

MODERN ENGLISH

Part II

Sentences and Complex Structures

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Modern English Part II

1. Sentences
2. Adverbial Clauses
3. Adjective Clauses
4. Noun Clauses
5. Participial Phrases
6. Gerund Phrases
7. Infinitive Phrases
8. Absolute Constructions
9. Abstract noun Phrases
10. Appositive Phrases

Objectives

The objective of this course is to help students learn English grammatical points by means of proper exercises.

Status

This course emphasizes on the structure of English sentences and provides the students with information necessary for writing and reading courses.

1. Sentences

Types of Sentences

1. *Simple sentence*

- Contains one full subject and predicate. Takes the form of:
 - a. *a statement* **He lives in New York.**
 - b. *a question* **How old are you?**

Types of Sentences

Cont...

c. a request **Please close the door.**

(The subject *you* is understood.)

d. an exclamation **What a terrible
temper she has!**

Types of Sentences

Cont...

2. *Compound sentence*

- Contains two or more sentences joined into one by:

a. Punctuation alone

The weather was very bad; all classes were cancelled.

Types of Sentences

Cont...

b. Punctuation and a conjunctive adverb

The weather was very bad; therefore all classes were canceled.

c. A coordinate conjunction (and, or, but, yet, so, for)

The weather was very bad, so all classes were canceled.

Types of Sentences

Cont...

When such sentences are joined coordinately, they are each called ***independent clauses***.

3. Complex sentence

- Contains one or more dependent (or subordinate) clauses.

Types of Sentences

Cont...

A dependent clause contains a full subject and predicate beginning with a word that attaches the clause to an independent clause (*called the **main clause***).

Types of Sentences

Cont...

a. adverbial clause

All classes were canceled because the weather was bad.

b. adjective clause

Children who are under twelve years must be accompanied by their parents.

c. noun clause

I can't understand why you did such a thing.

Types of Sentences

3.

Compound-complex sentence

- Contains two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

Cont...

Example:

All classes were canceled because the weather was bad, and students were told to listen to the radio to find out when...

Coordination within sentences – *WITH AND, or BUT*

<i>Words</i>	He works quickly and efficiently.
<i>Phrases</i>	Bored by the conversation, but not wanting to leave, he walked out into the garden.

Subordination within sentences – Nominal, Adjectival, or Adverbial Elements

	<i>Nominal Function</i>	<i>Adjectival Function</i>	<i>Adverbial Function</i>
<i>Words</i>	Sports are enjoyable.	She bought an expensive lamp.	He came unwillingly .

Subordination within sentences – Nominal, Adjectival, or Adverbial Elements

Cont...

	<i>Nominal Function</i>	<i>Adjectival Function</i>	<i>Adverbial Function</i>
<i>Phrase s</i>	<i>gerund-</i> Swimming in the lake is fun.	<i>prepositional</i> – The lamp on the table is expensive.	<i>prepositiona l</i> – He came against his will.

Subordination within sentences – Nominal, Adjectival, or Adverbial Elements

Cont...

	<i>Nominal Function</i>	<i>Adjectival Function</i>	<i>Adverbial Function</i>
<i>Phrase s</i>	<i>Infinitive- To swim in the lake is fun.</i>	<i>participial – The lamp standing on the table is expensive.</i>	

Subordination within sentences – Nominal, Adjectival, or Adverbial Elements

Cont...

	<i>Nominal Function</i>	<i>Adjectival Function</i>	<i>Adverbial Function</i>
<i>Clause s</i>	That he should enjoy sports is understandabl e.	The lamp which is standing on the table is expensive.	He came although he was unwilling.

Types of Sentences

Cont...

A phrase consists of a group of words performing a single function. A phrase that begins with a preposition (*e.g. on the table*) is called a ***prepositional phrase***.

Types of Sentences

Cont...

A phrase that begins with a form from a verb (either a participle or an infinitive) is called ***verbal phrase***.

1.1 Requests and Commands

(Imperative Mood)

The simple form of the verb is used for ***requests, commands, or instructions.***

Second person, singular and plural:

Open the door.

Don't open the door.

1.1 Requests and Commands

(Imperative Mood)

Cont...

First and second person together:

Let's open the door.

Let's not open the door.

(Here the request takes the form of a suggestion.)

1.1 Requests and Commands

(Imperative Mood)

Cont...

An adverb may precede the imperative verb:

Always open that door slowly.

Don't **ever** open that door.

Formulas of politeness such as **please**, **will you please** often accompany requests.

1.1 Requests and Commands

(Imperative Mood)

Cont...

Changing sentences to imperative form.

Example:

a) You must cook the meat very slowly.

Cook the meat very slowly.

1.1 Requests and Commands

(Imperative Mood)

Cont...

b) You shouldn't do your homework when you're tired.

Don't do your homework when you're tired.

c) We should take a break soon.

Let's take a break soon.

1.1 Requests and Commands

(Imperative Mood)

Cont...

Other examples:

a) You will first go to the post office
and then to the bank.

*First go to the post office and then to
the bank.*

1.1 Requests and Commands

(Imperative Mood)

Cont...

b) To get the right color, you must mix equal parts of red and blue.

To get the right color, mix equal parts of red and blue.

1.1 Requests and Commands

(Imperative Mood)

Cont...

c) You and I should take care of this right away. We shouldn't wait any longer.

Let's take care of this right away. Let's not wait any longer.

1.2 Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamations may begin with **what** or **how**.

What – a noun ends the exclamatory phrase

What delicious fruit this is!

What delicious pineapples these are!

1.2 Exclamatory Sentences

Cont...

How – an adjective or adverb ends the exclamatory phrase

How graceful she is!

How graceful she dances!

1.2 Exclamatory Sentences

Cont...

The subject and the verb in an exclamatory sentence retain normal word

order except in poetic or literary style

–

How green was my valley!

1.2 Exclamatory Sentences

Cont...

Changing some statements to exclamations.

Example:

a) She has a pleasant personality

What a pleasant personality she has!

b) These are expensive towels.

What expensive towels these are!

1.2 Exclamatory Sentences

Cont...

Other examples:

a) She has long eyelashes.

What long eyelashes she has!

b) The store was crowded yesterday.

How crowded the store was yesterday.

1.2 Exclamatory Sentences

Cont...

Notes:

1) Use **how** with **much, many**.

How many books this author has written!

2) A preposition that is part of the exclamatory phrase usually appears in final position. What terrible trouble he is in?

1.3 Joining Sentences

Coordinately

(Compound Sentences)

Sentences or clauses may be joined coordinately by punctuation alone, by coordinate conjunctions, or by conjunctive adverbs.

1.3 Joining Sentences

Coordinately

(Compound Sentences)

Cont...

1) Joined by
punctuation alone

**John was sick; he
didn't come to
school.**

2) Joined by a
coordinate
conjunction

**John was sick, so he
didn't come to
school.**

1.3 Joining Sentences

Coordinately

(Compound Sentences)

Cont...

3) Joined by a
conjunctive adverb

**John was sick;
therefore, he didn't
come to school.**

Note that a *semicolon* replaces the period of the first sentence except when a coordinate conjunction joins the clauses.

1.3 Joining Sentences

Coordinately

(Compound Sentences)

Cont...

If both clauses are short, the comma may be omitted before **and**. If one or both clauses are long, the conjunctive adverb may actually start a new sentence.

1.3 Joining Sentences

Coordinately

(Compound Sentences)

Cont...

Combining sentences in the three ways - *by punctuation alone, by coordinate conjunctions, and by conjunctive adverbs.*

Example:

John was sick. He came to school anyhow.

John was sick; he came to school anyhow.

1.3 Joining Sentences

Coordinately

(Compound Sentences)

Cont...

