

# FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR– chapter SEVEN

COMBINING CLAUSES INTO SENTENCES

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# CHAPTER SEVEN OUTLINE

- Clause combining: the complex sentence
- Relationships of equivalence between clauses
- Relationships of non-equivalence between clauses
- Subordination and subordinators



# CLAUSE COMBINING



- Independent and dependent clauses
- The complex sentence

Examples:

*Sam bought the tickets.*

*Sam bought the tickets while Sue parked the car.*

*A boy of six saved the lives of his brother and two sisters yesterday (1) when fire broke out (2) while they were at home alone (3).*

# RELATIONSHIPS OF EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN CLAUSES



- Coordination and coordinators *and, or, but*

Examples:

*I don't like it **and** I don't want it.*

*You can keep it **or** you can give it away.*

*It's a fine piece of furniture, **but** (it is) too large for this room.*

- Correlative coordination

Examples:

*You should **either** accept his offer **or (else)** never see him again.*

***Either** we give the tickets back **or (else)** you drop everything and go.*

*You should **neither** ask him for money **nor** accept it if he offers.*

- Unlinked coordination

Examples:

*It must be genuine; it has the hallmark.*

*He had been drinking very hard – only I knew how hard.*

# RELATIONSHIPS OF NON-EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN CLAUSES



- Sentence relative clauses

Examples:

They decided not to go, *which turned out to be a mistake*.

He'll probably forget I ever mentioned it. *Which suits me fine*.

- Non-finite supplementive clauses

Examples:

The mountains were invisible, *enveloped in a thick mist*.

The soldiers filled the couches, *the younger ones eating sandwiches and chocolate*.

- Contrastive dependency: *while, whereas, but for the fact that*

Examples:

Jamie already speaks two foreign languages, *whereas* her brother hasn't yet learned any.

It would have been a disaster, *but for the fact that* everyone helped to save the situation.

# SUBORDINATION AND SUBORDINATORS



- Subordinators are of three types: simple (consisting of one word, e.g. *when, if, until*, conjunctive groups (two words, e.g. *as if, even though*, etc.), and complex (derived from e.g. *provided that, supposing that*, etc.)
- Adverbial clauses of time, concession, reason, purpose, result, and manner
- Conditional clauses