two situations.

*Even though clouds swelled in the sky, swallowing the moon and deepening the dark around them, Kestrel's hair and pale skin seemed to glow* (p. 236).

In the example, the dependent clause is *clouds swelled in the sky, swallowing the moon and deepening the dark around them* and independent clause is *Kestrel's hair and pale skin seemed to glow*. In this case, the dependent clause cannot stand by itself because dependent clause needs independent clause to make sense of its meaning. Then, conjunction *even though* has meaning to indicate despite of the fact that contrast of the two situations.

## 4 Conclusion

There are five forms of the conjunction expressing time found, they are when, before, after, until, and since. Conjunction when has the meaning to indicate at the time, conjunction before has meaning to indicate the period of time preceding, conjunction after has meaning to indicate the later event in a pair of event in period of time, conjunction until has meaning to indicate the situation occurred up to a certain point in time, and conjunction since has meaning to indicate a sequence of time in the situations. These five conjunctions have the function to connect two clauses, independent clause and dependent clause. The forms of conjunctions expressing concession also found in the novel are conjunction although, though, and even though. Here, the conjunctions can be replaced by other conjunction without changing the meaning of its sentence. Conjunction although is a form of formal variant that has meaning to indicate in spite the fact that contrast of two conditions, conjunction though is a form of informal variant that has meaning to indicate despite of the fact that contrast of the two situations, and conjunction even though is also form of informal variant that has meaning to indicate despite of the fact that contrast of the two situations. These conjunctions have the function to connect two clauses, independent clause and dependent clause. The conjunction expressing concession is also kind of subordinating conjunction.

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