John was sick, *but* he came to school.

(*Anyhow* is replaced by *but*.)

John was sick; *however*, he came to school.

(*Anyhow* is replaced by *however*.)

1.4 Joining Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (*Compound Sentences*)

Conjunctive Adverbs

<i>Addition</i>	moreover, in addition, besides
<i>Condition</i>	otherwise
<i>Concession</i>	however, still, nevertheless
<i>Result</i>	therefore, consequently, accordingly

1.4 Joining Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (*Compound Sentences*)

Cont...

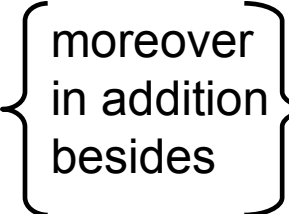
A. Combining sentences with the conjunctive adverbs.

Moreover, In Addition, Besides

Example:

John is a very lazy student.

Also, he always comes late to class.

John is a very lazy student;  *moreover*
in addition
besides }, he always comes late.

1.4 Joining Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (*Compound Sentences*)

Cont...

Otherwise

Example:

We must all eat the proper food.

If we don't, we'll get sick. (*omit if we don't*)

We must all eat the proper food; otherwise, we'll get sick.

1.4 Joining Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (*Compound Sentences*)

Cont...

B. Joining sentences by the coordinate conjunctions **and**, **or**, **but**, **so** or **for**.

Example:

a) **and** (*addition*)

1.4 Joining Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (*Compound Sentences*)

Cont...

Mr. Smith is an intelligent and stimulating teacher, and he takes an interest in the personal well-being of all his students.

b) **or** (*condition*)

We must all eat the proper food, or we'll get sick.

1.4 Joining Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (*Compound Sentences*)

Cont...

c) **but** (*concession*)

There are many people who like to buy on the installment plan, *but* I prefer to buy for cash.

d) **so** (*result*), **for** (*cause*)

There is no demand in the United States for the type of car you sell, *so* I cannot give you an order for this car.

1.4 Joining Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (*Compound Sentences*)

Cont...

or

I cannot give you an order for this car, *for*
there is no demand....

1.4 Joining Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (*Compound Sentences*)

Cont...

C. Joining sentences by the subordinate conjunctions **if, although, because**.

Example:

a) **if** (*condition*)

If we don't all eat the proper food, we'll get sick.

1.4 Joining Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (*Compound Sentences*)

Cont...

b) **although** (*concession*)

Although there are many people who like to buy on the installment plan, I prefer to buy for cash.

1.4 Joining Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs (*Compound Sentences*)

Cont...

c) **because** (*cause*)

Because there is no demand in the United States for the type of car you sell, I cannot give you an order for this car.

1.5 Abridgements in Clauses of Short Agreement

Clauses may be abridged by substituting an auxiliary for an entire predicate.

1.5 Abridgements in Clauses of Short Agreement

Cont...

Such abridgement is especially common in clauses of short agreement or disagreement.

John likes the movie. { *or* , and his **wife does** too.
 , and **so does his wife.**

1.5 Abridgements in Clauses of Short Agreement

Cont...

John doesn't like the movies $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{, and his wife doesn't either.} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{, and neither does his wife.} \end{array} \right.$

1.6 Parallel Construction

Word, phrases, or clauses joined by the coordinate conjunctions **and**, **or**, **but** have the same grammatical form.

1.6 Parallel Construction

Cont...

Her **long illness** and **slow recovery** made her very despondent.

She doesn't like **to get up in the morning** or **to go to bed at night**.

He told us **that his wife had been in an accident** but **that luckily she had not been hurt**.

1.6 Parallel Construction

Parallel forms are also required with the paired coordinate conjunctions (correlatives) – **both...and,** **(n)either...(n)or,** **not only...but also.**

*They are either **at their country home** or **at the beach.***

1.6 Parallel Construction

Cont...

Elements contrasted with **not** are likewise put in parallel form.

He always does **what he wants to do**, not **what he should do**.

1.6 Parallel Construction

Cont...

Exercise:

Correct the item in parentheses so that they are grammatically parallel to the items that precede **and, or, but** or **not**.

1.6 Parallel Construction

Cont...

Example:

I like the painting but not (how it is framed).

I like the painting but not the way it is framed.

1.6 Parallel Construction

Cont...

1. He spends his summer weekends either playing tennis or (at the beach).

He spends his summer weekends either playing tennis or sunbathing at the beach.

1.6 Parallel Construction

Cont...

2. Wanting to accomplish something and (if you actually accomplish it) may not be the same thing.

Wanting to accomplish something and actually accomplishing it may not be the same thing.

1.7 “Dangling” Constructions

Many introductory structures that do not contain their own “subjects” within them depend on the subject of the main clause for their agents.

1.7 “Dangling” Constructions

Cont...

Preparing breakfast in too much of a hurry, she burned the toast.

After eating dinner, she cleared the table.

1.7 “Dangling” Constructions

Cont...

Such introductory elements usually correspond to the predicate parts of simple sentences. If the subjects that follow cannot serve as their agents, the introductory structures are considered as “*dangling*”.

1.7 “Dangling” Constructions

Cont...

Examples:

Preparing breakfast in too much of a hurry,
the toast was burned.

After eating dinner, the table was cleared.

2. Adverbial Clauses

2. Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Type of Clause	Subordinate Conjunction Beginning the Clause		Sentences
Time	When	as soon as as	I can see you <i>when</i> I finish my work.

2. Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Type of Clause	Subordinate Conjunction Beginning the Clause	Sentences
Place	Where	We live where the road crosses the river.
Cause	because	He could not come because (or since, as) he was ill.
Condition	unless	We won't have the picnic unless the weather is good.

2. Adverbial Clauses

Type of Clause	Subordinate Conjunction Beginning the Clause	Sentences
Contrast: Concessive	Although	<i>Although (or Though) I felt very tired, I tried to finish the work.</i>
adversative	while	Some people spend their spare time reading, <i>while others watch television.</i>

2. Adverbial Clauses

Type of Clause	Subordinate Conjunction Beginning the Clause	Sentences
Result	<i>so + adj. or adv. + that</i>	She is so pretty (adj.) that she attracts a lot of attention.
	<i>such (a) + noun + that</i>	She sang so beautifully (adv.) that everyone applauded her performance.

2. Adverbial Clauses

Type of Clause	Subordinate Conjunction Beginning the Clause	Sentences
Comparison	as (not) so } + adj. or adv. + as	<p>She works <i>just as hard as</i> her sister works.</p> <p>She doesn't work so (or <i>as</i>) hard as her sister works.</p>

2. Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Type of Clause	Subordinate Conjunction Beginning the Clause	Sentences
Manner	as if	He looks as if <i>he needs (or needed) more sleep.</i>
	as though	He left the room as though <i>angry.</i>

2.1 Types of Adverbial Clauses

An adverbial clause consists of a subject and predicate introduced by a subordinate conjunction like **when**, **although**, **because**, **if**.

2.1 Types of Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Examples:

I was in south America last year.

During this time I learned to speak Spanish.

2.1 Types of Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

While (or When) I was in South America last year, I learned to speak Spanish.

I learned to speak Spanish *while* (or *when*) I was in South America last year.

2.2

Verbs in Time Clauses: Future Time

The *present tense* is used in clauses expressing future time.

He will go straight home after he **closes** the
store.

2.2

Verbs in Time Clauses: Future Time

Cont...

The *present perfect tense* may occur in future time clauses, especially with ***after*** or ***until***.

He will go straight home after he **has closed** the store.

2.3

Verbs in Time Clauses: Past Time

A past **when** clause may be used either with a past continuous action that is interrupted or with an action that has just been completed.

