



# The Comparison Between English Conjunction and Indonesian Conjunctiona: A Literacy Survey

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## ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to describe the Conjunctions in English and Bahasa Indonesia and also suggest improving teaching grammar and speaking for which a library research was carried out to acquire the data. An available in the conclusion descriptive method was carried out to describe the findings. This research focused on the similarities and dissimilarities in the conjunctions in the two systems. The finding show that from the whole comparisson of function and position were exists this means that the application of subordinating conjunctions in speaking or writing is still in low rank.

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## INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in human's life. He or she cannot survive without speaking a language, because it is a means of communication with one another to fulfill his or her needs (Clark & Brennan, 1991), (Byram et al., 2002). We can also say that language cannot separate from human beings. The important of language made many linguists attempt the definition of the word language and they can be found in dictionaries and in some text books. To be human is to use language, and to talk is to be a person (Richards & Schmidt, 2013).

Lewis Thomas (1974): "The gift of language is the single human traits that marks us all genetically, setting us apart from the rest of life. Language is like nest-building or hive-making, the universal and biologically specific activity of human beings. We engaged in it communally, compulsively, and automatically. We cannot be human without it; if we were separated from it our minds would die as surely as bees lost from the hive."

Mario Finochiaro (1960); "Language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permits all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact."

Language itself develops highly. But how and when we talked is confusing. None of them has been solved. Most linguists think that this topic outside the realm of linguistic field (Samarin,

1967). The writer here will not analyse the origins of language in detail because there is no real information about it (Barthes & Duisit, 1975).

Linguists believed that Adam was blessed with two facilities for language, that is physical facility and non physical one (Elam, 1984). Physical facility includes speech organs and feeling and thought belong to non physical one (Zhuge, 2011). His language was also spoken by Eve and their children. Longer and longer they occupied many spaces in the world (Fishman, 1996). It means that the first language has branches in all parts of the world and from genetically related languages (Boeschoten, 1998).

According to the theory of the origin of language, language of human beings consists of the mixture gestures and sounds. Meaning is involved in gestures. Linguists are more interested in studying the use of language than in speculating its origin (Hewes et al., 1973).

It seems rather clearer that language began since men needed a greater degree of cooperation that required efficient communication (Moser, 2010). The ability of human beings to talk to use language in order to communicate with one another is so universal that we never think much about it. Every normal human being has acquired fellow human beings. But it does not mean that other living beings do not communicate with the other member of their species (Plutchik, 2001). Certainly, they do. And a few of them have communicate system that deserves to be called "language" (Tarone, 1981). Principally, language and culture cannot stay apart because it is the instrument used by society and it expresses or show the culture of that society (Henrich et al., 2005). This relationship between language and culture takes place in the acquisition of foreign language for the way members of culture view the world is involved in it (Gao, 2006). The most important thing in learning a foreign language is the ability to comprehend and produce the foreign language in its spoken or written form (Hendrickson, 1978).

Now, facing the information and globalization era many people are obliged to learn English as the global language (Pan & Block, 2011). There are lots of facts to support the idea that learning English is crucial such as : 1) 400 million speakers of first language; 2) 700 million speakers of second or foreign language; 3) over 80 % of the information stored in the world's computers is in English; 4) more than half the world's scientific journals are in English; and 5) it's the main language on the internet, films, songs, and so on (Porter Keith, 2003).

In line of this, (Acha, 2003) said that English is one of the important things that we have to know because in this era of globalization there is much information written down in English. As Indonesian is one of the developing countries which treat English as a foreign language, as the consequence this English is taught to the students beginning from primary school up to university level. With this fact, it is hoped that the students realize English is an important language to be learnt. In addition, they can pass their exam, graduate from school, speak English, get better job, enter the college or university, etc.

Language is used for many purposes in our daily life. We pass on the news and information to others and get news and information from the others through language. It can be used to express our happiness and sorrow. In conclusion, it can be said that we use language to make contact with others.

English has become an important language in the world and it has been widely used in schools, governments and businesses. Therefore, it is one of the subjects to each for junior high school students, senior high school and universities.

## METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

### The Research Design

The research is conducted with descriptive design. Descriptive qualitative is a research, which is meant to verify the existing theory. The verification is not the same, as that of in quantitative but it tends to be an attempt to find new evidences to prove the truth of the theory. Therefore, the final

result of a descriptive qualitative study to support or weaken the existing theory by using the theory itself in new phenomena (note lecturer, B. Sibarani).

### The Population and Sample

The population and sample of this study will be taken from English Grammar Books, English Handbooks and for Indonesian language will be taken from Buku Tata Bahasa Indonesia.

### The Technique of Collecting the Data

The writer collects the data from English Grammar Books, English Handbooks, etc. For English and for Indonesian Language Buku Tata Bahasa Indonesia, Buku Panduan Berbahasa Indonesia are also collected as references.

### The Data Analysis

A library research method is applied by collecting the data and information from grammar books, and Buku Tata Bahasa Indonesia and other sources which are relevant with the discussion.

The steps taken in analyzing the data are as following: Identifying conjunctions, Classifying conjunction, Deriving conclusion.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### The Description of Data

#### The Similarities

The following data were gathered with reference to the description of conjunction in both English and Indonesian. They are classified in terms of the criteria of position and function as shown in the following:

#### Position

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
<p>1. <b>Whenever/While/After (Time)</b></p> <p>a. The doctor always come <i>whenever</i> he is sent for</p> <p>b. Do not talk <i>while</i> our manager is giving a speech.</p> <p>c. <i>After</i> the law had been passed of crime ceased.</p>	<p>1. <b>Sewaktu/Ketika/Sudah (Waktu)</b></p> <p>a. Dia datang <i>sewaktu</i> kami sedang makan.</p> <p>b. Pak Buhari sudah meninggal <i>ketika</i> dokter datang.</p> <p>c. <i>Sesudah</i> membangun jembatan itu, kami akan mendirikan sebuah sekolah dasar.</p>
<p>2. <b>Before (Time)</b></p> <p>a. Do it <i>before</i> you forget</p> <p>b. Lock the door <i>before</i> you leave.</p>	<p>2. <b>Sebelum (Waktu)</b></p> <p>a. Ayah membaca Koran pagi <i>sebelum</i> berangkat kerja.</p> <p>b. Mirna harus merapikan ruangan <i>sebelum</i> dia meninggalkannya.</p>
<p>3. <b>Until (Time)</b></p> <p>a. Wait <i>until</i> the light changes to green.</p> <p>b. We will wait <i>until</i> the rain stops.</p>	<p>3. <b>Sehingga (Waktu)</b></p> <p>a. Hujan sangat lebat <i>sehingga</i> udara menjadi dingin.</p> <p>b. Dia gagal dalam ujian akhir <i>sehingga</i> putus asa.</p>
<p>4. <b>As long as (Time)</b></p> <p>a. You can stay <i>as long as</i> you want to.</p> <p>b. You can go where you <i>like as long as</i> you get back before dark.</p>	<p>4. <b>Selama (Waktu)</b></p> <p>a. Mereka tidak bertemu <i>selama</i> dua minggu disini.</p> <p>b. Dia sudah berada di rumah sakit <i>selama</i> satu bulan.</p>
<p>5. <b>Because (Seeing that)/Reason</b></p> <p>a. I did it <i>because</i> I want to.</p> <p>b. He thinks <i>because</i> he is rich he can buy justice.</p>	<p>5. <b>Sebab (Penyebab)</b></p> <p>a. Dia tidak masuk sekolah <i>karena</i> sakit demam.</p> <p>b. Kami dimarahi guru <i>karena</i> terlambat.</p>
<p>6. <b>Since/For (Reason/Cause)</b></p> <p>a. <i>Since</i> the weather is so bad outside why do not you stay with us overnight.</p> <p>b. We camped <i>since</i> it was too dark to go on.</p>	<p>6. <b>Karena (Penyebab)</b></p>
<p>7. <b>In Order that (Purpose)</b></p>	

