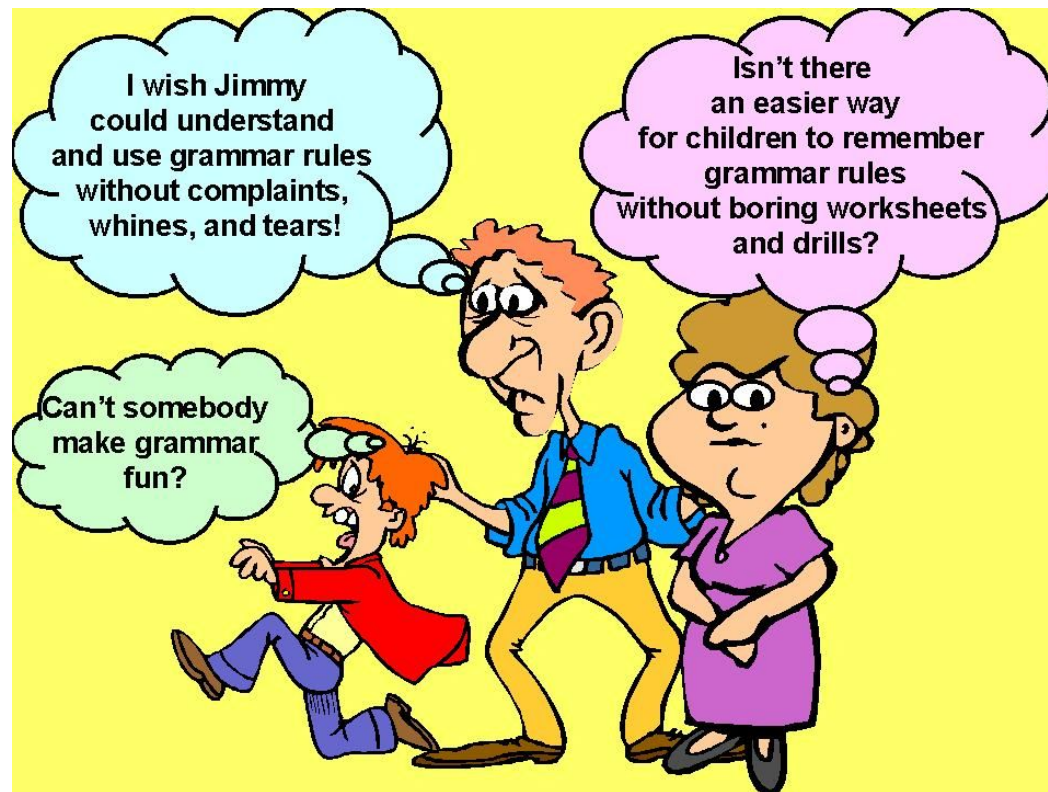


LECTURE 10: COMPOSITE SENTENCE. COMPLEX SENTENCE.



LECTURE 10: COMPOSITE SENTENCE. COMPLEX SENTENCE.

- 1. Definition of the complex sentence.
- 2. Subject clause and predicate clause.
- 3. Types of subordinate clauses.
- 4. Semi-composite sentence.



FIND THE COMPLEX SENTENCE, PLEASE:

1. I see them coming.
2. They insisted on staying there.
3. Being introduced by the guide, I sat down with satisfaction.
4. He is either clever, or very cunning, I think.
- ★ 5. The idea makes me frustrated that you will drive home alone .
6. The suggestion of visiting the opera was fine.

1. DEFINITION OF THE COMPLEX SENTENCE.

- ❑ **Complex sentences** are structures of subordination with two or more immediate constituents which are **not syntactically equivalent** (*N.M. Rayevskaya*)
- ❑ In binary structure, one of them is the **principal** clause to which the other is joined as a **subordinate**.



Main / principal
clause

Subordinate/adj
unct clause

MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF SUBORDINATION IN COMPLEX SENTENCE:

- a) **conjunctions;**
- b) **conjunctive words;**
- c) **asyndeton;**
- d) **sentence-order**, i.e. the position of syntactic structures relative to one another;
- e) **correlative words.**



MAIN TYPES OF CLAUSES

Subject clause

- Can be replaced by simple words

Predicate clause

- Are placed after link verbs



EXAMPLES OF SUBJECT CLAUSE:

- *That he will help us* leaves no doubt.
- *That he had not received your letter* was true.
- *What you say* is true.
- *Whether he will stay here* is another question.

It + to be...

- It was true *that he had assisted Dr. Munro at the operation*. (Gordon) – we can paraphrase into – *That he had assisted Dr. Munro at the operation* was true.



EXAMPLES OF PREDICATE-CLAUSE:

- *This **was** what had happened to himself!*
(Galsworthy)
- *What surprised me most **was** that he did not come to speak with you.*
- *What I prefer now (subject clause) is that you should not leave at all (predicate clause).*



3. TYPES OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES(N.RAEVSKAYA).

Object Clauses

Attributive Clauses

Clauses of Cause

Clauses of Place

Clauses of purpose

Clauses of Result

Clauses of Condition

Clauses of Manner and Comparison

Clauses of Concession



OBJECT CLAUSE:

- The simplest case of such clauses are patterns in which a sub-clause can be **replaced by a noun** which could be then an object in a simple sentence.
- Ex: *We could buy **what she liked**.*
- *You may do **whatever you choose**.*
- *Did the accused mention **who this girl friend of his was...** (Gordon)*



ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSES

- attributive clauses qualify the thing denoted by its head word through some actions, state or situation in which the thing is involved.