2.3

Verbs in Time Clauses: Past Time

Main Clause

Time Clause

Past Progressive

I was shopping downtown

when I **met** an old friend.

(The continuous action is not completed.)

2.3

Verbs in Time Clauses: Past Time

<i>Main Clause</i>	<i>Time Clause</i>
<p><i>Past Perfect</i></p> <p>He had just (<i>or already, no sooner</i>) gone to bed</p> <p><i>(The action has just been completed.)</i></p>	<p>when the phone rang.</p>

2.4

Conditional Clauses with *Unless*

In many sentences, ***unless*** is the equivalent of **if...not**.

2.4

Conditional Clauses with *Unless*

Cont...

If you **don't** get off my property, I'll call the
police.

or

Unless you get off my property, I'll call the
police.

2.5

Real Conditions (1) Future Time

Real conditions are conditions that are possible to be realized. They often refer to one event in the future.

2.5

Real Conditions (1) Future Time

Cont...

1) With future main verb –

If the weather is good, I'll go to the beach.

2) With imperative main verb –

If he calls, tell him to come here at once.

Usually the present tense is used in the conditional clause.

2.6

Real Conditions (2): General Time

Real conditions may be used in general statements about repeated events.

2.6

Real Conditions (2): General Time

Cont...

<i>General Time</i> (timeless)	(Generally) If (or when, whenever)	the weather is good,	I go to the beach.
Past Time	(Last year) If (or when, whenever)	the weather was good,	I went to the beach.

2.6

Real Conditions (2): General Time

Cont...

Note that for general time, the *present* tense is used for both clauses; for *past* time, the *past* tense is used for both clauses. Note further that in each sentence **if** may be replaced by **when** or **whenever**.

2.7

Unreal Conditions (Contrary to Fact)

Cont...

Such conditions are either impossible to realize or are not likely to be realized in the near future.

2.7

Unreal Conditions (Contrary to Fact)

Cont...

*Present
Time*

If the weather **were**
good now,

I would go to
the beach.

*Past
Time*

If the weather **had
been** good
yesterday,

**I would have
gone** to the
beach.

2.8 Conditional Clauses Beginning with Were, Had, Should

In unreal conditions, and in real conditions with **should**, it is possible to omit **if** and reverse the order of the subject and the auxiliary.

2.8 Conditional Clauses Beginning with Were, Had, Should

Cont...

If we had known about this sooner,
or

Had we known about this sooner,

we could have
helped you.

2.8 Conditional Clauses Beginning with Were, Had, Should

Cont...

If you should need more money,

or

Should you need more money,

I'll be glad to
lend you some.

2.9

Mixed Time In Unreal Conditions

A conditional clause containing a past unreal form may be combined with a main clause containing a present unreal form.

2.9

Mixed Time In Unreal Conditions

Cont...

If the boy *had listened* to his parents last year, he *wouldn't be* in trouble now.

He *would be studying* at the university now if his father *hadn't* lost all his money.

2.9

Mixed Time In Unreal Conditions

Cont...

More Examples:

1) I *would be* angry if you *had not called* me as soon as you arrived in town.

2) If he *had not been* so stubborn, he *would now be* our new chairman.

2.10 Unreal Conditions in Sentences with But, Or, Otherwise

Unreal conditions may be put in a form that is grammatically coordinate with the main clause, **But, or, otherwise** join such clauses.

2.10 Unreal Conditions in Sentences with But, Or, Otherwise

Cont...

1) *Present unreal condition* –

If I knew his address, I would write him.

I would write him, ***but*** I didn't know his address.

2.10 Unreal Conditions in Sentences with But, Or, Otherwise

Cont...

I don't know his address, **or** I would write him.

I don't know his address; **otherwise** I would write him.

2.10 Unreal Conditions in Sentences with But, Or, Otherwise

Cont...

2) *Past unreal condition* –

If I had known his address, I would have written him, **but** I didn't know his address.

2.10 Unreal Conditions in Sentences with But, Or, Otherwise

Cont...

I didn't know his address, **or** I would have written him.

I didn't know his address; **otherwise** I would have written him.

2.11 Adverbial Clauses of Result with So, Such, Such A

Cont...

so: The bookkeeper is ***so efficient***
with *adjectives* that his figures never need to be
checked.

2.11 Adverbial Clauses of Result with So, Such, Such A

Cont...

such (a) with nouns:

such a + singular countable nouns

This is ***such an ugly chair*** that I am going to give it away.

such + plural countable nouns

These are ***such an ugly chairs*** that I am going to give them away.

2.11 Adverbial Clauses of Result with So, Such, Such A

Cont...

such + noncountable
nouns

This is ***such ugly furniture*** that I am going to give it away.

But: so much trouble, so many difficulties

2.12

Adverbial Clauses of Manner

The verbs in manner clauses beginning with **as if** or **as though** are sometimes either in the indicative or the subjunctive mood.

2.12

Adverbial Clauses of Manner

Cont...

The subjunctive forms indicate that the speaker is more doubtful about his statement.

2.12

Adverbial Clauses of Manner

Cont...

Indicative

He looks as if he ***needs*** sleep.

He looks as if he ***hasn't slept*** for a week.

Subjunctive

He looks as if he ***needed*** sleep.

He looks as if he ***hadn't slept*** for a week.

2.12

Adverbial Clauses of Manner

The past subjunctive refers to time that is simultaneous with that of the main verb; the past perfect indicated time that precedes that of the main verb.

2.12

Adverbial Clauses of Manner

Exercise:

Replace *this way* in the first sentence with a manner clause made from the second sentence. Note whether the indicative or the subjunctive form of the verb may be used in the manner clause.

2.12

Adverbial Clauses of Manner

Cont...

Examples:

- a. That executive acts *this way*.
He owns the company.

That executive acts as if he owns (or owned) the company.

2.12

Adverbial Clauses of Manner

Cont...

b. He looks *this way*.

He hasn't ever changed his clothes.

He looks as if he hasn't (or hadn't) ever changed his clothes.

2.12

Adverbial Clauses of Manner

Cont...

c. He acted *this way*.

He had never seen me before.

He acted as if he had never seen me before.

2.13 Phrasal Conjunctions in Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Exercise:

Replace each phrasal conjunction by a single-word conjunction.

2.13 Phrasal Conjunctions in Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

1. *Everywhere that* **wherever** he went, he was warmly received.
2. *During the time that* **while** I was going to college, I was also working as a waitress on weekends.

3. Adjective Clauses

Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Noun		
Antecedent	Introducer	Illustrative Sentences
Meaning	y Word	
1) a person	Relative pronoun:	Introductory word functioning as:

Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Noun Antecedent Meaning	Introductor y Word	Illustrative Sentences
	who (whom or whose) that	<p><i>Subject</i> – He paid the money to the man who (or that) he had done the work.</p> <p><i>Object of the verb</i> – He paid the man whom he had borrowed the money.</p>

Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Noun Antecedent Meaning	Introductory Word	Illustrative Sentences
		<p><i>Object of the preposition</i> – He paid the man from whom he had borrowed the money.</p> <p><i>Possessive adjective</i> – This is the girl whose picture you saw.</p>

Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Noun Antecedent Meaning	Introductory Word	Illustrative Sentences
2) a thing	which that	<p><i>Subject</i> – Here is a book <i>which</i> (or <i>that</i>) describes animals.</p> <p><i>Object of the verb</i> – The chair <i>which</i> (or <i>that</i>) he broke is being repaired.</p>

Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Noun Antecedent Meaning	Introductory Word	Illustrative Sentences
3) a time	relative adverb: when	<i>Object of preposition</i> – She was wearing the coat for which she has paid \$2,000.
		This is the year when the Olympic Games are held.

Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Noun Antecedent Meaning	Introductory Word	Illustrative Sentences
4) a place	where	Here is the house <i>where</i> I live.
5) a reason	why	Give me one good reason <i>why</i> you did that .

Adjective Clauses

Adjective clauses are also called *relative clauses*.

Other words that may introduce adjective clauses are:

Adjective Clauses

Cont...

before or after

He became sick the day **before** he was to leave for his vacation.

as (after the same)

She made the mistakes **as (=that)** her sister did.

3.1

Recognition of Adjective Clauses

An adjective clause consists of a subject and a predicate that modifies a preceding noun or pronoun (its antecedent).

3.1

Recognition of Adjective Clauses

Cont...

The introductory word **who** or **that** refers to a person, **which** or **that** to a thing, **when** to a time, **where** to a place, **why** to a reason.

3.2

Punctuation of Adjective Clauses

Cont...

***Use Commas
(nonrestrictive
clauses)***

***Do Not Use Commas
(restrictive clauses)***

*When the antecedent is
restricted in itself:*

*When the antecedent is
restricted by the
adjective clause:*

3.2

Punctuation of Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Antecedent a
proper noun

Many people
congratulated
William Faulkner,
who had just won
the Nobel Prize for
literature.

Many people
congratulated ***the***
man who had just
won the Nobel
Prize for
literature.

3.2

Punctuation of Adjective Clauses

Cont...

*When the antecedent refers to **all** of a class:*

The chairs, which were in bad condition, were sent out.

*When the antecedent is limited by the adjective clause to **some** of a class:*

The chairs which were in bad condition were sent out.

3.3 Case of Relative Pronouns Introducing Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Relative pronoun
as

Person

Thing

Subject

The doctor **who** (*or that*) came to see the sick woman gave her some medicine.

The tree **which** (*or that*) was planted last year already has blossoms.

3.3 Case of Relative Pronouns Introducing Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Relative pronoun
as

Person

Thing

Object of the verb

The doctor **whom** (or **that**) they had called was delayed because of a traffic accident.

The tree **which** (or **that**) his father planted last year already has blossoms.

Object of the preposition

The doctor to **whom** she sent her friend is a well known specialist.

The tree under **which** is standing is a very old one.

3.3 Case of Relative Pronouns Introducing Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Relative pronoun
as

Person

Thing

Possessive

The doctor, **whose** office was newly decorated, started to charge higher fees.

The tree, the branches **of which** are almost bare, is a very old one.

3.3 Case of Relative Pronouns Introducing Adjective Clauses

Cont...

That is used for persons and things in restrictive clauses only.

The relative pronoun may be omitted only in restrictive clauses.

3.4 Relative Pronouns as Object of Prepositions

Examples:

The company _____ employs many people.

She works for the company.

The company for which she works employs many people.

The company (which) she works for employs many people.

3.5 Relative Pronouns Patterning Like *Some of Which*

A relative pronoun may be in an **of** phrase which is preceded by the word it refers to.

3.5 Relative Pronouns Patterning Like *Some of Which*

The new students, ***some of whom*** came from other countries, were required to take a special orientation program.

3.6 Number of the Verb after a Phrase Beginning with *One of The*

This is one of the best books that (or which) **have** ever been written.

*(Antecedent is the plural **books**.)*

3.6 Number of the Verb after a Phrase Beginning with *One of The*

This is the *only one* of our books that (or which) ***has*** been written by an African author.
(*Antecedent is the singular **the only one.***)

3.8 Adjective Clauses Used in Definition

A word is usually defined by first placing it in a class and then stating what makes it different from the other members of its class (differentiae).

3.8 Adjective Clauses Used in Definition

Cont...

Example:

Geography – A science (class) **that deals with the earth and its life.** (differentiae)

4. Noun Clauses

Noun Clauses

Cont...

Noun Clause Derived From:	Introducer y Conjunction	Function of Clause	Examples
1) a statement Coffee grows in Brazil.	that	subject	That coffee grows in Brazil is well known to all.

Noun Clauses

Cont...

Noun Clause Derived From:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Examples
2) a question			
a) expecting yes or <i>no</i> answer			
Will he get the money?	whether (or not)	subject	Whether (or not) he gets the money doesn't concern me.

Noun Clauses

Cont...

Noun Clause Derived From:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Examples
b) Interrogative word question How will he get the money?	how	Subject Subjective compliment	How he gets the money is his own affair. The question is how he will get the money.

Noun Clauses

Cont...

Noun Clause Derived From:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Examples
3) a request Write the letter soon.	that	object of verb	He suggested that I write the letter soon.

Noun Clauses

Cont...

Noun Clause Derived From:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Examples
4) an exclamation What a pretty girl she is!	what how	object of verb	I hadn't realize what a pretty girl she was.

4.1 Sequence of Tenses in Noun Clauses (1)

A noun clause consists of a subject and predicate that functions as a noun.

4.1 Sequence of Tenses in Noun Clauses (1)

One of its most common functions is as the object of a verb, especially of a verb of asserting or mental activity.

4.1 Sequence of Tenses in Noun Clauses (1)

Cont...

If such a verb in the *past tense*, the verb in the noun clause object takes past form also.

A. Indirect Speech – Noun Clauses from Statements

4.1 Sequence of Tenses in Noun Clauses (1)

Cont...

<i>Present Main Verb</i> <i>(No Sequence of Tenses)</i>	<i>Past Main Verb</i> <i>(Sequence of Tenses)</i>
He says (that): The train always arrives late.	He said (that): The train always arrived late.

4.1 Sequence of Tenses in Noun Clauses (1)

Cont...

B. Indirect Speech – Noun Clauses from Questions

Example:

He asked me, “Does the train always arrive late?”

He asked me whether (or informal **if**) the train always arrived late.

4.2 Sequence of Tenses in Noun Clauses (2)

Cont...

Example:

He denies that he took the money.

He denied that he had taken the money.

4.3 Noun Clauses Objects From Statements, Questions, Exclamations

Example:

a) The package has arrived.

He said _____ (that) the package had arrived.

4.3 Noun Clauses Objects From Statements, Questions, Exclamations

Example:

b) Can they afford to buy a house?

They wondered _____ whether they could afford to
buy a house. _____

c) What time is it?

I don't know _____ what time it is. _____

4.3 Noun Clauses Objects From Statements, Questions, Exclamations

Cont...

Example:

d) What a terrible cold she has!

Did you notice _____ what a terrible cold she had?

e) Who is playing the piano?

She asked _____ who was playing the piano.

4.4 Noun Clauses After Wish (1)

Referring to Present Time

After the verb **wish**, a **that** noun clause may refer to present or past time. The introductory **that** is often omitted.

4.4 Noun Clauses After Wish (1)

Referring to Present Time

Cont...

Wishes referring to present time are often contrary to fact. The past subjunctive form of the verb is used for such wishes.

Example:

I'm home now. I wish (be at the beach).

I wish I were at the beach.

(Only the form **were** is used for the verb **be**)

Wishes with WOULD

Cont...

Wishes with **would** often represent present-to-future time. **Would** is used for a wish that is possible to realize.

Example:

I wish (that) it would stop raining.

vs.

I wish (that) it weren't raining now.

4.5 Noun Clauses After Wish (2)

Referring To Past Time

Cont...

Wishes referring to past time are not realized. Past perfect forms are used in such wishes.

4.5 Noun Clauses After Wish (2)

Referring To Past Time

Cont...

Example:

1) She lives in the city now. She wishes (never leave the country).

She wishes she had never left the country.

2) This house is too small. I wish (not buy it).

I wish I had not bought it.

4.6 Noun Clauses With Infinitive Abridgement

Abridgement with infinitives occurs most often with noun clause objects that are derived from questions.

4.6 Noun Clauses With Infinitive Abridgement

The agent in an abridged noun clause object is either:

1) the subject of the main verb

I don't know when to go (= when I should go).

4.6 Noun Clauses With Infinitive Abridgement

2) the object of the main verb

He told *me* when to go (= when I should go).

4.7 *That* Clauses After Verbs of Urgency

That clauses after verbs like **suggest**, **request**, **require**, **urge**, **demand** require the simple form of the verb.

4.7 *That* Clauses After Verbs of Urgency

Cont...

This simple form is used regardless of the tense of the main verb.

The committee	} suggests	}	that	}	we hold more meetings.
	} had suggested				everything be prepared in advance.
	} will suggest				he not give the report.

4.8 *That* Clauses After Adjectives of Urgency

The simple form of the verb is used in **that** clauses after adjectives of urgency like **important, necessary, essential, urgent.**

4.8 *That* Clauses After Adjectives of Urgency

Cont...

It is important that each student fill out a registration form.

The auxiliary **should** may be contained within the **that** clause after an adjective of urgency.

4.9 Changing Famous Statements To Indirect Speech

Cont...

Exercise:

Changing statements into indirect speech by making each one the object of **said**.

4.9 Changing Famous Statements To Indirect Speech

Cont...

Example:

1) Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. (Alexander Pope)

Alexander Pope said that fools rushed in where angels feared to tread.

4.10 Changing Famous Statements To Indirect Speech

Cont...

Example:

2) God helps those that help themselves.

(Benjamin Franklin)

Benjamin Franklin said that God helps those
that help themselves.

4.10 Changing Famous Statements To Indirect Speech

Cont...

Example:

3) Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime. (Aristotle)

Aristotle said that poverty was the parent of revolution and crime.

5. Participial Phrases

Participial Phrases

Cont...

<i>Participial Phrase Modifying a Noun or Pronoun</i>	Restrictive Phrase (narrows down the reference of a noun or pronoun)	Nonrestrictive Phrase (does not narrow down the reference of a noun or pronoun)
--	---	--

Participial Phrases

Cont...

Position of Participle:

After the noun being modified

*a) noun as
subject*

The girl **talking
to the teacher**
is very
intelligent.

The new President,
**supported by all
the people**, felt
confident about the
future.

Participial Phrases

Cont...

b) noun as complement of verb

The person to see is that girl **talking to the teacher.**

This is good government, **supported by all the people.**

Participial Phrases

Cont...

c) *noun as
object of verb*

Bob knows the
girl **talking to
the teacher.**

They now have a
good government,
**supported by all
the people.**

Participial Phrases

Cont...

*d) noun as
object of
preposition*

Bob is
interested in the
girl **talking to
the teacher.**

They long for a
good government,
**supported by all
the people.**

Participial Phrases

Cont...

*At the beginning
of the sentence
(modifying the
subject)*

**Supported by
all the people,**
the new
President felt
confident
about the
future.

Participial Phrases

Cont...

*At the end
of the
sentence
(modifying
the subject)*

The new President
felt confident about
the future,
**knowing that he
had the support
of all the people.**

Participial Phrases

Cont...

*Participial Phrase
as Part of the
Object of a verb*

I heard him **talking to the
teacher.**

5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

	<i>Active Voice</i>	<i>Passive Voice</i>
<i>General Form</i>	<i>Progressive</i> Offering (present participle)	<i>Progressive</i> Offered offered (past participle)

5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Progressive

Progressive

*Perfect
Form*

**having
offered**

**having
been
offering**

**having
been
offered**

5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

Participles are made negative by placing **not** before them – **not offering, not having offered.**

5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

Cont...

Present Participle (example, *offering*)

The time of the main verb determines the time of the participle.

5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

Cont...

Example:

The woman who is washing the dishes is our new cook.

The woman washing the dishes is our new cook.

(The participle is derived from a progressive verb.)

5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

Cont...

Past Participle (example, *offered*)

The time of the main verb determines the time of the participle.

5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

Cont...

Example:

Doctors often recommend rabies shots for anyone who is bitten by a strange dog.

Doctors often recommend rabies shots for anyone bitten by a strange dog.

5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

Cont...

Progressive Passive Participle (example, *being offered*)

This participle expresses present action.

Example:

Those houses which are now being torn down were built fifty years ago.

Those houses being torn down now were built fifty years ago.

5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

Cont...

Perfect Participial Forms (examples, *having offered, having been offering, having been offered*)

The perfect forms indicate time that corresponds to the present perfect or the past perfect tense.

5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

Cont...

Example:

Anyone who has talked to him once will be convinced of his innocence.

Anyone having talked to him once will be convinced of his innocence.

5.2 Forms of Participles (2)

Exercise:

Change the adjective clauses to participial phrases, using one of the participial forms given in 5-1.

5.2 Forms of Participles (2)

1) The girl who is making the most noise is my daughter.

The girl making the most noise is my daughter.

5.2 Forms of Participles (2)

Cont...

2) The general, who had been warned of the enemy's approaching attack, had all his men ready.

The general having been warned of the enemy's approaching attack, had all his men ready.

5.3 Punctuation And Position Of Participial Phrases

Participial phrases that appear after the nouns they modify are punctuated in the same way as adjective clauses,

5.3 Punctuation And Position Of Participial Phrases

depending on whether the phrase is restrictive (narrows down the reference) or nonrestrictive (does not narrow the reference).

5.3 Punctuation And Position Of Participial Phrases

Cont...

- 1) Restrictive – **A student *hoping to finish college in three years* must work very hard.** (No commas are used.)
- 2) Nonrestrictive – **Robert, *hoping to finish college in three years*, worked very hard.** (Commas are used.)

5.4 Participial Phrases

In Two-part Objects of Verbs

Some verbs are followed by two-part objects, the second of which is participial phrase.

CATCH, KEEP, LEAVE, SEND, FIND

5.4 Participial Phrases In Two-part Objects of Verbs

Cont...

The police caught ***the young boy stealing a car.***

They found ***the horse tied to a tree.***

These verbs may be passive –

Their rowboat was found drifting in the lake.

5.4 Participial Phrases

In Two-part Objects of Verbs

Cont...

Verbs of Perception

**BEHOLD, FEEL, HEAR, LISTEN TO,
NOTICE, OBSERVE, PERCEIVE, SEE,
WATCH, WITNESS**

We heard **the children crying**.

I saw **them running across the street**.

5.5 Participial Phrases

To Express Means of Manner

Participial phrases used in final position may express means or manner with respect to the subject.

**She caught cold sitting on the wet
grass.**

5.5 Participial Phrases To Express Means of Manner

Cont...

By sometimes precedes the participle.

Such participial phrases are especially common after **sit, stand, lie**.

He sat there staring at the wall.

5.5 Participial Phrases

To Express Means of Manner

Cont...

Exercise:

Use the words in parentheses to form a participial phrase of means or manner.

1) He earns a living (drive, truck).

He earns a living by driving truck.

5.5 Participial Phrases To Express Means of Manner

Cont...

Exercise:

2) The men amused themselves (tell, stories, the biggest fish they had ever caught).

The men amused themselves by telling stories about the biggest fish they had ever caught.

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Like adverbial clauses, participial phrases may indicate *time* or *cause*. Such participial phrases are more likely to occur in initial position than in final position.

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Time

Cause

1. *After*

Having finished all her housework, she sat down to watch television.

Having worked hard all his life, he decided to take a long vacation.

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Time

Cause

2. *While* or *when*

Walking along the street, I met a friend whom I had not seen for a long time.

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

After and ***because*** may be implied simultaneously in a participial phrase –

Having eaten too much, he became sleepy.

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

The time word may also be placed before the participial phrase - **after having finished all her housework; while walking along the street.**

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Exercise:

A) Expand the participial phrases to adverbial clauses. Note which participial phrases may also have a time word placed before them.