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
<p>a. He draw his sword <i>in order that</i> he might defend himself.</p> <p>b. They left very early <i>in order that</i> they might arrive before dark.</p> <p>8. <b>So that (Purpose)</b></p> <p>a. Make a note <i>so that</i> they shall not miss the overture.</p> <p>b. He traveled through half the world <i>so (that)</i> he might see her once more.</p> <p>9. <b>Lest (Purpose)</b></p> <p>a. Sleep not <i>lest</i> your Lord comes in the night.</p> <p>b. <i>Lest</i> their young son gets into further trouble with the police, they decided to send him to a strict military academy.</p> <p>10. <b>If (Condition)</b></p> <p>a. <i>If</i> I were you, I would accept his advice.</p> <p>b. <i>If</i> it rains in the morning, I shall stay at home.</p> <p>11. <b>Unless (Condition)</b></p> <p>a. <i>Unless</i> you work harder you fail.</p> <p>b. You will hurt your self <i>unless</i> you are careful.</p> <p>12. <b>That (Condition)</b></p> <p>a. I will forgive you <i>that</i> you do not repeat the offence.</p> <p>b. She said <i>that</i> she would come here.</p> <p>13. <b>Though (Concession)</b></p> <p>a. <i>Though</i> I am poor I am honest.</p> <p>b. I will come <i>though</i> it rains.</p> <p>14. <b>That (Result/Consequence)</b></p> <p>a. Are you deaf <i>that</i> you did not hear me anymore?</p> <p>b. The furniture arrived damaged <i>that</i> we had to send it back.</p> <p>15. <b>Such (That/Result)</b></p> <p>a. He behaved in <i>such</i> a manner that his reputation suffered.</p> <p>b. The force of the explosion was <i>such (that)</i> all the windows were broken.</p>	<p>a. <i>Karena</i> sering terlambat, kami diberi peringatan keras oleh Kepala Sekolah.</p> <p>b. Kemarin saya tidak datang <i>karena</i> hujan lebat.</p> <p>7. <b>Agar supaya (Tujuan)</b></p> <p>a. Kami melakukan tindakan keras itu <i>agar supaya</i> mereka sadar dan mau memperbaiki kesalahan mereka.</p> <p>b. Dia bekerja keras <i>agar supaya</i> berhasil kelak di masa depan.</p> <p>8. <b>Agar, Supaya (Tujuan)</b></p> <p>a. Kami bekerja siang malam <i>supaya</i> lekas selesai.</p> <p>b. Kamu harus belajar yang rajin <i>supaya</i> lulus ujian.</p> <p>9. <b>Kalau (Syarat)</b></p> <p>a. <i>Kalau</i> saya punya uang, tentu kamu akan saya Bantu.</p> <p>b. Saya akan ikut <i>kalau</i> kamu datang.</p> <p>10. <b>Jika/Kalau/Seandainya (Syarat)</b></p> <p>a. Saya akan bantu kamu <i>jika</i> tanah saya laku.</p> <p>b. Dia akan pergi <i>seandainya</i> pamannya dating menjemput.</p> <p>11. <b>Jika tidak (Syarat)</b></p> <p>a. Saya tidak dapat menyelesaikan pekerjaan itu <i>jika tidak</i> dibantu.</p> <p>b. Kita akan pergi <i>jika tidak</i> hujan.</p> <p>12. <b>Bahwa (Syarat)</b></p> <p>a. Ayah berkata <i>bahwa</i> hari ini dia akan pergi ke Bogor.</p> <p>b. Pak guru menjelaskan <i>bahwa</i> beliau harus menghadiri rapat hari ini.</p> <p>13. <b>Meskipun (Konsesif)</b></p> <p>a. <i>Meskipun</i> hujan lebat, dia pergi juga ke sekolah.</p> <p>b. Saya tidak akan membuka rahasia itu, <i>meskipun</i> diancam.</p> <p>14. <b>Sehingga (Pengakibatan)</b></p> <p>a. Ayah belum mengirim uang <i>sehingga</i> kami belum dapat bayar.</p> <p>b. Mereka tidak terlalu cepat <i>sehingga</i> harus menunggu lama.</p> <p>15. <b>Seperti (Pengakibatan)</b></p> <p>a. Kedua anak itu bertengkar <i>seperti</i> kucing dengan anjing.</p> <p>b. Nasihatnya <i>seperti</i> seorang guru.</p>

## The Dissimilarities

### Function

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
<p>1. <b>Whenever/While/After (Time)</b></p> <p>a. The doctor always come <i>whenever</i> he is sent for.</p>	<p>1. <b>Sewaktu/Ketika/Sudah (Waktu)</b></p> <p>a. Dia datang <i>sewaktu</i> kami sedang makan.</p>

