

ANALYSIS

Analysis is different from Synthesis. Analysis means breaking up of sentences into their simplest forms, i.e. clauses. It also means specifying clauses and types (or kinds) of sentences.

Read the following sentences:

1. *Ram went to the forest.*
2. *My God!*
3. *I stayed there but my brother came back.*
4. *He exclaimed that it was a dreadful idea.*
5. *Mohan was singing and Sita was dancing when I reached home.*
6. *Run!*
7. *On Tuesday?*
8. *My goodness!*
9. *Next Month.*

You see that sentence 1 contains a 'subject' ('Ram') and only one **Finite Verb** ('went'). Hence, it consists of only one clause which can further be (divided into a **Subject** ('Ram') and a **'predicate'** ('went to the forest'). Such a sentence is called a **Simple Sentence.**)

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate.

Sentence 2 cannot be divided into subject and predicate as it has no verb at all. Such a sentence is called a '**minor sentence**'. Sentences 6, 7, 8 and 9 are also minor sentences. These minor sentences have importance of their own. However, our immediate concern in this section is with '**well-formed**' sentences which consist of one clause or more than one clause depending on the number of finite verbs.

Sentence 3 has two subjects ('I' and 'my brother') and two finite verbs ('stayed' and 'came back'). Sentence 4 also has two finite verbs ('stayed' and

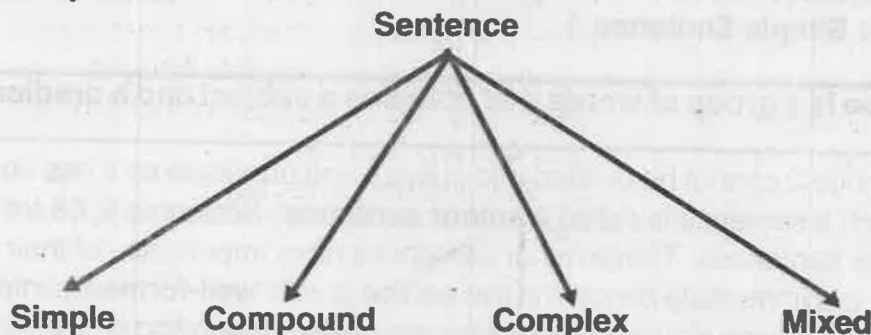
'came'); hence, it has two clauses and both of these clauses are independent. Such a sentence is called a **Compound Sentence**.

Sentence 4 has two subjects ('He' and 'it') and two finite verbs ('exclaimed' and 'was'). Hence, it has two clauses. The second clause 'it was a dreadful idea' depends on the first clause 'He exclaimed'. Such a sentence is called a **Complex Sentence**.

Sentence 5 has three subjects ('Mohan', 'Sita' and 'I') and three finite verbs ('was singing', 'was dancing' and 'reached'). It, therefore, has three clauses – two of these clauses ('Mohan was singing' and 'Sita was dancing') are independent clauses whereas the third ('when I reached home') is a dependent clause. Such a sentence is called a **Mixed or Compound-Complex Sentence**.

Thus, we can say that a sentence which has only one **Subject** and one **Predicate** is called a **Simple Sentence** or a Simple Sentence has a single main or **Independent Clause**. Similarly, a sentence having one **Independent Clause** and one or more **Dependent Clauses** is called a **Complex Sentence**. Again, a sentence consisting of two or more **Independent Clauses** joined by a **co-ordinating conjunction** is called a **Compound Sentence**. A **Mixed Sentence** is a sentence that contains two or more Independent Clauses (Principal and Coordinate clauses) and at least one Dependent (Subordinate) Clause.

Sentences, thus, can be divided into four categories on the basis of the clauses they have:



Simple: Consists of one Independent Clause known as Principal Clause. (See sentence 1) e.g., Ram helped me.

