2. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SUBORDINATION

IN SENTENCE

2.1 Subordination

What is subordination? Subordination is a way of combining sentences that makes one sentence more important than the other. It is connecting two unequal but related clauses with a subordinating conjunction to form a complex sentence (Rozakis, 2003: 134). Sentences that use subordination have a main clause and one (more) subordinate clauses or dependent clause. A subordinate clause is a clause that is embedded as a constituent of a matrix sentence and that functions like a noun, adjective, or adverb in the resultant complex sentence (Hartmann and Stork, 1972: 76)

A clause is a grammatical unit that includes, at minimum, a predicate and an explicit or implied subject, and expresses a proposition (Hartmann and Stork, 1972: 137). The most basic kind of sentence consists of a single clause; more complicated sentences may contain multiple clauses- including clauses contain within clauses. Learning the various terms used to define and classify clauses can be a vocabulary lesson in itself. Clauses are categorized into independent and dependent clauses. This simply means that some clauses can stand by themselves, as separate sentences, and some can't. Another term for dependent clause is subordinate clause: this means that the clause is subordinate to another element (the independent clause) and
depends on that other element for its meaning. The subordinate clause is created by a subordinating conjunction or dependent word (Rozakis 2003: 105, 118).

In their book, *Applied English Grammar*, Byrd and Benson state that there are three groups of words that used to connect clauses. They are:

1. Subordinators

   As, as if, as soon as, how, unless, until, while,
   Whose, what, where, since, whom, although, because,
   After, before, even though, that, though, so that, wherever, whenever.

2. Coordinators

   For, nor, or, so, and, but, yet.

3. Conjunctive adverb, like:

   Accordingly, besides, consequently, in contrast, meanwhile, moreover, indeed, instead, nevertheless, however, nonetheless.

   The connectors written above are used in complex sentences. A complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. The more important idea is put in the independent clause and less important one is put in
the dependent clause. There are three kinds of dependent clause: adverb clause, adjective clause and noun clause (Oshima 1990:160).

2.2 Adverb Clause

An adverb clause is a clause that has an adverb-like function in modifying another clause (Pei and Gaynor 1954: 7). In an adverb clause, a special introductory word is added to a full subject – predicate structure. This subordinator requires the clause that should be attached to another full predication.

A dependent adverb clause begins with adverbial subordinators such as after, as, before, because, for, now what, until, when, since, whenever, any where, more(er)... that, if, whether, though, as...as, as if, where, as soon as, so... that, in order to, so that, and same as.

Examples:

1. When I was riding my motorcycle to town, I saw Jean with another girl.

2. Vera smashed my electric guitar which Tom has given me.

There are two possible positions for an adverb clause, before or after the independent clause. Commas are used when the sentences start with the dependent clause, means before the independent clause (sentence 1). No commas are used when the dependent clause comes in the middle or at the end of sentence (sentence 2).

Forms
A dependent clause begins with adverbial subordinators such as *after, as, before, because, for, now what, until, when, since, whenever, any where, more(er)...that, if, whether, though, as...as, as if, where, as soon as, so...that, in order to, so that, and same as.*

An adverb clause can be composed by the following patterns (www.Englishforum.com):

Subject + Verb + Noun + **Subordinator** + Subject + Verb + Noun

Or

**Subordinator** + Subject + Verb + Noun, +Subject + Verb + Noun

All adverb clauses perform the grammatical function of adverbial. Adverbials are defined as words and phrases that modify an entire clause by providing additional information about concession, condition, manner, place, purpose, reason, result, and time.

2.2.1 **Clause of Time**

This clause is used to say when something happens by referring to a period of time or to another event. Time clause is placed either at the beginning or the end of a sentence. When placed at the beginning of the sentence, the speaker or writer is
generally stressing the importance of the time indicated. The main time clause conjunctions are: when, as soon as, before, after, as, while (www.wikipedia.org).

For examples:

3. Since my sister has moved to another town, I always feel lonely.

4. I will never come back to her house as long as she asks me to forgive her.

5. When Marry arrived, the party was over.

6. Before going to bed, you have to brush your teeth.

7. We left after the speeches ended.

8. As soon as you arrive, give me a call.

2.2.2 Clause of Place

Place clauses define the location of the object of the main clause. Place conjunctions include where and in wherever (www.wikipedia.org). Where is specific and whenever is nonspecific.