Defining clauses

Non-defining clauses

Infinitival/gerundive/participial clauses

ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSES

Defining clauses:

- Information that is important!
- *We met **where the roads crossed**.*
- *I remember the **day** when the war broke out.*

Non-defining clause/cumulative

- Information is not so important, additional, clarifying.
- *The **conference** was postponed, **which** was exactly what we wanted.*
- **COMMA** is used!



TYPES OF ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSES:

Infinitival clause

□ *Greenwood was not the **man** to loose a chance of this kind.*
(Dreiser)

Gerundial clauses

○ *The **idea** of my being home alone was not so funny.*

Participial clauses

□ *He has read a Chicago paper for years just on the **chance** of catching a glimpse of Daisy's name.*



CLAUSES OF CAUSE

- indicate purely **causal relations**

Conjunctions:

- *Because*

- *As*

- *Since*

- *For*

Ex:

1. *I could not stay **as** it was late. (because it was late)*
2. *He had to be cautious, **for** he was so rapidly coming to be influential and a distinguished man. (Dreiser)*



SUBORDINATE CLAUSES OF CAUSE HAVE THEIR SYNONYMIC ALTERNATIVES:

Infinitival
nominals:

*She was angry
now **to think**
her father
would make a
public
spectacle of
her.*
(Galsworthy)

Gerundive
nominals:

*Cursed was the day
he had met her, and
his eyes **for seeing**
in her anything
but the cruel.*
(Galsworthy)

Absolute
Participial
nominals:

*The afternoon
being grey and
cold, we did not
go anywhere.*
(Dreiser)

CLAUSES OF PLACE

- Clauses of place do not offer any difficulties of grammatical analysis; they are generally introduced by the **relative adverb *where*** or by the **phrase *from where, to where***

Ex:

- *Where there's a will, there's a way.* (Proverb)
- ... „Show me", he said, and moved in the tail-light of the car *to where the chauffeur stood pointing.* (Galsworthy)



TEMPORAL CLAUSES (THE CLAUSE OF TIME)

- Express the Relations of **time** between the action of the main clause and that of the subordinate
- Ex:
- 1. **When** *she moved to put a chair for him, she swayed in a curious, subtle way...*
- 2. **As** *he passed through the stray groups of couples, he was conscious of a pair of pale grey eyes...*
- 3. **Back in his** *study, he sat in thought.*
- 4. *She neared her father's house, driven this way and that, **while** all the time the Forsyte undertow was drawing her to deep conclusion that after all he was her property. (Galsworthy)*

When
As
While
Context



CLAUSES OF CONDITION

Real condition

□ *If you ask him he will stay here*

Unreal condition

□ *If you asked him, he would stay here*

Connectives :

*if,
unless,
provided,
on condition that,
in case,
suppose (supposing), etc.*



CLAUSES OF RESULT

- Clauses of result or consequence will also exemplify the semantic character of syntactic structures.
- Their formal arrangement is characterised by two patterns:



that +such
so in the main
clause;



so that



EXAMPLES OF THE CLAUSES OF RESULT:

- *Her misery was **so** terrible **that** she pinned it on her hat.*
- *The moon had passed behind the oak-tree, **so** **that** it seemed watching him.*
- *It was **such** a mystery, **that** she hid it deep inside her heart.*



CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

- Clauses expressing purpose are known to be introduced by the conjunction:
- *that*
- *lest (чтобы не)*
- the phrase *in order that*.
- *Ex: He entered the room quietly **lest** he might have woken him up. (чтобы не разбудить)*



CLAUSES OF CONCESSION - УСТУПКА

THOUGH – ХОТЯ, ALTHOUGH, NEVERTHELESS

- *He extracted great happiness, **though** it had been different in the first years of their married life.*
- ***Although** he was dealing privately for Edward Butler as an agent, and with the same plan in mind, and **although** he had never met either Mollemhauer or Simpson, he **nevertheless** felt that in so far as the manipulation of the city loan was concerned he was acting for them. (Dreiser)*



CLAUSES OF MANNER AND COMPARISON

AS - KAK

- Sub-clauses of manner and comparison characterise the action of the principal clause by comparing it to some other action.
- Ex:
- *It followed inevitably upon the work, **as** the night follows upon the day.* (London)
- *She was not exactly **as daring as she seemed**, but she loved to give that impression.* (Dreiser)



4. SEMI-COMPOSITE SENTENCE.

- Semi-composite sentence indicates the formal property of a simple sentence with hidden meaning of the complex one through the **complex object**.

I saw him
crossing the
street.



I saw *how he*
was crossing
the street.



PRACTICAL TASKS: IDENTIFY THE TYPES OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES:

1. *If you have already made such arrangements I will not interfere.*
2. *I say what I mean.*
3. *He was here, as black as coal.*
4. *As he finished work, he relaxed.*
5. *The book, which was very dear to me, was stolen.*
6. *I always understood you, even though you had asked Dinny to marry you.*
7. *I heard the lady crying desperately.*
8. *The idea of going there was insane!*



PRACTICAL TASK — CONTINUATION

9. They tried to help, though it gave much pain.
10. I do not remember where I put my jacket.
11. Slowly he sat down and pressed his arm so that it would be impossible to cry.
12. The baby would stop sobbing provided you gave him a toy.
13. As he was coming out of the room, he spotted a stranger.
14. Not until you listen to me, will I listen to you!
15. Where she intended to go is out of your business.



THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

