The Complex Sentence

Prepositions, Conjuncts and Subordinate Clauses
Prepositions, Conjunctions, etc.

- Close-system items
- Reciprocally exclusive
- Functional non-content words
- It’s difficult sometimes to distinguish a preposition from a conjunction and an adverb
  - I’ll go before you (prep.)
  - He arrived before (adv.)
  - Before he got up, she put everything away. (conj.)
- Particles
Prepositions

- Link between the **noun** and its **clause** with the rest of the sentence.

- Prepositional clauses:
  - **Prep. + Prepositional Complement**
    (nominal function, excep. that.-clauses)
    - He was surprised at his new watch
    - He was surprised at her saying that
    - He was surprised at what they watched
    - He was surprised **that she said so**.
  - **Postponed prepositions**
    - Who are you dancing with?
    - The house which I was waiting for it’s not ready yet.
    - What she is talking about has no sense
    - He was told off by his mother, etc.

**In formal English there is the alternative of initial position**
Types of Prepositions

- **Simple or Proper:**
  - One word
    - Time: at, in, on, before, after, by, for...
    - Place: about, across, after, against,...
    - Other: like, as, for, by...

- **Complex:**
  - Present Participles:
    - according to, regarding, concerning, belonging to...
  - Complex
    - Adverb or prep + prep: along with, as for, away from, ...
    - Verb/adj/conj../...+ prep: due to, because of, apart from...
    - Pep+noun+prep: by means of, in front of, for want of, ...
Prepositional verbs

- **Verb + preposition**
  - wait for, agree with, belong to...
  - The preposition *always* goes before the object:
    - I waited for him (not I waited him for)

- **One verb can go with several prepositions:**
  - look at, look for, look into...

- **Some typical prepositional verbs:**
  - apologize for, ask for, apply for, believe in, consist of, deal with, depend on, laugh at, listen to, rely on.
Phrasal verbs I

- Verb + adverb.
  - sit down

- If there is an object, the object can go before or after the adverb:
  - No object: The plane took off.
  - Object after: Mary took off her jacket.
  - Object before: Mary took her jacket off.

- If the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and the adverb:
  - Mary took it off. (NOT Mary took off it)

- If the object is long, it normally goes after the adverb:
  - Mary took off the brown leather jacket.
Phrasal verbs II
Some adverbs and meanings:

- **Down**:  
  - becoming less: to turn the music down.  
  - to the ground: to knock a castle down  
  - cease: The train broke down.

- **Off**:  
  - away, separated: The plane took off.  
  - disconnect: I switched off the computer.

- **On**:  
  - connect: I switched on the computer.  
  - wear: I put my jacket on.

- **Out**:  
  - distribute: To hand out the exams.

- **Over**:  
  - From the beginning to the end:  
  - read the text over.

- **Up**:  
  - increase: Life goes up.  
  - completely: count up the students.
Linkers: Conj. and adverbs

- **Connective function**: words, clauses, sentences
- **Conjuncts**: relation with adverbials
- **Particles**: adverb, prepositions or relatives
- **Linking words** or discursive nexuses
- **Types**:
  - Coordinates
  - Subordinates
The Complex Sentence

- 2 lexical verbs
- 2 simple sentences
- There should be a relation between them
- **LINK**: intonation, punctuation, logic or conjunct.

**Types:**
- **Juxtaposed:**
  - *Ann is arriving late. He’s going to be angry.*
  - *You can be satisfied: you’ve passed.*
- **Coordinates**: interdependent clauses
- **Subordinates**: main clause + dependent clause
The Complex Sentence

- Co-ordination
  - Elements in the same level
    
    \[ I \text{ am studying Tourism and Management} \]

- Subordination
  - One clause depends on another.
    
    \[ I \text{ am studying tourism because I like travelling} \]
Coordinates

- **Copulatives:**
  - **AND** (similar elements, you can omit the subject in the second clause; it can add a sense of final or conditional to the 2nd sentence)
    - Come in and ask
    - He’ll try and phone us afterwards (try to, go to)
  - **BOTH…AND** (before both everything that is going to be omitted)
    - Both he and his brothers are content
  - **Quasi-coordinators:** As well as, as much as, rather/more than

- **Disjunctives:**
  - **OR** (alternative content; omission of subject and auxiliary))
    - We can have lunch now, wait till 3:00 or ask John to bring us something.
  - **EITHER…OR** (with a negative verb has the same meaning as neither)
    - She will either phone there or send a fax.
  - **NEITHER…NOR**
    - There is almost anything to eat neither in the fridge nor in the cupboards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>THEORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♦ Both my father and my brother are teachers.</td>
<td>When two subjects are connected by both...and... the verb is plural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Not only my father but also my brother is a teacher. / Not only my</td>
<td>When two subjects are connected by either...or; neither...nor; or not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father but also my brothers are teachers. / Neither my brothers nor</td>
<td>only.. but also... the subject that is closer to the verb determines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my father is a teacher. / Neither my father nor my brothers are</td>
<td>whether the verb is singular or plural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teachers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday it <strong>not only rained but (also) hailed.</strong></td>
<td>Remember that as they are parallel structures the same grammatical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not only + <em>verb past simple</em>, but (also) + <em>verb past simple</em>.</td>
<td>form must be used after each word of the pair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both of them were good: All of them were good.</td>
<td>Remember that these forms link only TWO subjects. For more subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Either of the two is good: Any of them is good.</td>
<td>you must change the forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither of the two is good: None of them is good.</td>
<td>both &gt; all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>either &gt; any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neither &gt; none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coordinates II

■ Adversatives:
  – **BUT** *(contradictory statements)*
    • She tried to go, but she couldn’t arrive on time
    • I don’t feel like dancing but staying here
    • *(prep.)* Everybody but Tom is here.
    • *(adv.= only)* I have but 5 minutes.
    • *(can’t but)* I can’t (help) but cry in those films.
  – **NOT ONLY…BUT ALSO**
    • They not only invited us, but also bought the tickets.
    • Not only did she receive a letter, but also a postcard
  – **YET**
    • The weather is good, yet nobody wants to go to the beach.
  – **ALTHOUGH**
    • He hasn’t got a girlfriend, although he is very attractive
  – *(However)* Linking word:
    • Drugs are bad for your health. However, some can have pharmacological uses.
Bibliography: