

- Essay-10th Lecture
- Elements of the Class

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|-------------------------|----------------|
| • Complex Sentences | الجملة المعقدة |
| • With adverb clause | مع جملة الظرف |
| • With adjective clause | مع جملة الصفة |
| • With noun Clausus | مع جملة الأسم |

• Complex Sentences **الجملة المعقدة**

- A **complex sentence** contains at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.

• **الجملة المعقدة تحتوي على واحد على الأقل جملة مستقلة وجملة واحدة تابعة.**
John cannot set up his typewriter جون لا يمكن إعداد آلة كاتبة له

Independent Clause

Because the wall has no outlet. لأن الجدار ليس لديه منفذ

Subordinating
Conjunction

Dependent Clause

Example- Complex Sentence **مثال، الجملة المعقدة**

- A **complex sentence** contains at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.

• **الجملة المعقدة: تحتوي على واحد على الأقل جملة مستقلة- وجملة واحدة تابعة.**

She will go to school in the city سوف تذهب الى المدرسة في المدينة

Independent Clause

Until she finds a job. حتى وجدت وظيفة

Subordinating
Conjunction

Dependent Clause

Complex Sentences **الجمل المعقدة**

- Use a comma after a dependent clause if it begins the sentence.
- تستخدم الفاصلة بعد الجملة التابعة إذا كان بدأ بالجملة

When I first moved to the city, عندما انتقلت أولاً إلى مدينة

Subordinating Conjunction

Use a comma if the dependent clause is the first part of the sentence.

كنت أخشى أن أقود في الشوارع الضيقة وشديدة الانحدار

I was afraid to drive the steep and narrow streets.

Independent Clause

- Correct! **تصحيح!**
- Excellent! This sentence reads more smoothly
- ممتاز! هذه الجملة تقرأ بسلاسة أكبر
- Because it has more sentence structure variety.
- لأن لديها المزيد من التنوع وبناء الجملة

Complex Sentence

Simple Sentences

I love living in the city of San Francisco. I have a wonderful view of the entire city from my apartment window. In addition, I can see the Golden Gate Bridge under which many cargo ships pass each day. I also like San Francisco because I can find wonderful restaurants with food from just about every country; however, I don't like the traffic in the city

Compound/Complex Sentence

- I'm Sorry! أنا آسف

- These sentences do not read as smoothly.

• هذه الجمل لا تقرأ بسلاسة

- These sentences contain no sentence variety.

• هذه الجمل تحتوي جملة غير متنوعة

I love living in the city. I have a wonderful view of the entire city. I have an apartment. I can see the Golden Gate Bridge. I can see many cargo ships pass under the bridge each day. I like the restaurants in San Francisco. I can find wonderful food from just about every country. I don't like the traffic in the city.

Simple Sentences

A **complex sentence** contains one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s). In a complex sentence, one idea is generally more important than the other. We place the more important idea in the independent clause and the less important idea in the dependent clause.

There are three kinds of dependent clauses: adverb, adjective, and noun. You will study all of these kinds of clauses in greater detail in Chapters 12, 13, and 14.

Complex Sentences with Adverb Clauses

An adverb clause acts like an adverb; that is, it tells where, when, why, and how. An adverb clause begins with a subordinator, such as *when*, *while*, *because*, *although*, *if*, *so*, or *that*. It can come before or after an independent clause.

Although women in the United States could own property, they could not vote until 1920.

A citizen can vote in the United States when he or she is 18 years old.

Complex Sentences with Adjective Clauses

An adjective clause acts like an adjective; that is, it describes a noun or pronoun. An adjective clause begins with a relative pronoun, such as *who*, *whom*, *which*, *whose*, or *that*, or with a relative adverb, such as *where* or *when*. It follows the noun or pronoun it describes.

Men who are not married are called bachelors.

Last year we vacationed in Cozumel, which features excellent scuba diving.

Complex Sentences with Noun Clauses

A noun clause begins with a *wh*-question word, *that*, *whether*, and sometimes *if*. A noun clause acts like a noun; it can be either the subject or an object of the independent clause.

That there is a hole in the ozone layer of Earth's atmosphere is well known.

Scientists know what caused it.

In the first example, *That there is a hole in the ozone layer of Earth's atmosphere* is the subject of the verb *is*. In the second example, *what caused it* is the object of the verb *know*.

