

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

# Subordination within Sentences – Nominal, Adjectival, or Adverbial Elements

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

# Subordination within sentences – Nominal, Adjectival, or Adverbial Elements

Cont...

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



# Subordination within sentences – Nominal, Adjectival, or Adverbial Elements

Cont...

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

# Subordination within sentences – Nominal, Adjectival, or Adverbial Elements

Cont...

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

# 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...

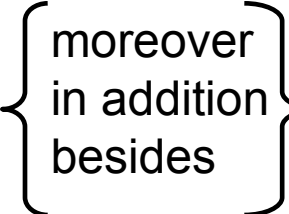
A. Combining sentences with the conjunctive adverbs.

***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 <b>wife does</b> too.
		, and <b>so does his wife.</b>

---

# 1.5 Abridgements in Clauses of Short Agreement

*Cont...*

---

John doesn't like the movies	{	, and <b>his wife doesn't either.</b>
		, and <b>neither does his wife.</b>

---

# 1.5 Abridgements in Clauses of Short Agreement

*Cont...*

John likes the movies	, but <b>his wife</b>
John doesn't like the	<b>doesn't.</b>
movies	, but <b>his wife does.</b>

Note the reversal of subject and auxiliary after **so**,  
**neither.**

## 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 <b><i>when</i></b> I <i>finish my work.</i>

## 2. Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

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

## 2. Adverbial Clauses

Type of Clause	Subordinate Conjunction Beginning the Clause	Sentences
Contrast: Concessive	Although	<i><b>Although</b> (or <b>Though</b>) I felt very tired, I tried to finish the work.</i>
adversative	while	Some people spend their spare time reading, <i><b>while</b> 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.) <b>that</b> she attracts a lot of attention.
	<i>such (a) + noun + that</i>	She sang <b>so</b> beautifully (adv.) <b>that</b> 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 <b>as</b> hard <b>as</b> her sister works.</i></p> <p>She doesn't work <b>so</b> (or <i>as</i>) <i>hard as her sister works.</i></p>



## 2. Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

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

<i><b>Main Clause</b></i>	<i><b>Time Clause</b></i>
<i>Past Progressive</i>  I <b>was shopping</b> downtown  <i>(The continuous action is not completed.)</i>	when I <b>met</b> an old friend.



## 2.3

# Verbs in Time Clauses: Past Time

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

## 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 <b>is</b> good,	I <b>go</b> to the beach.
Past Time	(Last year) If (or when, whenever)	the weather <b>was</b> good,	I <b>went</b> 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 <b><i>so efficient</i></b>
with <i>adjectives</i>	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...

### ***Example:***

*In spite of the fact that*

\_\_\_\_\_ Although \_\_\_\_\_ she was already a grandmother she looked very young.

## 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 Meaning	Introductory Word	Illustrative Sentences
1) a person	Relative pronoun:	Introductory word functioning as:

# Adjective Clauses

Cont...

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

# Adjective Clauses

Cont...

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

# Adjective Clauses

Cont...

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



# Adjective Clauses

Cont...

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

# Adjective Clauses

Cont...

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

---

*When the antecedent is  
restricted in itself:*

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

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

## 3.2

# Punctuation of Adjective Clauses

Cont...

Antecedent a proper noun	Many people congratulated <b>William Faulkner</b> , who had just won the Nobel Prize for literature.	Many people congratulated <b>the man</b> 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...

<i><b>Relative pronoun as</b></i>	<i><b>Person</b></i>	<i><b>Thing</b></i>
Object of the verb	The doctor <b>whom</b> (or <b>that</b> ) they had called was delayed because of a traffic accident.	The tree <b>which</b> (or <b>that</b> ) his father planted last year already has blossoms.
Object of the preposition	The doctor to <b>whom</b> she sent her friend is a well known specialist.	The tree under <b>which</b> is standing is a very old one.

## 3.3 Case of Relative Pronouns Introducing Adjective Clauses

Cont...

<i><b>Relative pronoun as</b></i>	<i><b>Person</b></i>	<i><b>Thing</b></i>
Possessive	The doctor, <b>whose</b> office was newly decorated, started to charge higher fees.	The tree, the branches <b>of which</b> 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	<b>That coffee grows in Brazil</b> 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  <b>Will he get the money?</b>	<b>whether (<i>or not</i>)</b>	subject	<b>Whether (or not) he gets the money doesn't concern me.</b>

# Noun Clauses

*Cont...*

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



# Noun Clauses

*Cont...*

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

# Noun Clauses

*Cont...*

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

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

# 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 <b>hold</b> more meetings.
		had suggested				everything <b>be</b> prepared in advance.
		will suggest				he not <b>give</b> 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...

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

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

# 5.1 Forms of Participles (1)

<b><i>Active Voice</i></b>		<b><i>Passive Voice</i></b>	
<i>Progressive</i>		<i>Progressive</i>	
<b><i>Perfect Form</i></b>	<b>having offered</b>	<b>having been offering</b>	<b>having been offered</b>

## 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.

# 5.0 Participial Phrases / As 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.

# 5.0 Participial Phrases / As Alternatives For Adverbial Clauses

Cont...

***After*** and ***because*** may be implied simultaneously in a participial phrase –  
**Having eaten too much, he became sleepy.**

# 5.6 Participial Phrases As 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.**



# 5.0 Participial Phrases / As 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...)

# 5.0 Participial Phrases / As 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...)

# 5.0 Participial Phrases / As 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.

# 5.0 Participial Phrases / As 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.

# 5.0 Participial Phrases / As 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,<br><b>its streets gray and dead.</b> |
| c. A prepositional phrase | She looked at the man curiously,<br><b>her head slightly to one side.</b>      |

# 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...
	<i>after</i> address, answer, assistance...
on	
	<i>after</i> attack
in	
	<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...*

---

<i>That noun clause</i>	He suggested that we see a <i>lawyer</i> <i>becomes</i> <b>his suggestion that we see a lawyer</b>
-----------------------------	---

---

## 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 <b>housing eight million people</b> , has always fascinated me.
Prepositional phrase	New York, a city <b>of eight million people</b> , 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.