For example:

9. Wherever he goes, he will never find a girl better than me. (indicate direction)

10. I walk to bus station where John is waiting for me. (indicate position)

2.2.3 Clause of Reason
This clause is used to indicate reason. Reason clause defines the reason behind the statement or action given in the main clause. They can be placed either before or after the main clause. If placed before the main clause, the reason clause usually gives emphasis to that particular reason. Reason clause also performs a relationship with the matrix clause (www.wikipedia.org). Look at these examples for further explanation:

11. He was arrested because he robbed the bank. (relationship of cause and effect)

12. My mother asked me to stay at home because my sister was taking a nap. (relationship of reason and consequence)

13. I will always care about them because they are my best friends. (relationship of motivation and result)

14. Since Mr. Grayson has resigned, our schedule must be revised. (relationship of circumstance and the consequence)

Beside because and since, clause of reason is also performed by other subordinators, such as: as, for, seeing that, and now what

Examples:

15. As my sister moved to another city, I have to be able to solve my problem without her.

16. I have to reduce having meals because my weight increase dramatically.
17. Seeing that the weather is not good enough, we cancel our picnic.

18. Jean came late to school since no one woke her up.

19. Now that I start to think about it, obeying my parents is big thing.

20. Many people become vegetarians for they know that it makes them healthy.

2.2.4 Clause of Condition

This clause is used to talk about a possible situation and its consequences. In general, it conveys a direct condition in that the situation in the matrix clause is directly contingent on the situation in the conditional clause (www.Answer.com), as reflected in the example below:

21. If you eat too much, you will be obesities.

From the sentence above, the writer intends the reader to understand that the truth of the prediction “you will be obesities” depends on the fulfillment of the condition of “you eat too much”.

The most common subordinators for this clause are if and unless, which are also used with non finite and verb less clause. Other conditional subordinators are restricted to finite clause, like given that, on condition (that), providing (that), whether or not, no matter if/whether.
2.2.5 Clause of Result

This clause is used to indicate the result of something. It introduced by subordinators so that and so, like the examples below:

22. Her bedroom is so dirty that her mother does not want to sleep there.

2.2.6 Clause of Concession

Concessive clauses are used to concede a given point in an argument. The principle concessive conjunctions introducing a concessive clause are: Though, although, even though, while, and even if. They can be placed at the beginning, internally or at the end of the sentence. When placed at the beginning or internally, they serve to concede a certain part of an argument before proceeding to question the validity of the point in a given discussion (www.wikipedia.org).

Example:

23. I used to read a lot although I don’t get much time for books now.

24. Though she does not like jazz, Ann still accompanied Roy to the concert.

25. I will never choose him even if he is the only one man in this world.

2.2.7 Clause of Comparison
Clause of comparison can be formed with comparative adjective of adverb and *than*. In speaking, and sometimes in writing, the verb in the dependent clause is often changed to the corresponding auxiliary verb.

26. Ryan jumps highly but Tom jumps higher than Ryan jumps.

27. Tom jumps higher that Ryan does.

According to Hancock (2005: 54), adverb clause of comparison may be divided into two types: adverb clause of comparison of degree and adverb clause of comparison of manner.

### 2.2.7.1 Adverb clause of comparison of degree

This kind of adverb refers to compare between equal or unequal things in a sentence (www.Wikipedia.org). The subordinators used in this kind of adverb are given below with their reflective examples:

**As**...**as**

28. Tom, as well as Jean, walks to school everyday.

**More(er)**...**than**

29. For me, nothing can me happier than this.

**So**...**as**
30. I have already joined an MLM, but so far as I am able to think about, this MLM is not as good as people always talk about.

Same…as

31. Isabel has the same score as Tiara has.

2.2.7.2 Adverb Clause of Comparison of Manner

This kind of adverb clause talks about someone’s behavior or the way something is done. The subordinators used in this kind of adverb clause are given with their respective examples below:

As

32. Lucky fell down as the letter read.

As if

33. She always goes shopping as if she had much money.

2.2.8 Adverb Clause of Purpose

This clause is used to indicate the purpose of an action (www.wikipedia.org). Subordinators that introduce this clause are in order to, so that, in order that.

Examples:

34. They had to take some of his land so that they could extend the church yard.
35. In order to sell his house immediately, Joe makes an advertisement in some media.

