

Thought Connectors / Joining



IIT(ISM)

According to meaning:

- 1 – assertive (statement)
- 2 – interrogative (?)
- 3 – imperative (order, advice, request)
- 4 – exclamatory(!)
- 5 – optative (may)

According to tone

- 1 – Positive (Yes)
- 2 – Negative (No)

According to Structure

- ◇ A simple sentence.
(1 subject + 1 finite verb)
- ◇ A compound sentence.
(2 and more independent Clauses)
- ◇ A complex sentence.
(1 main clause and subordinate clause)

Clause ?

- 1 – Part of a larger sentence
- 2 – must have a subject and atleast a finite verb
- 3 – meaning dependent on the other
- 4 – sense incomplete,
- 5 – complete only in togetherness

Example :

The boy who has brown hair, is my brother.

Phrase and Clause

Example: The boy with brown hair, is my brother (Phrase)

Example : The boy who has brown hair, is my brother (Clause)

Phrase v/s Clause

Phrase

- 1 – Part of expression
- 2 – a group of words
- 3 – no Finite verb
- 4 – independent sense
- 5 – not complete sense

Clause

- 1 – part of larger sentence
- 2 – X
- 3 – must Finite Verb
- 4 – Independent sense
- 5 – complete Sense

Simple Sentence –

1– one action.

2 – It contains a subject (the person or thing doing the action)

3 – a verb (1 finite + /1 infinite).

The cat pounced.

The mouse ran away.

Compound sentence –

- 1 – usually more than one action.
- 2 – Two or more simple sentences
- 3 – all independent
- 3 – each 1 subject + 1 finite

The cat pounced but
the mouse ran away.

Complex sentence –

- 1 – more than 1 sentences
- 2 – main clause (Principle) stands alone
- 3 – other –dependent or subordinate

While the cat pounced, the
mouse ran away.

Sentence

Clause

This is the house

that Jack built.

This is the malt

that lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the rat

that ate the malt that lay in the house
that Jack built.

This is the cat

that chased the rat that ate the malt
that lay in the house that Jack built.

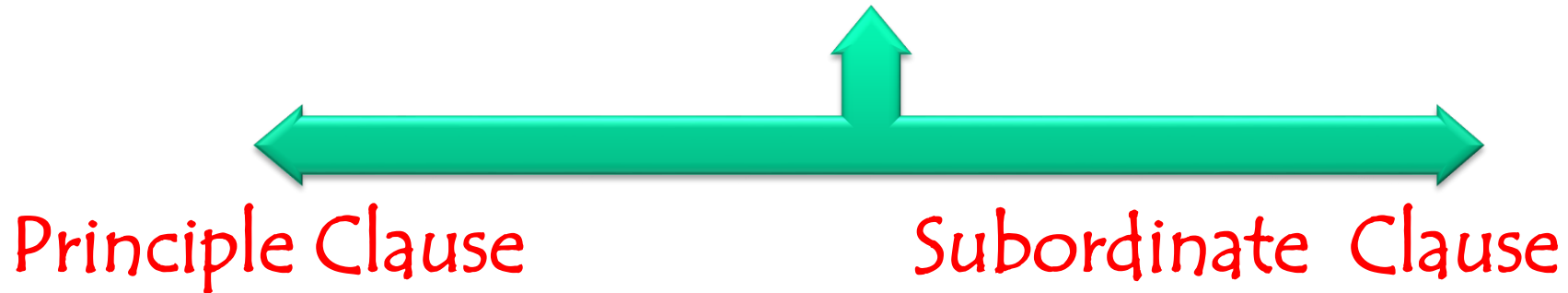
TYPES OF JOINING/ PARSING

- ❑ 2 simple > 1 complex (Clause – Adj/Adv/Noun)
- ❑ 2 simple > 1 compound (Coordinate Conjunction)
- ❑ 2 simple > 1 simple
- ❑ 1 simple > < 1 complex
- ❑ 1 simple > < 1 compound

Joining
2 simple sentences
into
1 complex sentence

Formation of complex sentence

Clause



1.

◇ Noun Clause

2.

◇ Adjective Clause

3.

◇ Adverb Clause

Formation of complex sentence

Adjective Clause

TYPE	SUB-TYPE	LINK	EXAMPLE
(Human)	subject	who	The man who was suffering has died
	Object	Whom	The boy whom you met died
	Possessive	whose	Ritesh whose performance was good has died
(Non Human)	Subject	That/which	The book which you gifted has lost
	Object	That/which	I have lost the pen which you gifted
	Possessive	Of which	The book of which two pages are torn is lost

1. Columbus discovered America
2. Columbus died in the year 1506

1. Have you seen the car ?
2. The car was following us

1. The player's kits have been stolen
2. I know the player

1. I met a gentlemen last week
2. He is the CEO of coca cola

1. Children starved in many villages
2. I know those children

1. The girl is my sister
2. You saw her yesterday

1. My father bought a house in 1980.
2. We are residing in the house now

1. He is my brother
2. You met him yesterday

Ex- 1: Join the following sentence by adjective clause:

- A. Children starved in many villages. I know those children. The villages are not far away from the town.
- B. The principle is known to the geologists. The principle is known as uniformitarianism. It simply means that the processes are operating to modify the earth's surface.
- C. The painting made by Leonardo da Vinci was given as a gift to Lodovico Sforza. The painting is known as Lady with an Ermine. Lodovico Sforza was the patron of Vinci and the Duke of Milan.
- D. The ship wrecked in the middle of the Pacific Ocean near the Island of Solomon. The ship's name was Black Pearl. The Island of Solomon was notorious for sea – dacoits.
- E. The man has given the telephone bill to my bother. The bill has no name scribbled on it. My father knows the man.

