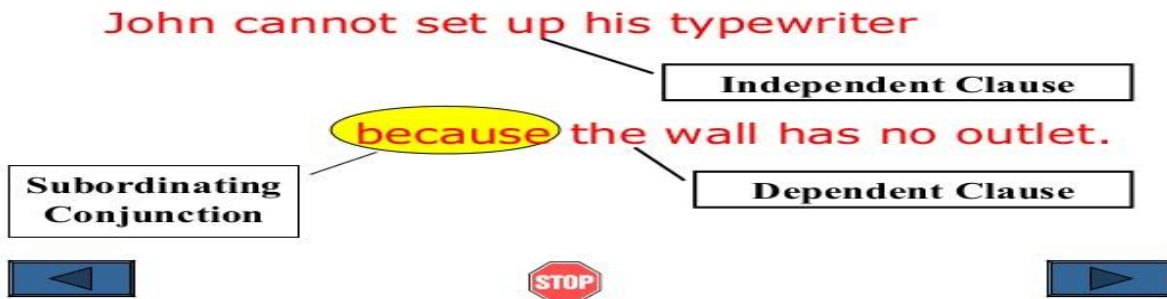


Chapter 9
3. The complex sentence

.....
Complex Sentences

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



Example- Complex Sentence

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



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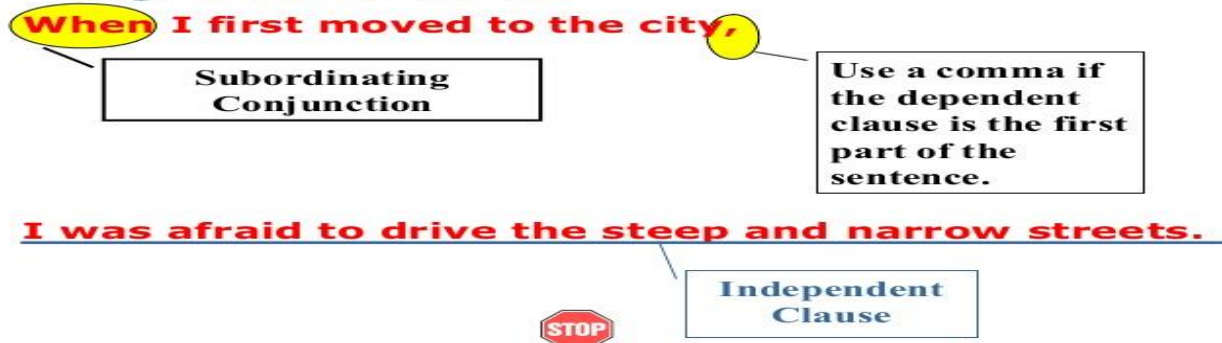
The dependent clauses are of three types:

1. Adverbial clause (adjuncts)
2. Adjectival clauses (post-modifiers)
3. Interrogative clauses (Nominal)

1. Adverbial Clauses

Complex Sentences

Use a comma after a dependent clause if it begins the sentence.



Overview of clauses...

- **Adverb** clauses (tells where, when, in what way, to what extent under what condition or why)
- List of subordinating conjunctions
 - After, since, when, although, so, that, whenever, as, supposing, where, because, than, whereas, before, that, wherever, but, that, though, whether, if, though, which, in order, that, till, while, lest, unless, who, no matter, until, why, how, what, even though
- Example: I will help you with your history whenever you ask. He ran as if he had a twisted ankle. Jean wanted to stay longer because the band was good.

*If clause is at the beginning or in the middle of sentence it needs to be set off by commas

2. Adjectival Clauses

- Tells what kind or which one. It modifies nouns. The description of nouns will be complex i.e. consists of whole clause (sub. + subject + predicate)
- Start with (when, which, who, whom, whose, that, where, etc.)

ex. The sun shines on **days when** I can enjoy it.

The police questioned the man **whose** son was the criminal.

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We ate **cookies** **that** are made of rice.

The girl **who/whom/that** I saw in the park was Alicia.

The movie **which/that** we saw last night was very boring.

Q. Join the following sentence using the second part as an adjectival clause.

They helped the woman. She got hurt.

They helped the woman **who** got hurt.

Notice: Students should notice the concord between the nouns modified and the verb of the dependent clause. In the above example, the nouns (cookies) is plural, so we use (are) in the adjectival clause.

Notice: The noun which is modified by the adverbial clauses can be any part in the sentence. It can function as a subject, object, subject complement, object complement, prepositional complement...etc.

Notice: Some subordinator (especially wh- words) are used in different complex sentence types, (Adjectival/ Adverbial and Nominal clauses). Students then might find some hints to avoid confusing and knowing what the exact type is:

... Noun + Sub. (Adjectival clause).

The book, when it was finally returned, was torn and stained.

The building where he lives is very old.

... Verb + sub... (Nominal or Adverbial).

Sub...,+... (Adverbial Clause).

When the sun rose, I was sleeping.

Sub...+ Verb... (Nominal Clause).

Where the plane is crashed was still unknown.

See your book examples, and try to find more examples.

3. Nominal Clauses

It includes interrogative clauses which start with wh-question word.
In addition, it includes whoever, whatever, whomever, whether, that clause:

Overview of clauses...

- **Noun** clauses (functions as the noun)
 - Subject:
 - *Whomever you bring* will be welcome
 - Direct Object:
 - The nomads can find *whatever water is in the desert*.
 - Indirect Object:
 - The teacher gave *whoever presented an oral report* extra credit.
 - Predicate Nominative:
 - The big question is *whether he will be allowed to play on the team*.
 - Object of a Preposition:
 - They store their food in *plastic* or *whatever containers they have*.



4. The Compound-Complex Sentence

Compound-Complex Sentence

- Consists of two or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

IND. CLAUSE

After a year, the first child is born, and the

IND. CLAUSE

baby receives the name

DEP. CLAUSE

that the doll was given

DEP. CLAUSE

when the bride was married



How to punctuate a compound –complex sentence?

1. When you start it with a complex sentence placing the main part at the beginning of a complex sentence, you need only to follow the rules of adding comma and a semicolon with a compound sentence.

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- I wanted to travel after I graduated from college; however, I had to go to work immediately.
- I wanted to travel after I graduated from college, but I had to go to work immediately.

2. When you start it with a complex sentence placing the main part at the beginning of a complex sentence, you need to follow the rules of adding comma with a complex sentence and a comma and semicolon with a compound sentence.

- I wanted to travel after I graduated from college; however, I had to go to work immediately.
- After I graduated from college, I wanted to travel; however, I had to go to work immediately.
- After I graduated from college, I wanted to travel, but I had to go to work immediately.