**Function**

Adverb clause has a number of adverbial meanings depend on its clauses and types. The writer took from www.wikipedia.org on 23rd February 2010, not included the examples. There are some functions of adverb clause:

1. Time Clause

   This clause is generally functioning to say when something happens by referring to a period of time or another event. But specifically it function depends on the subordinator, the time of the matrix clause is earlier than the adverbial clause (with subordinator before), establish two events that happen simultaneously (with subordinator while), or subsequent to it (subordinator after).

36. I have to come home **before nine o’clock**.

37. **While reading a book**, Tom was coming and knocked my door.

2. Adverb clause of place has function to *indicate position* and *direction*.

   Examples:

38. Ann ran to a place **where at the first time she met Randy**. (indicates position)

39. May always goes with me **wherever I go**. (indicates direction)
3. Clause of reason has function to convey a direct relationship with the matrix clause.

Example:

40. Dodo decided to go because somebody is catching her up now.

4. Clause of condition conveys a direct condition in that the situation in the matrix clause is directly contingent on the situation in the conditional clause.

Example:

41. If you were asked to prove that two and two made four, you might find some difficulty.

5. Clause of result is used to indicate the result of something. But because the subordinators are putative, it requires a modal auxiliary.

6. Clause of concession is function to indicate the situation in the matrix clause is contrary to what one might

Example:

42. He spoke in a calm and methodical manner, as though the events which he narrated were commonplace enough.(page 73)

7. Clause of comparison is used to introduce non finite and verb less clauses.
8. Clause of purpose, with subordinators in order to, and so that, indicates the purpose of an action.

2.3 Noun Clause

Non clause is a dependent clause that functions as a noun. It can be a subject, object, or subject complement. Noun clause performs as a nominal clause when a subordinate clause assumes the grammatical function of a noun in a sentence. Like a noun phrase, nominal can perform as a subject, object, or subject of complement (www.grammar.about.com/noun clause). The following sentences are the examples:

43. What you will do to pay the damage is not even my problem. (subject)

44. The library will send a bill to whoever damaged these books. (object)

45. His grandmother knows that his biggest mistake is that he did not finish college. (complement)

Forms

1. Interrogative Words

Included what, who, whom, when, where, why, how. Subordinator question word is used to connect dependent clause and independent clause.

Examples:

46. The question is how to get money to pay all these stuff.
47. He is the man who I saw last Sunday at supermarket.

2. Interrogative words + ever

Such as whatever, whenever, wherever, whoever, whomever. Below are the meanings of these subordinators:

Whoever and whomever means any person

Whatever and whichever means anything

Wherever means any place

However means any way

Whenever means any time.

3. Whether / If

When a yes or no question changed into a noun clause, whether or if clause is used to introduce the clause. A whether or if clause is formed by:

Whether / if + Subject + Verb + Complement

Whether is more acceptable in formal English. It implies choice among alternatives rather than a strict yes/no decision.

48. I do not know whether (or not) she made an appointment.
If is quite commonly used, especially in speaking. If often implies a yes/no answer.

49. I asked Johnny if he paid the bill.

Functions

Noun clauses perform nominal functions, or functions prototypically performed by noun phrases. According to www.languagestudy-suite101.com, there are eight functions of noun clauses. The explanations are given below include the examples, that made by the writer.

1. Noun Clauses as Subjects

The first grammatical function that noun clauses can perform is the subject. Subjects are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that perform the action of or act upon the predicate. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as subjects:

50. Whoever ate my breakfast is in big trouble.

51. How you will finish all your homework on time is not my problem.

2. Noun Clauses as Subject Complements

The second grammatical function that noun clauses can perform is the subject complement. Subject complements are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that
follow a copular verb and describe the subject. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as subject complements:

52. The truth was that the moving company lost all your furniture.

53. My question is whether you will sue the company for losses.

3. Noun Clauses as Direct Objects

The third grammatical function that noun clauses can perform is the direct object. Direct objects are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that follow and receive the action of a transitive verb. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as direct objects:

The counselor has been wondering if she chose the right career.

54. Do you know when the train should arrive?

55. Our dog eats whatever we put in his bowl.

4. Noun Clauses as Object Complements

The fourth grammatical function that noun clauses can perform is the object complement. Object complements are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that directly follow and describe the direct object. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as object complements:

56. Her grandfather considers his biggest mistake that he did not finish college.
57. I have often declared the problem that most students do not understand grammar.