Formation of complex sentence

Adverb Clause

	INDICATING	LINK	EXAMPLE
1.	Time	When/While/before/after/since/till /until	He reached the station when it was raining
2.	Place	Where	He reached the place where the accident took place
3	Cause	As	He reached there by foot as there was no bus
4	Condition	If	He will reach if you go
5	Result	So - that	The fire was so great that everything was destroyed
6	Contrast	Even if /though	The fire was great even though everything is safe
7	Purpose	So that	Please reach there so that you can avoid rain

Join these two simple sentence into a complex sentence (adverbial clause only)

1. Night had fallen
2. then they came

1. In Europe many gods were worshiped
2. This was before the Christianity.

1. I returned from Delhi a week ago
2. I have not been well since then.

1. He has done his homework.
2. His fellow hostel mates sleep then.

1. He hides the money in some place
2. Nobody would find it there.

1. He betrayed his friend
2. He did this to satisfy his own interest.

1. You are very clever
2. You must answer this question.

1. You have always stood by me.
2. I will be grateful to you.

1. Be alert
2. Thief may steal your suitcase.

Formation of complex sentence

Noun Clause

Link word – what/that/how/whom/when/whose/where

sl	Function As	Example
1.	As Subject	He is a talented actor + this fact can't be denied -That he is a talented actor can't be denied. He will come.+ I know the time. -I know when he will come. He will come.+ I know the way. - I know how he will come
2.	As Object	He said all. + I believe all. - I believe what he said.
3.	As complement	He will not come.+ He said so. -He said that he will not come. Evil is within us.+ it is hell. - Hell is what evil is within us.
4.	Object to preposition	The leader will win the election.+ He is sure of it. - The leader is sure (of) that he will win the election.

Noun Clauses Beginning with Question Words

Wh- clauses begin with words like who, what, how, whenever, which, etc.

- I need to explain **what a noun clause is**.
- I don't know **where Mary lives**.
- Tell me **how old she is**.

First, you need to explain **what a noun clause is**.

- What is a noun clause?
- Where does Mary live?
- How old is she?

Questions

What **do** you do in class?

Where **does** he work?

What **should** I do?

Who are they?

What happened?

Noun Clauses

What we do in class is easy.

Where he works is a secret.

I don't know **what you should do**.

Mary knows **who they are**.

She knows **what happened**.

Noun Clauses Beginning with Whether or If

When a **Yes/No question** is changed to a noun clause, **whether** or **if** is used to introduce the noun clause.

- I don't know whether you have studied noun clauses before.
- I don't know if you have studied noun clauses before.
- I wonder **if it will rain tomorrow.**
- I wonder **if it will rain tomorrow or not.**
- I wonder **whether or not Mary went to work yesterday.**
- I wonder **whether Mary went to work yesterday or not.**
- **Whether he invites her or not** is important.

Question Words Followed by Infinitive

Question words (when, where, how, who, whom, whose, what, which) and whether may be followed by an infinitive.

- My mother told me **where to go**.
- My mother told me **where I should go**.
- He can't decide **whether to accept the offer or not**.
- He can't decide **whether he should accept the offer or not**.
- Please tell me **how to operate this machine**.
- Please tell me **how I could operate this machine**.

Noun Clauses Beginning with That

- I think **that the war will end soon.** object of the verb think
- I think **the war will end soon.**
- I know **(that) he will be successful.**
- Teachers claim **that grammar is fun.**

- **That Mary studied very hard** was obvious to John.
(That Mary studied very hard) is the subject of the sentence.
- **That pollution affects the quality of our lives** is obvious.
- It is obvious **that pollution affects the quality of our lives.**
- **That he is still alive** is a miracle.
- It is a miracle **that he is still alive.**

WORKSHEET ON NOUN CLAUSE

1. He will fight to the finish. He says this.
2. She will win the first prize. It is certain.
3. He was innocent. He could not prove that.
4. The manager committed the blunder. It is evident.
5. He will return the money in a couple of days. This is his promise.
6. The patient will recover. This is the doctor's assurance.
7. They saw the stranger. They say so.
8. Your claims for promotion will not be overlooked. Rest assured.
9. He has committed a mistake. It is obvious.
10. The exams may be postponed. The teacher says this.

Till now

2 simple sentences to 1 complex

Now

One 2 one

Complex > Simple

Simple > Complex

1. A man of industrious habits is sure to succeed.
2. He told us the time of his arrival.
3. The time for departing has now arrived.
4. Do you know the road leading to the temple?
5. I have a box, filled with almonds.
6. We all admire a man of courage.
7. A city on a hill cannot be hid.
8. The people in the gallery could not hear.
9. You can have anything of your liking.
10. The houses of the Burmans are generally built of bamboo.

Exercise 2

1. Do you know the woman who is wearing a blue sari?
2. The boy who sits near me is my cousin.
3. That was the reason why he came late.
4. The reason, why he failed, is obvious,
5. The workers, who were weary with their exertions, lay down to rest.
6. The sun, which at mid-day was hot, made the traveller thirsty,
7. Which is the road that leads most quickly to the station?
8. People who eat too much die early.
9. Many men who have not been trained to write become journalists.
10. This is the place where our forefathers landed.
11. The explanation he gave was not satisfactory.



Thank You