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Example:

a) Having shopped all day, she was glad to get home and rest.

After she had shopped all day, she was glad to get home and rest.

(also After shopping all day... or After having shopped all day...)

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Example:

b) Playing golf in the afternoon heat, he suffered a sunstroke.

While he was playing golf in the afternoon heat, he suffered a sunstroke.

(also While playing golf in the afternoon heat...)

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Exercise:

B) Change the adverbial clauses of time or cause to participial phrases. Note which participles may be preceded by time words.

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Example:

a) Because they were impressed by the young man's qualifications, they offered him a good job with their firm.

Impressed by the young man's qualifications, they offered him a good job with their firm.

Alternatives

For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

Example:

b) While he was walking in the park, he suddenly had a heart attack.

Walking in the park, he suddenly had a heart attack.

(also While walking in the park....)

With *HAVE* + *PAST*

PARTICIPLE

Active

I **had** the painter **paint** my house last year.

He **had** the tailor **alter** his suit.

We **had** the store **deliver** the packages.

Passive – with Past Participle

I **had** my house **painted** last year.

He **had** his suit **altered**.

We **had** the packages **delivered**.

6. Gerund Phrases

6. Gerund Phrases

Cont...

Gerund phrases may perform all the functions that nouns do.

Subject of verb **Her cleaning the house every day** is not necessary.

6. Gerund Phrases

Cont...

Object of verb

Her husband appreciates **her cleaning the house every day.**

6. Gerund Phrases

Cont...

Object of

preposition:

*In prepositional
object*

Her husband insists on **her cleaning the house every day.**

*In adverbial
phrase*

By cleaning the house every day she is pleasing her husband.

6. Gerund Phrases

Cont...

*Subjective
complement
(predicate noun)*

What her husband insists
on is **her cleaning the
house every day.**

6. Gerund Phrases

Cont...

Appositive

Her husband insists on one thing – **her cleaning the house every day.**

6.1 Forms of Gerunds

Gerunds are participial forms used in noun function. All forms of the participle may be used except the part participle.

6.1 Forms of Gerunds

Like the participle, the gerund may be made negative by placing **not** before it.

6.1 Forms of Gerunds

Cont...

General Forms

Present participle – **offering**

Passive progressive - **being offered**

These forms express present, past or future time, depending on the time of the main verb.

6.1 Forms of Gerunds

Cont...

Exercise:

Supply the active or the passive gerund form of the verb in parentheses.

6.1 Forms of Gerunds

Cont...

Examples:

a) (Be) being honest at all times is not always easy.

b) The boy was fired for (not come)
not coming to work on time.

6.1 Forms of Gerunds

Cont...

1) (Tell) Telling a little white lie is sometimes preferable to (tell) telling the absolute truth.

2) Special forms are required for (record) recording that information.

6.1 Forms of Gerunds

Cont...

3) (Not do) Not doing one's
work properly may be worse than (not
do)
not doing it at all.

6.1 Forms of Gerunds

Cont...

Perfect forms

Active--- **having offered, having been offering**

Passive--- **having been offered**

These forms emphasize the completion of one event before another. In most cases, the general forms are also possible.

6.1 Forms of Gerunds

Cont...

Supplying the perfect active or passive form of the verb in parentheses.

Example:

a) I seem to remember (do) having done this exercise before.

6.1 Forms of Gerunds

Cont...

Example:

b) After (clear) having been cleared
through customs, he immediately look a
taxi to his hotel.

c) She reproached her husband for (not
tell)
not telling

her about his

business

losses.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

In gerund phrases, original subjects and objects in full sentences are often changed in form.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

Thus the full sentence **The hunter shot the birds** becomes the gerund phrase **the hunter’s shooting of the birds.**

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

A form like **the hunter’s**, which represents the original subject, will be referred to in this following chapter as the “*subject*”.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

A form like **of the birds**, which represents the original object, will be referred to as the “*object*”.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

A gerund phrase may be used without its “subject” included in the phrase, or it may contain a “subject” in inflected ’s form or in prepositional form.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

No “Subject” Included In the Gerund Phrase

The agent for such a gerund phrase may be:

- 1) Understood as a generic person (**anyone, a person, people, etc.**) -- **Playing with guns is dangerous.**

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

No “Subject” Included in the Gerund Phrase...

Cont...

- 2) Understood from the general context –
He suggested eating dinner at the airport.

- 3) Provided in another part of the sentence –
On seeing the damage he had done, the child felt ashamed. (The agent of **seeing** is **child**, the *subject* of the main verb.)

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

No “Subject” Included in the Gerund Phrase...

Cont...

We thanked them for making such a generous contribution.

(The agent of **making** is **them**, the *object* of the main verb)

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

No “Subject” Included in the Gerund Phrase...

Cont...

Exercise:

Make a “subjectless” gerund phrase out of the words in parentheses. Make whatever changes or additions are necessary

Example:

(fish, this lake) is forbidden.

Fishing in this lake is forbidden.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

No “Subject” Included in the Gerund Phrase...

Cont...

1) He doesn't enjoy (drive, night).

He doesn't enjoy driving at night.

2) (bring up, that subject) will only cause trouble.

Bringing up that subject will only cause trouble.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

“Subject” in Inflected Possessive Form

The girl resents ***her sister's*** getting more attention that she does.

The idea of ***Harold's*** getting a job as a traveling salesman doesn't appeal to his wife.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” in Inflected Possessive Form...

Cont...

Exercise:

Make a gerund phrase out of the words in parentheses, using the inflected possessive form for the “*subject*” of the gerund.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” in Inflected Possessive Form...

Cont...

Examples:

a) The doctor recommended (we, move, dryer climate).

The doctor recommended our moving to a dryer climate.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” in Inflected Possessive Form...

Cont...

b) (the general, slap, wounded soldier)
caused quite a scandal.

The general’s slapping a wounded soldier
caused
quite a scandal.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” in Inflected Possessive Form...

Cont...

1) (they, break-off, negotiations, so soon) was quite unexpected.

Their breaking off the negotiations so soon was quite unexpected.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” in Inflected Possessive Form...

Cont...

2) No one was aware of his presence because of (he, enter, room, so quietly).

No one was aware of his presence because of his entering the room so quietly.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

“Subject” an OF Phrase

A gerund phrase with an **of** phrase “subject” is usually introduced by **the**. Such an **of** phrase “subject” occurs mostly with intransitive verbs –

The shouting of the children disturbed his sleep.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” an OF Phrase

Cont...

If the subject represents a live being, it may be put in either an **of** phrase or in 's possessive form –

the shouting of the children

or

the children's shouting.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” an OF Phrase

Cont...

However, only the inflected form is used if the “subject” is a personal pronoun –

***Their shouting* disturbed his sleep;**

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” an OF Phrase

Cont...

and only the **of** phrase is used if the “subject” is long –

The shouting of the men in the tavern
disturbed his sleep.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” an OF Phrase

Cont...

Exercise:

Make a gerund phrase out of the words in parentheses, using an **of** phrase for the “*subject*”. Note where the ’s possessive form may also be used.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” an OF Phrase

Cont...

Examples:

a) He was awakened by (the dog, bark).

He was awakened by the barking of the dog.

(also He was awakened by the dog’s barking.)

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” an OF Phrase

Cont...

b) (the pipes, burst) was caused by the extreme cold.

The bursting of the pipes was caused by the extreme cold.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” an OF Phrase

Cont...

Examples:

1) She was deeply touched by (the wounded men, suffer).

She was deeply touched by the wounded men’s suffering.

6.2 “Subjects” in Gerund Phrases

“Subject” an OF Phrase

Cont...