5. Noun Clauses as Indirect Objects

The fifth grammatical function that noun clauses can perform is the indirect object. Indirect objects are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that follow a intransitive verb and indicate to or for whom or what is action of the verb is performed. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as indirect objects:

58. The judge will give what you said some deliberation during her decision.

59. The group has given that most Americans do not support their cause little consideration.

6. Noun Clauses as Prepositional Complements

The sixth grammatical function that noun clauses can perform is the prepositional complement. Prepositional complements are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that directly follow a preposition to complete the meaning of the prepositional phrase. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as prepositional complements:

60. Some people believe in whatever organized religion tells them.
61. My husband did not think about that I wanted some nice jewelry for my birthday.

7. Noun Clauses as Adjective Phrase Complements

The seventh grammatical function that noun clauses can perform is the adjective phrase complement. Adjective phrase complements are defined as phrases and clauses that complete the meaning of an adjective phrase. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as adjective phrase complements:

62. I am pleased that you are studying noun clauses.

63. The toddler was surprised that throwing a tantrum did not get him his way.

Noun clauses most often function as adjective phrase complements when the adjective phrase is performing the function of subject complement.

8. Noun Clauses as Appositives

The eighth grammatical function that noun clauses can perform is the appositive. Appositives are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that describe or explain another noun phrase. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as appositives:

64. That man, whoever is he, tried to steal some library books.

65. The problem, which the storm knocked out power, is affecting the entire town.
2.4 Adjective Clause

An adjective clause—also called an *adjectival* or *relative* clause—will meet three requirements (www.chompchomp.com):

- First, it will contain a subject and verb.
- Next, it will begin with a relative pronoun [who, whom, whose, that, or which] or a relative adverb [when, where, or why].
- Finally, it will function as an adjective, answering the questions *What kind? How many? or Which one?*

All adjective clauses perform the grammatical function of noun phrase modifier. Noun phrase modifiers are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that describe or modify a noun phrase. Adjective clauses are also referred to as relative clauses. The subordinating conjunctions that introduce adjective clauses are also called relative pronouns.

**Forms**
Adjective clause that is also called relative can be arranged by this pattern (www.Englishforum.com):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subordinators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who, Whom, Whose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Which, That + subject + verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where, Why</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relative Pronoun

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that introduces a relative clause and has an antecedent (www.Answer.com). It is called relative pronoun because it relates to the word that it modifies and is not specific. In English, relative pronoun are who, whom, which, whose, and that.

Relative pronoun can be a subject, or an object. As a subject, relative pronoun will follow this rule (www.Englishforum.com):

| Who                        |
| Which + verb + complement  |

Relative pronoun as subject for human reflected in these following sentences:

65. The man who stole my purse has been arrested
Relative Pronoun as subject for things / non humans is reflected in example below:

66. The house that had been built three months ago had destroyed by earthquake.

Relative Adverb

Relative adverb is a pro-adverb that marks a relative clause (Mish 1991:995). Relative clauses are clause that modifies what they are attached to—that is to say, they effect its meaning in someway. Most relative clauses modify a noun. In this way they act rather like adjective, in fact, adjectival clause is another name for them.

Relative adverb is composed of (www.Englishforum.com):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relative adverb that may introduce adjective clause is:

67. At first, Ann went to a bridge where the body of her husband was found.

Functions

According to the meaning, there are two functions of adjective clause. They are:

1. Restrictive Relative Clause
Restrictive relative clause is a relative clause that helps to identify the referent of the word that it modifies (Pei and Gaynor 1945: 185). A referent is the concentrate object or concept that is designated by a word or expression (www.wikipedia.org). In other words, it means necessary. Restrictive relative pronoun has no comma around it.

Example:

68. My husband did not think about that I wanted some nice jewelry for my birthday.

2. Non-Restrictive Relative Clause

A non-restrictive relative clause is a relative clause that does not aid in the identification of the referent of its head noun, but only provides information about it (www.wikipedia.org). A non-restrictive relative clause is usually signaled in writing by commas before and after, and in the speech by tone unit boundaries on either side.

Example:

69. The problem, that the storm knocked out power, is affecting the entire town.

70. Ms. Eve, who was the secretary of Mr. Raymond, is able to type two hundred words in a minute.