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
<p>b. Do not talk <i>while</i> our manager is giving a speech.</p> <p>c. <i>After</i> the law had been passed of crime ceased</p>	<p>b. Pak Buhari sudah meninggal <i>ketika</i> dokter datang.</p> <p>c. <i>Sesudah</i> membangun jembatan itu kami akan mendirikan sebuah sekolah dasar</p>
<p><b>2. Before (Time)</b></p> <p>a. Do it <i>before</i> you forget.</p> <p>b. Lock the door <i>before</i> you leave.</p>	<p><b>2. Sebelum (Waktu)</b></p> <p>a. Ayah membaca koran pagi <i>sebelum</i> berangkat kerja.</p> <p>b. Anton harus merapikan ruangan <i>sebelum</i> dia meninggalkannya.</p>
<p><b>3. Until (Time)</b></p> <p>a. Wait <i>until</i> the light change to green.</p> <p>b. We will wait inside <i>until</i> the rain stop.</p>	<p><b>3. Sehingga (Waktu)</b></p> <p>a. Hujan sangat lebat <i>sehingga</i> udara jadi dingin.</p> <p>b. Dia gagal dalam ujian akhir <i>sehingga</i> ia putus asa.</p>
<p><b>4. As long as (Time)</b></p> <p>a. You can stay <i>as long as</i> you want to.</p> <p>b. You can go where you like <i>as long as</i> you get back before dark.</p>	<p><b>4. Selama (Waktu)</b></p> <p>a. Mereka tidak bertemu <i>selama</i> dua minggu di sini.</p> <p>b. Dia sudah berada di rumah sakit <i>selama</i> satu bulan.</p>
<p><b>5. Because/(Seeing that)/Reason</b></p> <p>a. I did it <i>because</i> I want to.</p> <p>b. He thinks, <i>because</i> he is rich he can buy justice.</p>	<p><b>5. Sebab (Penyebab)</b></p> <p>a. Dia tidak masuk sekolah <i>karena</i> sakit demam.</p> <p>b. Kami dimarahi guru <i>karena</i> terlambat.</p>
<p><b>6. Since/For reason/Cause</b></p> <p>a. <i>Since</i> the weather is so bad outside why do not you stay with us overnight.</p> <p>b. We camped <i>since</i> it was too dark to go on.</p>	<p><b>6. Karena (Penyebab)</b></p> <p>a. <i>Karena</i> sering terlambat kami diberi peringatan keras oleh kepala sekolah.</p> <p>b. Kemarin saya tidak datang <i>karena</i> hujan lebat.</p>
<p><b>7. In order that (Purpose)</b></p> <p>a. He drew his sword <i>in order that</i> he might defend himself.</p> <p>b. They left very early <i>in order that</i> they might arrive before dark.</p>	<p><b>7. Agar supaya (Tujuan)</b></p> <p>a. Kami melakukan tindakan keras itu <i>agar supaya</i> mereka sadar dan mau memperbaiki kesalahan mereka.</p> <p>b. Dia bekerja keras <i>agar supaya</i> berhasil kelak di masa depan.</p>
<p><b>8. So that (Purpose)</b></p> <p>a. Make a note <i>so that</i> they shall not miss the adventure.</p> <p>b. He traveled through half the world <i>so (that)</i> he might see her once more.</p>	<p><b>8. Agar, supaya (Tujuan)</b></p> <p>a. Kami bekerja siang malam <i>agar</i> lekas selesai.</p> <p>b. Kamu harus belajar dengan rajin <i>supaya</i> lulus ujian.</p>
<p><b>9. Lest (Purpose)</b></p> <p>a. Sleep not <i>lest</i> your Lord comes in the night.</p> <p>b. <i>Lest</i> their young son gets into further trouble with the police, they decided to send him to a strict military academy.</p>	<p><b>9. Kalau (Syarat)</b></p> <p>a. <i>Kalau</i> saya punya uang, tentu saya akan bantu kamu.</p> <p>b. Saya akan ikut <i>kalau</i> kamu jemput saya.</p>
<p><b>10. If (Condition)</b></p> <p>a. <i>If</i> I were you, I should go home immediately.</p> <p>b. <i>If</i> it rains in the morning, we shall stay at home.</p>	<p><b>10. Jika/Jikalau/Seandainya (Syarat)</b></p> <p>a. Saya akan sumbang panti asuhan <i>jika</i> tanah saya laku.</p> <p>b. Dia akan pergi <i>seandainya</i> pamannya datang menjemput.</p>
<p><b>11. Unless (Condition)</b></p> <p>a. <i>Unless</i> you work harder you will fail.</p> <p>b. You will hurt your self <i>unless</i> you are careful.</p>	<p><b>11. Jika tidak (Syarat)</b></p> <p>a. Saya tidak dapat menyelesaikan pekerjaan itu <i>jika tidak</i> dibantu.</p> <p>b. Kita akan pergi <i>jika tidak</i> hujan.</p>
<p><b>12. That (Condition)</b></p> <p>a. I will forgive you <i>that</i> you do not repeat the office.</p> <p>b. She said <i>that</i> she would come here.</p>	
<p><b>13. Though (Concession)</b></p> <p>a. <i>Though</i> I am poor, I am honest.</p> <p>b. I will come <i>though</i> it rains.</p>	
<p><b>14. That (Result/Consequence)</b></p> <p>a. Are you deaf <i>that</i> you did not hear me?</p>	