Compound: Independent Clause (Principal Clause) + one or more than one Independent Clauses (Co-ordinate Clause (s)) (See sentence 4)

Complex: One Independent Clause (Principal Clause) + one or more than one Dependent Clause (Subordinate Clause) (see sentence 3)

Mixed: Two or more Independent Clauses (Principal Clause + Coordinate Clause) + one or more than one Dependent Clauses (Subordinate Clause) (See sentence 5)

You have already seen that a sentence, of whatever type it is, consists of clauses. You have also observed that a clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate. Clauses are chiefly of two types: Independent Clause and Subordinate Clause.

1. Independent Clause: This type of clause can stand by itself as a sentence. It is also known as 'main clause'.

Look at this sentence:

The printed word is really a soul-stirring instrument.

Subject

Predicate

This sentence is made of only one main clause and thus can be termed as a simple sentence.

2. Subordinate Clause: This type of clause cannot stand by itself as a complete or 'well-formed' sentence.

Look at this sentence:

His helplessness is a measure of the freedom which the press enjoys.

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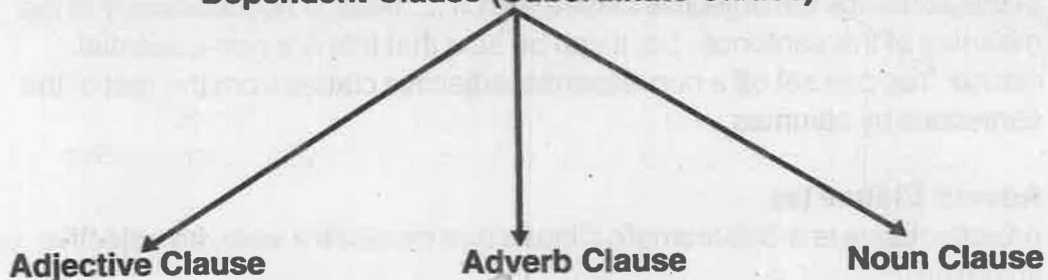
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In this sentence there are two clauses (i.e. there are two subjects and two predicates) but one of them can't stand alone as a complete sentence, so it is also known as a Dependent Clause. For example, 'which the press enjoys' has a subject and a predicate but it does not express complete thought.

Subordinate Clauses can be put in three categories on the basis of their function:

Adjective Clause, Noun Clause and Adverb Clause

Dependent Clause (Subordinate Clause)



Adjective clauses:

An Adjective Clause modifies a noun or a pronoun.

*Recently, I asked a friend **who had just returned from a long walk in the woods** what she had observed.*

Note that the clause that starts with 'who' and ends in 'woods' is modifying 'friend' of the main clause of the given sentence. So it can be said that it is an adjective clause.

Most Adjective Clauses begin with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, that etc). The relative pronoun relates the adjective clause to the noun or pronoun it modifies. However, adverbs **where** and **when** may head an adjective clause; e.g.

Library is a place **where you can find the book of your interest.**

Essential (Adjective) Clause :

Look at this sentence:

*The Hindu is the newspaper **that I like most.***

In this sentence '**that I like most**' is an essential adjective clause because without it the sentence would seem incomplete. This type of adjective clause is needed to make the meaning of the sentence clear. Without it, the sentence would become meaningless. You do not separate essential clause from the rest of the sentence by commas.

Non-Essential (Adjective) clause:

Look at this sentence:

*Some magazines, **which I often read,** are interesting.*

In this sentence the adjective clause 'whichread' is not necessary to the meaning of the sentence. So, it can be said that this is a non-essential clause. You can set off a non-essential adjective clause from the rest of the sentences by commas.

Adverb Clause (s)

Adverb clause is a Subordinate Clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

*You can visit my place **whenever you have the leisure time.***

An Adverb Clause always begins with a Subordinating Conjunction that shows the relationship between a Subordinate Clause and Independent or Main Clause.

