

Feb 18, 2021

WEEK 9

Complex Sentences - 3

ADJECTIVAL CLAUSE

- # Some clauses work like nouns, and can be subject, or object of verbs in another clause.
- # Some subordinate clauses, in a similar manner, can also function like adjectives. These are called **adjectival clauses**. For example,

'He that is down needs fear no fall.'

- # There are two clauses in this sentence, as shown through brackets below.

[He [that is down]^{adj c} needs fear no fall^{main c}.]

- # In the sentence above, we have two clauses, as follows.

MAIN CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
He needs fear no fall	that is down

- # This subordinate clause is an **adjectival clause** as it qualifies the subject of main clause "He". What is the test? If you ask who needs fear no fall, the answer is "He that is down..."

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- # Let us look at another sentence.

'All that glitters is not gold'

Main Clause : All is not gold

Sub Adj. Clause : that glitters

→ it qualifies "All", the subject of main clause.

- # So, any clause that qualifies a noun in another clause is an **adjectival clause**.

- # You should do some exercise

Complex Sentence - 4

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

- # A subordinate clause can function like a noun clause and an adjectival clause.

- # A subordinate clause can also function like an adverbial clause.

- # For Example :

"The fairy was so charming that all the noisy children became silent as she began singing."

- Main Clause : The fairy was so charming.

Sub. Cl. 1 : that all the noisy children became silent

Sub. Cl. 2 : as she began singing.

- # Subordinate clause 1 is actually an adjectival clause modifying the adjective "charming" in the main clause
- # Subordinate clause 2 is also an adverbial clause modifying the verb "became" in the subordinate clause 1.
- # So just as adverbs do, adverbial clause also modifies, gives additional information about, adjectives & verbs.
That is why it is called adverb. Adverbs can be one word, like "very" in an adjectival phrase like "very good", can be "so" as in "so charming", etc.
They intensify adjective.
- # Adverbs can also be a phrase, as in:
"The Rajdhani Express is always on time".
- # In this sentence, "always on time" is a phrase, where "always" indicates frequency of time, and "on time" indicates manner. Incidentally, "on time" itself is a phrase within a phrase.
- # So we know that besides intensifying the adjectives, adverbs also indicate the following about verbs.
See the foll. table:

Some Functions of Adverb

	Answers	Example
Manner of Verb	How	Policemen arrived <u>very</u> late.
Reason	Why	They wanted to arrest (the thief)
Purpose	What for	They wanted to stop (time).
Place	Where	They came to the right place.
Time	Duration: How long	They took much time.
Time	Frequency	They are always late.
Condition	If... Then...	If it rains, cricket match will be cancelled.

- # All of these functions of adverbs are also usually done by adverbial phrase and by adverbial clause.
Eg : 'Strike the iron while it's hot.'

- # 'Strike the iron' is the main clause, but 'while it is hot' is the sub-adverbial clause indicating time of the verb "strike" in the main clause.

"As you sow, so you reap."

- # 'So you reap' is the main clause, but "As you sow" is the adverbial clause of manner qualifying the verb 'sow'.

"This is the night mail crossing the border."

- # 'crossing the border' is the adverbial phrase indicating the place of verb "is".

"The mail is bringing the cheques and the postal order."

- # The adverbial phrase indicates the purpose of the verb 'is'.

"Kate you are always late."

- # The adverbial phrase, "always late", indicates frequency and manner of verb "are" within the same clause.

"If you are not on time, you will miss the bus."

- # A result is indicated for a certain condition

"I removed the pendant when your father was born".

- # Here "when your father was born" is the subordinate adverbial clause indicating time of the verb "removed" in the main clause. "I removed the pendant"

Structure of Question Sentences

In many languages that we know of, there are no special rules for forming questions! In English, however, question sentences are formed in only one of the two ways.

Either, they start with "Is / Was / Am / Are / Were" or some other auxiliary verb, such as :

- Is he joining the university this year?
- Are they going on a holiday together?
- Was the shop here last year?
- Have you paid the last instalment for this house?
- Did they not know the rules?

Or, they start with some "wh -" word, for like "how, what, when, where, which, whose, whom, why" and a few other "wh -" words such as :

- How are you going to pay for this car?
- What is your name?
- When is the cargo likely to be delivered?
- Where do you live?

Notice that "How" does not begin with "wh -", yet it is grouped with question words of this class. That is only for the sake of convenience. since, all

other words here begin with "Wh-", this word is also clubbed with them.

- # What is the difference between questions beginning with "Is/are" and the question beginning with "Wh-".
- # Depending upon what they begin with, they are either called "Wh-" questions, or 'yes/no' questions. This seems arbitrary.
- # Questions beginning with "Is/Are/..." are almost always answered with either 'yes' or 'no'. Actually, they should rather be called 'yes/no' answers than 'yes/no' questions. But popular psychology and rule of convenience put them that way.
- # "Wh-" questions, on the other hand, expect specific answers. You can not say 'yes' when you are asked "What is the time, please?" or "What is your name, please?". You will have to answer these questions with specific words like "It is 10:10 now" or 'I am weak', etc.

'Yes/No' Questions

- All questions of this kind begin with the first auxiliary verb in that sentence. See the following, for instance.
- Are you coming to the class tomorrow?
- Have you been coming to the class these days?

• Can the classes be conducted online for primary students?
• Could people have been told about the pandemic last year?

- In all of these sentences there are many auxiliary verbs (helping verbs)
- If sentences mentioned above were to be written as assertive sentences, or as sentences making statements, they would be rewritten as follows:

"You are coming to the class tomorrow."

The verbal group has two full words, and "+ing", but because the order is fixed, the question sentence here begins with the first of them, that is "Are".

"You have been coming to the class these days."

The verbal group has three words, "have been coming", but the question sentence begins with "Have", which comes first.

- There are some "yes/no" questions which begin with "Do/does/did" even when they are not obviously there in the declarative sentence.
For instance:
 - a) + Devdutt rises with the sun every morning.
 - b) + Devdutt does not go to bed with the sun every evening.
- Questions for the sentences given above can be of the following kind:

- a) Does Devdutt rise with the sun every morning?
 b) Does Devdutt not go to bed with the sun every evening?

→ In (b), the first word of the verbal group is 'does', so it is all right if the question for this sentence begins with "Does". But questions sentence for (a), will also begin with "Does".

→ So the second rule for the construction of question sentences is that a sentence that does not have a stand alone auxiliary verb can use "do / does / did" as appropriate to begin a "yes/no" question with.

For Example: (a) Pindaruch gets rains between June & October every year.

- (b) It rains in November & December in Chennai.
 (c) The Bagmati river is flooded every year in July.
 (d) But the Bay of Bengal can never be in flood.

→ Helping verbs, "is" and "can", are seen in (c) and (d). But in (a) & (b) no such verb is seen. To change them into question sentences, therefore, English uses "do / does / did", as appropriate.

- (a) Does Pindaruch get rains between June & Oct. every year?
 (b) Does it rain in November & December in Chennai?

(c) Is the Bagmati river flooded every year in July?

(d) But can the Bay of Bengal never be in flood?

→ So we see that sentences that do not have a helping verb can be taken the front of the sentence use "do / does / did", as appropriate for this purpose.

→ How does English make negative questions, such as:

- (a) Do Eskimos not live near the North Pole?
 (b) Does a man not go out for morning walks in cold countries?

→ Ordinarily, in their neutral, declarative form sentences as above, are like those given below:

- (a) Eskimos do not live near the North Pole.
 (b) A man does not go out for morning walks in cold countries.

So the Rule of Forming Question Sentences remains unchanged, namely,

(1) To form "yes/no" questions, the first helping verb is taken to the beginning of the sentence.

(2) Where there is no visible helping verb, an appropriate form of "Do / Does / Did" is used.

'Wh-' Questions

- (a) What is your name?
- (b) Where did Hanuman find Sita?
- (c) Which road leads to Mathura?

Each "Wh-" word does a specific function, as given in the table below:

Wh- Word	Function	Example
How	Manner	How do you go to college?
What	Question about Noun	What is your name?
When	Question about Time	When can you meet the students?
Where	Question about Place	Where does the sun go after ^{sun} set?
Which	Question about Noun	Which road do you take to town?
Why	Reason, purpose	Why do you want to buy another flat?

Structure Of Sentences in Passive Voice

In active voice, Agent or cause of action is at the beginning of the sentence. But passive voice is done the other way around. Here the agent comes last, victim, result, effect, etc. comes first as follows:

- 1) A.V : 1. Tour operators provide guides on the bus.
 P.V : Guides are provided on the bus by tour operators.
- 2) A.V : Fire is destroying vast tracts of forests in America.
 P.V : Vast tracts of forests are being destroyed by fire in America.

RULES for making passive voice sentences :

- (a) Subject & Object switch places.
- (b) Subject, or agent, or cause, is moved to the end of the verb phrase, or to the end of the sentence.
- (c) Object moves to the front of the sentence.
- (d) Object is followed by "am / are / is / were / was ..." some tense bearing helping verb.

(e) If a helping verb is not there, then "is/am/are..." is inserted.

(f) otherwise, 'be' is inserted in a suitable form.

(g) Main verb is used in the participial, the 3rd a form like "done" for 'do'.

(h) Then the rest of the sentence follows with a "by" before the subject.

The following examples show how these rules apply:

1. Fire destroys everything

Everything	fire.	changes to
Everything is	fire.	by a, b, c
Everything is destroyed	fire.	by e
Everything is destroyed by fire.	fire.	by g
	fire.	by h

2. Fire is destroying everything.

Everything	changes to
Everything	by a
Everything is	by b, c
Everything is being	by d
Everything is being destroyed	by e
Everything is being destroyed by	by f
	by g
	by h

Common Errors in Engl.