2) (lake, freeze over) occurred earlier than usual this year.

The freezing over of the lake occurred earlier than usual this year.

6.3 *THE* + GERUND + OF PHRASE “OBJECT”

If **the** precedes the gerund, the “object” is contained within an **of** phrase.

6.3 *THE* + GERUND + OF PHRASE “OBJECT”

Cont...

The storing *of* the merchandise became a problem after the warehouse burned down.

but

Storing the merchandise became a problem after the warehouse burned down.

6.3 *THE* + GERUND + OF PHRASE “OBJECT”

Cont...

Usually the phrase beginning with **the** has stronger noun force. In some gerund phrases, the **of** phrase “object” cannot be used –

Taking drugs is detrimental to the health.

6.3 *THE* + GERUND + OF PHRASE “OBJECT”

Cont...

Exercise:

Make a gerund phrase out of the words in parentheses, using an **of** phrase “*object*”.

Note where it is also possible to use an “*object*” without **of**.

6.3 *THE* + GERUND + OF PHRASE “OBJECT”

Cont...

Example:

The school administration is opposed
(shorten, school year).

The school administration is opposed to the
shortening of the school year.

also

The school administration is opposed to
shortening the school year.

6.3 *THE* + GERUND + OF PHRASE “OBJECT”

Cont...

Example:

1) The office boy is responsible for (mail, packages).

The office boy is responsible for the mailing of the packages.

6.3 *THE* + GERUND + OF PHRASE “OBJECT”

Cont...

2) (address, those letters) will take a long time.

The addressing of those letters will take a long time.

6.4

Gerund Phrase Objects of Verbs

Certain verbs may be followed by gerund phrase objects.

6.4

Gerund Phrase Objects of Verbs

Cont...

The most common of these verbs are:

**acknowledge, admit, anticipate, appreciate,
avoid, cannot help, delay, deny, enjoy,
finish, give up, justify, keep on, mention,
miss, postpone, practice, put off,
recommend...**

6.4

Gerund Phrase Objects of Verbs

Cont...

...resent, resist, risk, stop, suggest, understand.

The perfect gerund is often used after these verbs to emphasize time that precedes that of the main verb.

6.4

Gerund Phrase Objects of Verbs

Cont...

Exercise:

Make a gerund phrase out of the words in parentheses. Note where perfect gerunds may also be used.

6.4

Gerund Phrase Objects of Verbs

Cont...

Example:

I enjoy (play, piano).

I enjoy playing the piano.

(I is the “subject” of the gerund)

6.4

Gerund Phrase Objects of Verbs

Cont...

1) I anticipated (have, some trouble, with them).

I anticipated having some trouble with them.

2) He denied (act, improperly, the matter).

He denied acting improperly regarding the matter.

6.5 Gerund Phrase Objects of Prepositions

Gerund phrases may function as prepositional objects (*We plan on **having a housewarming party soon***)

6.5 Gerund Phrase Objects of Prepositions

Cont...

or as objects in adverbial prepositional phrases
(After listening to the news, she started to prepare dinner).

6.5 Gerund Phrase Objects of Prepositions

Cont...

Gerund Phrases as Prepositional Objects

Exercise:

Supply the required preposition and the gerund form of the verb in parenthesis.

6.5 Gerund Phrase Objects of Prepositions

Gerund Phrases as Prepositional Objects

Cont...

Examples:

He was accused (kill) of killing
his neighbor.

1) I am looking forward (see) to seeing
you again.

2) Nothing will deter him (continue) from
 continuing his experiment.

6.5 Gerund Phrase Objects of Prepositions

Cont...

Gerund Phrases Objects in Adverbial Prepositional Phrases

Exercise:

Make gerund phrases out of the words in parenthesis.

6.5 Gerund Phrase Objects of Prepositions

Gerund Phrases Objects in Adverbial Prepositional Phrases

Cont...

Examples:

On (hear, bad news), she began to weep uncontrollably.

On hearing the bad news, she began to weep uncontrollably.

6.5 Gerund Phrase Objects of Prepositions

Gerund Phrases Objects in Adverbial Prepositional Phrases

Cont...

Examples:

1) You must cover the pan before (put, it, oven).

You must cover the pan before putting it in the oven.

6.5 Gerund Phrase Objects of Prepositions

Gerund Phrases Objects in Adverbial Prepositional Phrases

Cont...

2) Because of (he, fail, to pay, his taxes), he was given a prison term.

Because of his failing to pay his taxes, he was given a prison term.

6.6 Adjectives-From-Adverbs in Gerund Phrases

An adverb may remain unchanged when used in initial or final position in a gerund phrase.

6.6 Adjectives-From-Adverbs in Gerund Phrases

His wife was shocked at his *recklessly*
breaking the law.

His wife was shocked at his breaking the law
recklessly.

6.6 Adjectives-From-Adverbs in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

Often, however, adverbs are transformed to adjectives that precede the gerund.

His wife was shocked at his **reckless** breaking of the
law.

6.6 Adjectives-From-Adverbs in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

This adjective form is required in the
the + gerund + of phrase construction –

The constant dripping of the water irritated her.

6.6 Adjectives-From-Adverbs in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

Exercise:

In each sentences, replace **this** with a gerund phrase made from the *first sentence*. Change the adverb in the *first* sentence to an adjective preceding the gerund.

6.6 Adjectives-From-Adverbs in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

Example:

a. He handled the affair discreetly.

The company appreciated *this*.

The company appreciated his discreet
handling of the affair.

6.6 Adjectives-From-Adverbs in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

1. He coughed violently.

This kept him awake all night.

His violent coughing kept him awake all night.

6.6 Adjectives-From-Adverbs in Gerund Phrases

Cont...

2. All the prisoners were ruthlessly killed.

He was shocked at *this*.



He was shocked at the ruthless killing of all the prisoners.

8. Absolute Constructions

Absolute Constructions

Cont...

TYPES OF ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS

With verb (participle)

a) general form

(1) *active*

The train being late, we missed our plane.

(2) *passive*

Their home ruined by the fire, they had to ask their neighbors for shelter.

Absolute Constructions

Cont...

TYPES OF ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS

With verb (participle)

a) perfect form

(1) *active*

The play having ended, we went backstage to congratulate the actors.

(2) *passive*

Their crops having been destroyed by the floods, the farmers appealed to the government for help.

Absolute Constructions

Cont...

TYPES OF ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS

2. *Without verb (form of **be** omitted)*

*Predicate of
absolute is:*

a. a noun

His former palatial home now a summer resort, he reflected on the sad turn of events which had brought this about.

Absolute Constructions

Cont...

TYPES OF ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS

-
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| b. An adjective | The old mining town was utterly deserted,
its streets gray and dead. |
| c. A prepositional phrase | She looked at the man curiously,
her head slightly to one side. |
-

Absolute Constructions

Cont...

TYPES OF ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS

d. An adverb

His terrible ordeal over, he did nothing but sleep for several day.

3. *Proceeded by* **with**

Absolute Constructions

Cont...

TYPES OF ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS

a. With verb

She stood before him hopefully,
**with the letter of
recommendation
held tightly in her hand.**

b. Without verb

She stood before him hopefully,
**with
the letter of recommendation in
her hand.**

8.1

With Absolute Constructions

The word **with** (or its negative **without**) may initiate an absolute construction, making the construction technically a prepositional phrase and thereby relating it grammatically to the rest of the sentence.

8.1

With Absolute Constructions

Cont...

Such **with** absolutes generally have the same kind of predicates as absolutes without **with**.

The ocean looks very beautiful **with the moonlight glimmering on its surface.**

8.1

With Absolute Constructions

Cont...

With the police on all sides of them and ready to shoot, the bank robbers finally surrendered.