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
b. The furniture arrived damaged <i>that</i> we had to send it back. <b>15. Such (That/Result)</b> a. He behaved in <i>such</i> a manner that his reputation suffered. b. The force of the explosion was <i>such (that)</i> all the windows were broken.	<b>12. Bahwa (Syarat)</b> a. Ayah berkata <i>bahwa</i> hari ini dia akan pergi ke Bogor. b. Pak guru menjelaskan <i>bahwa</i> beliau harus menghadiri rapat hari ini. <b>13. Meskipun (Konsesif)</b> a. <i>Meskipun</i> hujan lebat, dia pergi juga ke sekolah. b. Saya tidak akan membuka rahasia itu <i>meskipun</i> diancam. <b>14. Sehingga (Pengakibatan)</b> a. Ayah belum mengirim uang <i>sehingga</i> kami belum dapat membayar. b. Mereka datang terlalu cepat <i>sehingga</i> harus menunggu lama. <b>15. Seperti (Pengakibatan)</b> a. Kedua anak itu bertengkar <i>seperti</i> kucing dan anjing. b. Nasihatnya <i>seperti</i> seorang guru.

### Data Analysis

Both English and Indonesian subordinating conjunctions have similarities and dissimilarities as shown in the following:

### The Similarities

#### Position

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
<b>1. Whenever/Before/After (Time)</b> a. The doctor always come <i>whenever</i> he is sent for. b. Do it <i>before</i> you forget c. <i>After</i> the law had been passed of crime ceased. <b>Explanation:</b> From the examples above, it might be told that the position of subordinating conjunctions such as <i>whenever, before, after, etc.</i> are placed can be put in the middle or beginning of sentences because its position is to combine dependent clause and independent clause become together. <b>2. Though/Although/Even though (Concession)</b> a. <i>Though</i> I am poor, I am honest. b. I shall be able to get in <i>although</i> have no ticket. c. <i>Even though</i> he is old, he is able to do a great deal of work. <b>Explanation:</b> <i>Though, although, and even though</i> are nearly the same meaning in concession. And their position interchangeable each other. <b>3. Whenever/Because/For</b> a. <i>Whenever</i> you go, I go too.	<b>1. Sesudah/Sebelum/Sesudah (Waktu)</b> a. Pak Zulkifli sudah meninggal <i>ketika</i> dokter datang. b. Ayah membaca koran pagi <i>sebelum</i> berangkat kerja. c. <i>Sesudah</i> membangun jembatan itu, kami akan mendirikan sebuah sekolah. <b>Explanation:</b> In Indonesian subordinating conjunctions might be applied for joining clauses or phrases, here the conjunctions <i>ketika, sebelum, sesudah, etc.</i> are placed in the middle or at the beginning of sentences. Means that their position is interchangeable and also to join dependent clause and independent clause to one sentence. <b>2. Meskipun (Concession)</b> a. <i>Meskipun</i> hujan lebat, dia pergi juga ke sekolah. b. Saya tidak akan membuka rahasia itu <i>meskipun</i> diancam. <b>Explanation:</b> <i>Meskipun</i> is one of subordinating conjunctions and its positions are interchangeable also as English one so here and <i>itu</i> also have another terms such as: <i>walaupun, biarpun, kendatipun</i> which have the same meaning with <i>meskipun</i> .