Frequently used Subordinating Conjunctions

after	although	as	as soon as
as though	because	before	even if
even though	if	in order that	provided that
Since	so that	than	that
though	unless	until	when
whenever	where	wherever	while

Words that introduce Adverb Clauses:

A subordinate conjunction relates an adverb clause to the word it modifies. It establishes a specific relationship between the clauses in the sentences.

Time: as, as soon as, after, before, since, until, when, whenever, while

Cause: because, since

Comparison: as, as much as, than

Condition: if, although, as long as, though, unless, provided that

Purpose: so that, in order that, that

Manner: as, as if, as though

Place: where, wherever

Adverb Clauses answer the question: Where? When? How? Why? To what extent? And what circumstances?

Ex:

1. *I want to follow my dreams **wherever they take me**.* (follow where?)
2. *When you visit Bihar, **stop in Gaya**, the town is famous for Bodh Gaya.* (stop where?)
3. ***Since I have a bad case of hay fever**, my boss has postponed an important meeting.* (postponed why?)
4. *The lethargic snake did not look **as if it were very dangerous**.* (did not look how?)
5. *R.D. Burman played music **much better than most professionals did during his time**.* (better to what extent?)
6. ***If the rain continues**, all trains will be cancelled.* (will be cancelled under what circumstances?)

Exercise - 1

Look at the sentences and find out subordinate clause(s) and write its/their name (s):

1. They were loudly discussing the various measures they would take to protect themselves against reptiles in the future, when Dasa appeared before them carrying a water pot whose mouth was sealed with a slab of stone.
2. Jesse Owens, who won four gold medals in the 1936 Olympics, was scorned by Adolph Hitler because of his black skin.
3. The devotion given nationally to Gandhi and finally even internationally is well known, but I found the same homage paid to local persons who in their measure were also leaders because of their selflessness.
4. I had had better cells in other prisons, but in Dehra Dun I had one privilege which was very precious to me.
5. That night I dreamt that there is a school in Lankapuri where only Manno and I got to study.
6. Cairo, which is located in Egypt on the Nile Delta, is an old and intriguing city.
7. When the Pearl Buck's novel **The Good Earth** was published in 1932, no one suspected that it would gain worldwide popularity.
8. It was certainly not helped by the derisive comments passed earlier in the day by part of the crowd which had come to watch us practice.
9. Before she died, Pearl Buck had published over sixty books and had become the first woman to win the Nobel Prize for literature.
10. Stencils, which are used in many cultures, are an old craft.
11. Carpenters can tackle more difficult projects when they become more skilled with their tools.
12. He was one of the replacement guards that came to work in our apartment building at the end of November.
13. In afternoon I should take a long walk in the woods and intoxicate my eyes on the beauties of the world of nature.
14. I want to go to this museum so that I can see the works of colonial silversmiths.
15. On a sunny afternoon, when the inmates of the bungalow were at their siesta a cyclist rang his bell at the gate frantically and announced: 'A big cobra has got into your compound.'
16. I have full faith in my people that they will bring forth the energy requisite for the satisfactory performance of his dual task.
17. For once the Indians thanked their red-taped bureaucracy which was still working on the modalities of shifting the capital from Delhi to Bombay.
18. In Dehra Dun I saw a new animal, or rather an animal which was new to me.

19. My daughter carries her camera wherever she goes.
20. If all future timepieces are digital, people may forget how to use traditional clocks, and grandfather clocks could become obsolete.

NOUN CLAUSES

Look at these sentences:

- i. **That painting is time-consuming** is obvious.
- ii. Scientist may have determined **where Noah's Ark landed**.
- iii. An unsolved mystery is **where Atlantis was located**.
- iv. The reporter offered scanty proof for **what he claimed in his article**.
- v. The belief **that unicorns exist** amuses us today, but it was popular in medieval times.

The parts in bold letters are Noun Clauses. A Noun Clause is a Subordinate Clause that is used as a noun clause.