8.2

Position Of Absolute Constructions

As loose nonrestrictive elements, the absolute constructions may occupy all three adverbial positions.

8.2

Position Of Absolute Constructions

However, certain of absolutes are more likely to appear in one position rather than in another.

1. Initial position –

adverbial clause equivalents that express:

8.2

Position Of Absolute Constructions

Cont...

cause

The table not having been constructed properly, one of the legs became loose.

2. *Mid position* –
adjective clause
equivalents

The children, **many of them only infants**, were left with nothing to eat.

8.2

Position Of Absolute Constructions

Cont...

3. *Final position – coordinate clause equivalents*

She looks almost like her twin sister, **the only difference being that she is a little taller.**

9. Abstract Noun Phrases

Abstract Noun Phrases

Cont...

Abstract noun phrases may perform all nominal function.

Subject of verb **His rejection of that good offer**
surprises me.

Abstract Noun Phrases

Cont...

Abstract noun phrases may perform all nominal function.

Object of verb

I can't understand **his rejection of that good offer.**

Object of preposition:

in prepositional object

We talked about **his rejection of that good offer.**

Abstract Noun Phrases

Cont...

*Subjective
complement
(predicate
noun)*

What I can't understand is **his rejection of that good offer.**

Appositive

I can't understand one thing – **his rejection of that good offer.**

9.1

Form Of Abstract Nouns

Nouns that are used as the grammatical head of abstract noun phrases are derived either from verbs or predicate adjectives.
(to answer, verb; an answer, noun).

9.2 “SUBJECTS” IN ABSTRACT NOUN PHRASES

“Subjects” in abstract noun phrases are used in the same way as “subjects” in gerund phrases.

He is responsible for the *management of the office.*

9.3 “Objects” In Abstract Noun Phrases (1)

In an abstract noun phrase, an original direct object often takes **of** phrase form, or less frequently, possessive form.

9.3 “Objects” In Abstract Noun Phrases (1)

The execution of ***the prisoners*** will cause much public disapproval.

(compare with the gerund phrase – the executing of the prisoners)

or

The prisoners' execution will cause much public disapproval.

9.4 “Objects” In Abstract Noun Phrases (2)

Some original direct objects of finite verbs require preposition other than **of** when they follow the abstract noun derived from the verb.

9.4 “Objects” In Abstract Noun Phrases (2)

for	<i>after</i> demand, desire, pity,
to	preference...
on	<i>after</i> address, answer, assistance...
in	<i>after</i> attack
	<i>after</i> trust

9.4 “Objects” In Abstract Noun Phrases (2)

Cont...

Exercise:

Change the words in parentheses into an abstract noun phrase. Use correct preposition before the original direct object.

9.4 “Objects” In Abstract Noun Phrases (2)

Cont...

Example:

a) (he, prefer, only daughter) is very obvious.

His preference for his only daughter is very obvious.

b) (he, resemble, father) is very striking.

His resemblance to his father is very striking.

9.4 “Objects” In Abstract Noun Phrases (2)

Cont...

Example:

- 1) (damage, flooded area) was so great that the government is declaring it a disaster area.

The damage to the flooded area was so great that the government is declaring it a disaster area.

9.4 “Objects” In Abstract Noun Phrases (2)

Cont...

2) (he, answer, questions) were not entirely satisfactory to the grand jury.

His answers to questions were not entirely satisfactory to the grand jury.

9.5 SPECIAL “COMPLEMENTS” OF NOUNS IN ABSTRACT NOUN PHRASES

Prepositional phrases, infinitive phrases or **that** noun clause that normally follow verbs or adjectives may also follow the nouns derived from such words.

9.5 SPECIAL “COMPLEMENTS” OF NOUNS IN ABSTRACT NOUN PHRASES

Cont...

*Prepositional
phrases*

**He atoned for his sins *becomes*
his atonement for his sins**

*Infinitive
phrases*

He decided to take a trip *becomes*
his decision to take a trip

9.5 SPECIAL “COMPLEMENTS” OF NOUNS IN ABSTRACT NOUN PHRASES

Cont...

That noun He suggested that we see a *lawyer*
clause *becomes his suggestion that we see a*
 lawyer

9.6 ADJECTIVE – FROM – ADVERBS In Abstract Noun Phrases

-Ly adverbs are changed to adjectives in abstract noun phrases. These **-ly** adverbs appear originally as modifier of verbs or predicate of adjectives.

9.6 ADJECTIVE – FROM – ADVERBS In Abstract Noun Phrases

Cont...

They interrupted his speech ***continually***

becomes

Their ***continual*** interruption of his speech.

9.7 Abstract Noun Phrases As Alternatives For Dependent Clause

The abstract noun phrase may be the equivalent of a noun clause or an adverbial clause.

9.7 Abstract Noun Phrases As Alternatives For Dependent Clause

That her husband failed to keep his word
disturbed her very much.

or

Her husband's failure to keep his word
disturbed her very much.

10. Appositive Phrases

Appositive Phrases

Cont...

An appositive phrase consists of a predicate complement used alone without a subject or a form of the verb **be**. It's "subject" appears in another part of the sentence.

Appositive Phrases

Cont...

COMPLEMENTS FORMING THE GRAMMATICAL HEAD OF APPOSITIVE PHRASES

A predicate noun He had asked Mr. Wilson, **a prominent lawyer**, to represent him in court.

Appositive Phrases

Cont...

A predicate adjective

The professor, **unaware that many of his student were asleep**, went right on lecturing.

An adverb

The gentleman **over there by the door** is our accountant.

A prepositional phrase

Mr. Harris, **in a hurry to get home**, took a taxi from the airport.

10.1 Changing Adjective Clauses To Appositive Phrases

Cont...

Adjective clauses containing a form of **be** may be reduced to appositive phrases by retaining only the complement after **be** (noun, adjective...)

10.1 Changing Adjective Clauses To Appositive Phrases

Cont...

The young man, ***who is now a lawyer in a large firm,*** has lost much of his old ambition.

becomes

The young man, ***now a lawyer in a large firm,*** has lost much of his old ambition.

10.2 “Complements” Of Appositive Nouns And Adjectives

“Complements” of Appositive Nouns

Appositive nouns may be followed by the same types of “complements” as predicate nouns.

10.2 “Complements” Of Appositive Nouns And Adjectives

Cont...

*Adjective
clause*

New York, a **city which has
eight million people**, has
always fascinated me.

10.2 “Complements” Of Appositive Nouns And Adjectives

Cont...

Participial phrase New York, a city **housing eight million people**, has always fascinated me.

Prepositional phrase New York, a city **of eight million people**, has always fascinated me.

10.2 “Complements” Of Appositive Nouns And Adjectives

Cont...

Exercise:

Form a appositive noun phrase out of the words in parentheses. In some phrases there maybe a choice of "complements".

10.2 “Complements” Of Appositive Nouns And Adjectives

Cont...

Example:

Ten Main Street, the *address* (the envelope), proved to be incorrect.

Ten Main Street, the address on the envelope, proved to be incorrect.

10.2 “Complements” Of Appositive Nouns And Adjectives

Cont...

- 1) The United States, a *country* (its frontiers, once kept expanding, westward) no longer has a western frontier.

The United States, a *country* whose frontiers once kept expanding westward no longer has a western frontier.

10.2 “Complements” Of Appositive Nouns And Adjectives

Cont...

2) Philadelphia, the city (Brotherly Love) is actually no more friendly than any other city.

Philadelphia, the city of Brotherly Love, is actually no more friendly than any other city.

10.3

Position Of Appositive Phrases

The most common position for appositive phrases is after the nouns they refer to.

His uncle, ***a proud and unbending man,***
refused all help that was offered him.