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
<p>b. We must finish now, <i>for</i> it nearly beds time.</p> <p>c. He thinks, <i>because</i> he is rich, he can buy justice.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> From the sentences, above the usage of comma to separate the clause is never used comma in its applying may be used or not change the position of its conjunctions.</p>	<p>3. <b>Kemanapun/Karena</b></p> <p>a. Karena sering terlambat, kami diberi peringatan keras oleh Kepala Sekolah.</p> <p>b. Kalau kamu ikut, sayapun ikut.</p> <p>c. Meskipun hujan lebat dia pergi ke sekolah.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Indonesian subordinating conjunctions are nearly the same, comma may not change the position even though their position interchangeable each other.</p>

### Function

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
<p>1. <b>Before (Time)</b></p> <p>a. I had never seen him <i>before</i> he arrived here.</p> <p>b. I had never seen him <i>before</i> his arrival here.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Some subordinating conjunctions have the same forms as preposition especially the subordinating conjunctions forming adverbial clause of time <i>before, after, until, since, as, etc.</i></p> <p>2. <b>In order that/So (that)</b></p> <p>a. He drew his sword <i>in order that</i> he might defend him self.</p> <p>b. Make a note <i>so (that)</i> they shall not miss the overture.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> <i>In order that</i> and <i>so (that)</i> are different in English. Subordinate conjunctions. Their usage can not be separated because created different meaning and their function is still as conjunction that can be lied in front of dependent clause or in front of independents clause.</p>	<p>1. <b>Ketika (Waktu)</b></p> <p>a. Dia tidak kuliah <i>ketika</i> kematian ayahnya.</p> <p>b. Dia tidak kuliah <i>ketika</i> ayahnya meninggal.</p> <p>c. Dia sudah dapat membaca <i>sejak</i> bulan Agustus.</p> <p>d. Dia sudah dapat membaca <i>sejak</i> dia berumur lima tahun.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Sometimes a conjunction has double functions as conjunction and preposition. If the conjunctions used as phrase maker, so the status would be as preposition and if it joined with clause, the status would be as conjunction.</p> <p>2. <b>Agar supaya/Agar (Supaya)</b></p> <p>a. Kami melakukan tindakan keras <i>agar supaya</i> mereka sadar dan mampu memperbaiki kesalahan mereka.</p> <p>b. Kami bekerja siang dan malam <i>supaya (agar)</i> lekas selesai.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> <i>Agar</i> and <i>supaya</i> can be joined together, they can be separated also and the rule <i>agar</i> and <i>supaya</i> can be separated in dependent clause or in front of independent clause and their function is still as conjunctions.</p>

### The Dissimilarities

#### Position

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
<p>1. <b>Because/Seeing (That)/Reason</b></p> <p>a. I did it <i>because</i> I want to.</p> <p>b. <i>Seeing (that)</i> wanted to, I did it.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> In the second sentences, this is rare to be applied and to change the position of subordinate conjunction because <i>seeing (that)</i> is impossible/interchangeable subject in the</p>	<p>1. <b>Karena/Sebab (Reason)/Cause</b></p> <p>a. Dia tidak masuk sekolah <i>karena</i> sakit perut.</p> <p>b. <i>Karena</i> sakit perut, dia tidak masuk sekolah.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> <i>Sebab</i> or <i>karena</i> join to state the reason freely and interchangeable. It is caused by conjunction <i>karena</i> is the main part or element in a sentence so the position might be put based on the its position</p>

