Understanding Complex Sentences

A clause: a group of related words that contains a subject and a verb.
Understanding Complex Sentences (2)

> Adjective clause: a sub-clause functioning as an adjective.
  - Who = for people (subject)
  - Which = for things
  - That = for people + things
  - Whom = for people (object)

> Noun clause: a sub-clause functioning as a noun

> Adverb clause: a sub-clause functioning as an adverb

Analysis: Identify the following clauses.
- I don’t know where he lives.
- I will go whenever you go.
- The city where we live is small.
- Where he lives is not known.
Adjective clauses

Problems:
2. The incorrect use of Relative Pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that)

\[ \text{e.g. That is the woman whom talked to you last night. (T/F)} \]
\[ \text{The picture at whom she was looking is beautiful (T/F)} \]
Adjective clauses (2)

Problems:

2. Repetition of subject or object

E.g.

Is that the book which you bought it yesterday? (T/F)

The students who they sit in the front row are from Aceh. (T/F)
Adjective clauses (3)

Problems:

3. Subject verb agreement

e.g.

I have burnt all the papers which is found in the pocket. (T/F)
Adjective clauses (4)

Reduction of Adjective Clauses

Subj. conj + S + to be verb

(Verb + ing)

Examples (possible sentences):
The man who is talking to me is my brother.
> The man talking to me is my brother
Anyone who wants to come with us is welcome.
> Anyone wanting to come with us is welcome.
Error analysis

2. I apologized to the woman who her coffee I spilled.

3. Two days ago, I met some relatives I had never met before.

4. The people who lives in big cities is often depressed.

5. A political campaign which lasting for months will be costly.
Exercise on adjective clauses

The man which answered the phone was impolite.
The person whom admire most is my grandma.
I met some people who knows my brother.
Life exists in every genetically coded egg and sperm, most of whom are never fertilized at all.
This is why Judge Young and the anti-abortionists who are asserting that life begins at conception are talking arrant nonsense.
Adverbial clauses (1)

A CLAUSE: a group of related words that contains a subject and a verb

A PHRASE: a group of related words that doesn’t contain a subject and a verb

- Reduced adverbial clauses:

from a CLAUSE

While I was walking to class, I ran into an old friend.

V

S

to a PHRASE

While walking to class, I ran into an old friend.
Adverbial clauses (2)

- TYPES OF ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

3. Adverbial clause of TIME: when, before, after, etc.
4. Adverbial clause of PLACE: where, wherever
5. Adverbial clause of PURPOSE: so that, in order that
6. Adverbial clause of CONDITION: if, unless, etc
7. Adverbial clause of CONTRAST: although, while, etc
8. Adverbial clause of RESULT: so...that, such...that
9. Adverbial clause of MANNER: as if, as though, as
10. Adverbial clause of REASON: because, since, as
Adverbial clauses (3)

Reduction of Adverb

Clause

Subj. conj + S + to be + S + verb

(verb+ing)

Examples:

Before I left for work, I ate breakfast.

Before leaving for work, I ate breakfast.
Adverbial clauses (4)

- The following subordinate conjunctions are normally omitted when you reduce adverbial clauses.

  - BECAUSE
  - WHILE
Examples:

3. Because it is added with preservatives, most canned food can last longer.
   Added with preservatives, most canned food can last longer.

5. While Joe was driving to school yesterday, he had an accident.
   Driving to school yesterday, Joe had an accident.

7. If he is asked about it, he never says “yes”.
   If asked about it, he never says “yes”.

9. Although she came late, she entered the class room.
   Although coming late, she entered the class room.
Adverbial clauses (6)

- Problem:
  - **Dangling modifier:** in a sentence with a modifier, the modifier must refer to the correct subject, otherwise it is "dangling" (illogical)

Examples:
- While cooking dinner, her finger was burnt. (dangling)
- Blown by the wind, I chase the hat. (dangling)
- After reading a newspaper, breakfast is eaten. (dangling)
Error-analysis on Adverbial clauses

1. Even though I was sick, but I went to work.
2. I like coffee, but my friend does.
3. Although I like chocolate, but I can’t eat it because I’m allergic to it.
4. The teacher went to the meeting and too of the students did two.
5. The students crowded around the bulletin board. Because their graded were posted there.
Noun clauses (1)

- Noun clauses can function in two ways, as a subject and as an object.

  **Something** is not important.
  
  Subject \( \rightarrow \) V

  **What he says** is not important.
  
  Subject \( \rightarrow \) V

  I do not know **something**.
  
  S V \( \rightarrow \) Object

  I do not know **what he is talking about**.
  
  S V \( \rightarrow \) Object
Problems

Noun clauses as Subjects

> The earth is round is a fact. (wrong)
  Subject V V

> That the earth is round is a fact. (true)
  Subject V V

> That the books are on sale is true.
  Subject V
Noun clauses (3)

Problems

Noun clause as Objects.

He asked me something.

He asked me how much did I buy it.

He asked me how much I bought it.
Noun clauses (4)

- **Yes/no question** → use if/whether
  Is he a student?
  I want to know whether he is a student?

- **Wh- question** → use without do/did
  Where does he live?
  I want to know where does he lives.

  **Wh- question use with inversion.**
  What time is it?
  Do you know what time it is.

  **EXCEPT** if question word used as a subject of the question, then NO CHANGE.

  What is in your pocket?
  Can you tell me what is in your pocket?
  How many students are absent?
  Do you know how many students are absent?
Exercise on clauses

- Since they **moving** to East Coast, the Petersons **have not been able** to find home **large enough** for their family.
- **Loving** throughout the Western world, Ballet is a **theatrical art that tells** story through dance **accompanied by** music.
- ........for the team, he attends all the games as a fan.
  a. He is not selected.
  b. Not selecting
  c. Although is not selected
  d. Although not selecting
  e. Although not selected
  f. Despite not selected
  g. Even though he is not selected.
Exercises on clauses (2)

4. squeezed, the orange in one cup serving provides twice the minimum daily requirement for vitamin C.

a. It is freshly
b. If freshly
c. You freshly
d. If it freshly