This type of clause can perform all the functions of a noun: subject, direct or indirect object, predicate nominative, object of a preposition, or appositive. In sentence no (i), the noun clause is functioning as the subject of the sentences. In (ii) it is direct object; In (iii) it is predicate nominative; In (iv) it is object of a preposition; and in (v) it is appositive.

Exercise - 2

Identify the Noun Clauses

1. What the Romans called Caledonia is known today as Scotland.
2. The magazine 'Frontline' is what you should read as an example of Indian journalism.
3. One difference between the bighorn and the other sheep is that the bighorn has hair instead of wool.
4. We did not understand what the leather maker did next.
5. Whoever suggested the class work on leather making had a good idea.

Classifying Sentences by Structure

Simple Sentence

Look at the sentences:

1. An old beggar cried for alms at the gate.
2. Collectors like old things.
3. Collectors like old things but value quality.

4. Antique collectors may rehabilitate old items.
 Antique collectors may rehabilitate old items, such as dressers, pictures or jewellery.

Note that each sentence has only one clause. This only one clause, that is always an independent clause, establishes that the sentence is a simple sentence.

A simple sentence has one Independent Clause but no Subordinate Clauses. However, it may have any number of phrases. It may have a compound subject, a compound predicate, or both (as it is clear from the examples cited above).

Compound Sentence

Look at the sentence:

The books were antique but they looked brand new.

This sentence has two clauses and both clauses can stand as a single sentence independently.

A compound sentence consists of two or more Independent or Main Clauses that are joined the cordoning conjunctions: **and, but, nor, or, for, or yet.**

Note that independent clauses are

Analysis of sentences

Examples worked out

1. Everybody who knows her, accepts, when he studies her case, that she is innocent.
 - a) Everybody accepts. – Principal Clause
 - b) Who knows her. - Subordinate Adjective Clause, qualifying 'everybody' in (a)
 - c) When he studies your case. - Subordinate Adverb Clause of Time, modifying 'accepts' in (a)
 - d) That she is innocent. – Subordinate Noun Clause , Object of 'accepts' in (a)

This is a Complex Sentence.
2. She went there, talked to him and returned home.
 - a) She went there. – Principal Clause.
 - b) (She) talked to him. – Co-ordinate to P.C.
 - c) (She) returned home. - Co-ordinate to P.C.

Connective: And

This is a compound sentence.

3. This is what she wanted to tell you, but you refused to listen to her.
- This is. - Principal Clause.
 - What she wanted to tell you. - Subordinate Noun Clause ,
Complement of 'is' in (a)
 - But you refused to listen to her. – Coordinate with (a)

This is a Compound- Complex (or Mixed) Sentence.

Exercise -3

Analyse the following sentences:

- European civilization is, no doubt, suited for the Europeans but it will mean ruin for India if we endeavour to copy it.
- It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of colour are concerned.
- Nnaemeka read the letter again when he got home and couldn't help smiling to himself.
- A little learning is a dangerous thing.
- In the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the city it had always seemed to her something of a joke that a person's tribe could determine whom he married.
- Neither Karim nor Rahim will help you.
- Rajiv's thoughts went back to the bet that he had made five years ago.
- I believe in the principle that fortune favours the brave.
- They saw that kings and their sword were inferior to the sword of ethics, and they, therefore, held the sovereigns of the earth to be inferior to the Rishis and the Fakirs.
- He tried his level best but he failed when the director asked him a controversial question.
- Spare the rod, and spoil the child.
- Pramod and Kavita ran ahead while Rajiv found a thicker shawl for himself.
- A man must arrange his physical and cultural circumstances so that they do not hinder him in his service of humanity on which all his energies should be concentrated.
- This building is in a dilapidated condition.
- When the bell rang, the students came out of the class.
- If I were a bird, I would fly.
- He was asked to pay off the debts which his mother had taken.
- Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
- The Principal liked your idea; so did I.
- At mother's insistence, I had taken two days' leave from the office, and in the afternoon, I drove Nanukaka to the North Block.