PART 1

Some nouns have no plural; you use them only in the singular number as given in the dictionary.

So, for instance, words like equipment, meat, oil, rice, wheat, milk, information, fish, furniture do not have a singular or plural form.

They are uncountable and are shown in the dictionary with a "u". So, for instance, for "milk", the dictionary cites milk as follows:

"Milk (Noun) U", meaning uncountable.

Uncountable nouns do not take a/an, neither do they have a plural form. When milk is used as a noun, you cannot say "milks".

For Eg: You cannot say, "I like cows and buffalo milk."

You can only say, "I like both cow milk and buffalo milk."

How do you then talk about small and large quantities of them?

So, for instance, you can say as follows:

- some information
- a little knowledge
- a news item / all the news
- a loaf / slice / morsel of bread
- a head of fish
- a portion of meat
- a gallon of petrol
- a grain of rice / wheat
- a litre of water

Some Verbs, such as following, are not used in progressive mode, with +ing.
appear, feel, have, look, seem, stand, etc.

You can use this verb in the simple present or past tense form, but not in the progressive present or past tense form, as indicated below:

Cannot say

- 1) You are appearing to be tired.
- 2) I'm feeling all right.
- 3) I'm having a meeting.
- 4) You are looking angry.
- 5) It is seeming correct.

Can say

- 1) You appear to be tired.
- 2) I feel all right.
- 3) I have a meeting.
- 4) You look angry.
- 5) It seems correct.

- # But "have" in the sense of "eat" can be used in the progressive mode. For eg, "I am having breakfast".
- # Similarly, in the sense of 'contest', 'stand' can be used in the progressive mode. you can say, 'Gopal is standing for election to the parliament'.
- # "Feel" can also be used in the progressive mode, when a doctor, eg., says, "I am feeling the patient's pulse".
- # Similarly, some verbs, such as following, for example, have the same form in all tenses.
cast, cost, cut, put
- # You can use these verbs only in the given form in all situations, because they have no other form, so, we can say:
'Votes have been cast, result is awaited.'

But you cannot say:

"Votes have been casted, result is awaited."

Common Errors in English - 2

Some sentences with a very common type of errors are given below:

- (1) a. Some boys of Rajendra Hostel is making all the noise.
- b. Only one of the six scheduled trains are running late this morning.
- c. Only one of the requested items were delivered late.
- d. The entire team with all its star players have been found guilty of doping.
- e. We ordered six copies of this book, but it is yet to be delivered.
- f. Puurna's collection of old folk songs are likely to be published soon.
- g. All excepting one sailor was stranded on the island.

All sentences above are ungrammatical because of non-agreement of the verbs in them with their subjects.

Correct statements :

- a. Some boys of Rajendra Hostel are making all the noise.
 - b. Only one of the six scheduled trains is running late this morning.
 - c. Only one of the requested items was delivered late.
 - d. The entire team with all its star players has been found guilty of doping.
 - e. We ordered six copies of this book, but they are yet to be delivered.
 - f. Puurna's collection of old folk songs is likely to be published soon.
- # In all the sentences in (1), verb does not agree with the no. of the subject. Here verb is influenced by the noun Nearby, and is wrongly assigned the same number as that of the noun Near it.
- # In 1.a, the subject is "boys", not the hostel. Since "boys" is a noun in plural number, the

verb here also must be so.

- # In 1.b., on the other hand, the subject of the sentence, "one of the trains", happens to be in the singular number. Therefore, the verb must also be in the singular number, saying "...is running".
- # The case in 1.c. and 1.d. is also the same. But in 1.e., the subject is in plural number, so the correct pronoun here is "they" and the correct verb here is "are", together making the clause "...they are ...".
- # In 1.f., the noun, "collection", is in the singular number, and therefore the appropriate verb is "is", rather "are".
- # Since we know about the phrase structure now, we should look at the head of the phrase. Regardless of how many modifiers there are, it is always the head to which the verb agrees in number. So find the head.

Look at the following sentences:

- (2) a. The Geography Master was absent.
- b. The boys of the First A had leisure between three and three - forty - five on Wednesday.
- c. The noise that they make, sitting on their benches

and swinging their legs, gets on his nerves.

- d. No one, except Rajan and Mani, was there.
- e. Trucks full of water are now brought to cities from ^{the} villages.

In a noun + noun combination, ordinarily the second noun is the head. See the following for example:

[History Teacher, State Department, Home Minister, Housewife, Cinema Hall, etc.]

But in a noun phrase created with a preposition, it is a noun before the preposition that is usually the head.

[Inspector of Police, Captain of Guards, House of Cards, Head of Department, Secretary to the Director, etc.]