Conjunctive Adverbs

To add a similar, equal idea	
also besides furthermore in addition moreover	Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; also/besides/furthermore/in addition/moreover , they prepare students to transfer to a four-year college or university.
as well	Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; they prepare students to transfer to a four-year college or university as well .
too	Community colleges offer preparation for many occupations; they prepare students to transfer to a four-year college or university, too .
To add an unexpected or surprising continuation	
however nevertheless nonetheless still	The cost of attending a community college is low; however/nevertheless/nonetheless/still , many students need financial aid.
To add a complete contrast	
on the other hand in contrast	Tuition at a community college is low; on the other hand/in contrast , tuition at private schools is high.
To give an alternative possibility	
otherwise	Students must take final exams; otherwise , they will receive a grade of Incomplete.
To add an expected result	
accordingly as a result consequently hence therefore thus	Native and nonnative English speakers have different needs; accordingly/as a result/consequently/hence/therefore/thus , most schools provide separate English classes for each group.
To add an example	
for example for instance	Most colleges now have a writing requirement for graduation; for example/for instance , students at my college must pass a writing test before they register for their final semester.

Relationship	Transition	
Addition	Moreover Furthermore In addition besides	
Contrast	However In contrast	On the contrary On the other hand
Result or Effect	Consequently Thus Therefore	Accordingly Hence As a result
Reinforcement/Emphasis	Indeed In fact	

Relationship	Transition	
Exemplification	For example For instance In particular	
Time	Meanwhile (at the same time) Subsequently (after) Thereafter (after)	
Reinforcement/Emphasis	Indeed In fact	
Exemplification	For example For instance In particular	

PRACTICE 8**Complex Sentences**

- A. **Step 1** Underline the independent clause of each sentence with a solid line.
Step 2 Underline the dependent clause with a broken line. One sentence has two dependent clauses.
Step 3 Write *Sub.* above the subordinator. Refer to the list of subordinators on page 163.

The first one has been done for you as an example.

Sub.

1. Because the cost of education is rising, many students must work part-time.
2. When students from other countries come to the United States, they often suffer from culture shock.
3. Because financial aid is difficult to obtain, many students have to work part-time.
4. Please tell me where the student union is.
5. Engineers, who have an aptitude for drafting and mechanics, must also be artistic and imaginative.
6. While the contractor follows the blueprint, the engineer checks the construction in progress.
7. Since the blueprint presents the details of the engineer's plans, it must be interpreted accurately by the contractor.
8. Students should declare a major by their junior year unless they have not made up their minds.
9. Even though students declare a major now, they can change it later.
10. The government says that inflation is holding steady.
11. Economists are concerned that the rate of inflation will double if the government does not take immediate steps to control it.

- B. **Step 1** Add a logical independent clause to each of the dependent clauses.
Step 2 Punctuate each sentence correctly.

The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. I cannot register for classes _____ until I pay my tuition.
2. Unless I take 12 units each term _____.
3. _____ that computer engineering is a popular major.
4. _____ who taught this course last term?
5. Because I had to look for a part-time job _____.
6. _____ if I want to get to school on time.
7. _____ whether I should take advanced calculus.
8. _____ whom I met at the math club meeting last week.
9. When I left my country _____.
10. _____ that my college adviser recommends.

Step 1 Underline the independent clauses with a solid line and the dependent clauses with a broken line.

Step 2 Add commas and/or semicolons as necessary.

1. Information and communication technology is reaching out to help people in the poorest countries improve their lives for example fishermen on the Bay of Bengal can now receive online weather reports that tell them when it is safe to go out.
2. Furthermore, when the fishermen bring in a boatload of fish they can find out the current market prices for their fish, which will help them bargain with the middlemen to whom they sell their catch.
3. The cost of the cheapest computer is at least \$200 and since this is more than an individual fisherman can afford several fishing villages together can pool their money and buy one to share.
4. The worldwide reach of the Internet is also providing employment opportunities in developing countries and as greater numbers of people learn the technology these opportunities will expand.
5. When you call your U.S. bank you may find yourself speaking to a customer service representative who is sitting in the Philippines or Puerto Rico and when you need technical support for your home computer you will probably get help from a programmer in New Delhi.