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
<p>sentences also seen carefully, it gets two subjects absolutely.</p> <p><b>2. If/Unless (Condition)</b></p> <p>a. <i>If</i> I were you, I should go home immediately.</p> <p>b. <i>Unless</i> you work harder you will fail.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> <i>If</i> or <i>unless</i> in English subordinating conjunctions have different meaning. <i>If</i> has positive meaning and <i>unless</i> has negative meaning. The position cannot be interchangeable each other.</p> <p><b>3. That (Condition)</b></p> <p>a. I will forgive you <i>that</i> you do not repeat the offence.</p> <p>b. She said <i>that</i> she would come here.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> <i>That</i> can be as conjunction and also as relative pronoun. Here its position usually in front of independent clause.</p> <p><b>4. Though/Although/Even if</b></p> <p>a. <i>Though</i> he slays me yet I still love him.</p> <p>b. <i>Although</i> you do not like him, you can still be polite.</p> <p>c. I would not do it <i>even if</i> you paid me.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The examples above have the same position but their meanings of each are different as concession.</p> <p><b>5. Either....or/Both.....and/Not only.....but also</b></p> <p>a. <i>Either</i> put it up or shut up.</p> <p>b. <i>Both</i> President and Vice President spoke to the crowded.</p> <p>c. <i>Not only</i> the cow <i>but also</i> her calf had wondered out of the barn.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> In English, subordinating conjunction has special conjunction which usually applied in pairs such as : <i>either.....or, both.....and, not only.....but also,etc.</i> their function and position are the same with others but if they are applied separately, they still as conjunction.</p>	<p>in sentence by using comma after independent clause and it uses one subject only.</p> <p><b>2. Jika/Kalau (Syarat)</b></p> <p>a. Saya akan bantu kamu <i>jika</i> tanah saya laku.</p> <p>b. Dia akan pergi <i>jika</i> pamannya datang menjemput.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> <i>Jika/kalau</i> in Indonesian subordinating conjunctions have the same meaning and the position can be interchangeable in sentences and the meaning is still the same.</p> <p><b>3. Bahwa (Condition)</b></p> <p>a. Ibu berkata <i>bahwa</i> hari ini dia akan pergi ke Jakarta.</p> <p>b. <i>Bahwa</i> dilarang buang sampah di sembarang tempat.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Some conjunctions have another terms, like <i>bahwa</i>, which has two positions and the position also in front of independent clause to join the object of the sentence and in the beginning of dependent clause means to join subject in passive sentences.</p> <p><b>4. Meskipun (Concession)</b></p> <p>a. <i>Meskipun</i> sudah dilarang ibu, dia pergi juga menonton ke bioskop.</p> <p>b. Mereka mendatangnya <i>meskipun</i> dia sedang sibuk kerja.</p> <p>c. <i>Meskipun</i> hujan deras, ayah pergi juga ke ladang.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> In Indonesian subordinating conjunction <i>meskipun</i> has the short term <i>meski</i> and also has another term such as : <i>wala (walaupun), biar (biarpun), sungguhpun and kendatipun.</i></p> <p><b>5. Agar supaya / Meskipun (Concession)</b></p> <p>a. Kami melakukan tindakan keras itu <i>agar supaya</i> mereka sadar dan mau memperbaiki kesalahan mereka.</p> <p>b. <i>Meskipun</i> hujan lebat, dia pergi juga ke sekolah.</p> <p>c. Saya tidak akan membuka rahasia itu <i>meskipun</i> diancam.</p> <p><b>Explanation :</b> In Indonesian subordinating conjunction there is no conjunction in pairs, which is applied together. They have only another term, such as : <i>Meski = meskipun</i> <i>Agar = agar supaya</i> Whenever separated they do not have meaning. They are used no in pairs.</p>

