

Lecture 3: Concessive clause

A concessive clause is a clause which begins with "although" or "even though" and which expresses an idea that suggests the opposite of the main part of the sentence.

The sentence "Although he's quiet, he's not shy" begins with a concessive clause- "Although he's quiet» which has an opposite meaning of - "he's not shy" which is the main part of the sentence.

NOTE: «In spite of», «despite" have similar meaning to "although" or "even though". BUT they don't introduce clauses. They have different syntax. They are followed by nouns or gerunds (verb+ing.) They don't introduce a clause (subject + verb.)

Study these examples:

1-

"He had enough money."

«He refused to buy a new car."

The above two statements can be combined as follows:

Although / Even though he had enough money, he refused to buy a new car

OR He refused to buy a new car although /even though he had enough money.

Although /even though + subject+ verb

2-

"He had enough money."

"He refused to buy a new car."

The above two statements can be combined as follows:

Despite/ In spite of all his money/, he refused to buy a new car.

OR He refused to buy a new car despite/ in spite of all his money.

Despite / in spite of+ a noun,+ verb + ing.