## Function

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
<p><b>6. Than (Comparison)</b>  a. This morning I am better <i>than</i> (have) ever been.  b. It is later <i>than</i> I thought.</p> <p><b>7. As (Comparison)</b>  a. He did the homework as I told him.  b. She is not so beautiful as you think.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>  In English subordinating conjunction which forming adverb clauses to form adverb clause denoting comparison. They are <i>than</i> and <i>as</i>.</p> <p><b>8. Where (Place)</b>  a. They can stay <i>where</i> they like.  b. <i>Where</i> do you like to live, it will do to me.</p> <p><b>9. Wherever (Place)</b>  a. You can put it <i>wherever</i> you like.  b. <i>Wherever</i> you go, you must remember God.</p> <p><b>10. Whenever (Time)</b>  a. Come quickly <i>whenever</i> you get it.  b. She will have music <i>whenever</i> she goes to school.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>  In English subordinating conjunction which forming adverb clause debating place, they are <i>where</i>, <i>wherever</i>, and <i>whenever</i>.</p> <p><b>11. If (Condition)</b>  a. They shall buy it, <i>if</i> their stock is exhausted.  b. <i>If</i> I were you, I should accept his idea.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>  Here it could be seen that the usage of <i>if</i> as conjunction which forming adverbial clause to form adverb clause denoting condition.</p> <p><b>12. That (Condition)</b>  a. I will forgive you <i>that</i> you do not repeat the offence.  b. She said <i>that</i> she would come early.</p> <p><b>13. As if (Manner)</b>  a. He looks <i>as if</i> he is very frighten.  b. They talked <i>as if</i> they knew all about it.</p> <p><b>14. As though (Manner)</b>  a. It is not <i>as though</i> he were poor.  b. They are spending money <i>as though</i> there is no tomorrow.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>  The function of <i>as if</i> and <i>though</i> is as conjunction which form adverbial clause denoting manner, it means that independent clause is exists because dependent clause.</p>	<p><b>1. Seandainya (Suppose)</b>  a. Saya pasti akan memaafkannya <i>seandainya</i> dia mau mengakui kesalahannya.  b. Dia pasti mendapatkan ppekerjaan itu <i>seandainya</i> bisa menjawab pertanyaan yang diajukan.</p> <p><b>2. Andaikata (Suppose)</b>  a. <i>Andaikata</i> kamu tidak dating, saya akan menggantikan kamu memimpin rapat itu.  b. Saya akan membelikan kamu mobil <i>andaikata</i> saya dapat lotre.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>  There is another function of subordinating conjunction which have no form in English. Its function as conjunction denoting <i>pengandaian</i> (<i>suppose</i>).</p> <p><b>3. Bahwa (Explaining)</b>  a. Mereka berkata <i>bahwa</i> mereka akan berkunjung besok.  b. Dia berpendapat <i>bahwa</i> rencana tersebut akan berjalan.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>  <i>Bahwa</i> in Indonesian subordinating conjunction, the function is as conjunction denoting <i>penjelasan</i> (explaining)</p> <p><b>4. Seandainya (Suppose)</b>  a. Saya pasti akan memaafkannya <i>seandainya</i> dia mau mengakui kesalahannya.  b. Dia pasti mendapatkan pekerjaan itu <i>seandainya</i> bisa menjawab pertanyaan yang diajukan.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>  In Indonesia subordinating conjunction has a conjunction which functions denoting <i>pengandaian</i> (<i>suppose</i>).</p> <p><b>5. Bahwa (Explaining)</b>  a. Mereka berkata <i>bahwa</i> mereka akan berkunjung besok.  b. Dia berpendapat <i>bahwa</i> rencana tersebut akan berjalan.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>  To state a statement usually in Indonesian subordinating conjunction has own which denoting <i>penjelasan</i> (explanation) it is <i>bahwa</i>.</p> <p><b>6. Dengan (Manner)</b>  a. Dia memukul <i>dengan</i> tangan kiri melayang terlebih dahulu.  b. Dia berbicara <i>dengan</i> suara yang lantang.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b>  In Indonesian subordinating conjunction there is also conjunction which denoting <i>cara</i> (manner), it</p>

ENGLISH	INDONESIA
	is <i>dengan</i> but here, <i>manner</i> means the action of subject (how does the subject act).

Thus, there many similarities and dissimilarities between English and Indonesian conjunctions especially in subordinating conjunctions. It is a fact that Indonesian conjunctions are more complex than English.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis previously presented, conclusion can be drawn as the following: Both English and Indonesian have similarities and dissimilarities in reference to classifications positions and functions of subordinating conjunction., English has nine classes of conjunctions whereas Indonesian has teen classes., English and Indonesian subordinating conjunctions potentially function as conjunctions or prepositions., Both English and Indonesian share similarities in joining dependent and independent clauses., All subordinating conjunctions are similar in some respect to those in English whereas the rest of conjunctions in English do not exists in Indonesian.

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