



THE USAGE OF DIFFERENT CLAUSES IN COMPOSITE SENTENCES

D. Makhsetdinova

Master student of Karakalpak state university

DOI <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15079964>

Abstract. *The given article is about the usage of different clauses in composite sentence. In English grammar, a composite sentence (also known as a complex sentence) is a sentence that consists of one main (or independent) clause and one or more subordinate (or dependent) clauses. The use of different types of clauses in composite sentences allows for greater complexity and nuance in expression. Below, we will explore the various types of clauses that can be used in composite sentences, along with examples and explanations.*

Key words: *clause, composite sentence, independent, subordinate*

Composite sentences, also known as complex or compound-complex sentences, are an essential aspect of English grammar that allows speakers and writers to convey more nuanced and detailed thoughts. Understanding how to use different clauses effectively within composite sentences can significantly enhance communication skills, making writing and speech more sophisticated and engaging. This article aims to explore the various types of clauses used in composite sentences, their functions, and examples of their usage.

There are different approaches to composite sentences, for example, N. A. Kobrina, E. A. Korneyeva distinguish the following composite sentences types: The Compound Sentences. Linked Independent Sentences. The Complex Sentence. [2. 107]

Composite sentences, as we know divide into compound and complex sentences. The difference between them is not only in the relations of coordination or subordination, as usually stated. It is also important to know what is coordinated or subordinated. In compound sentences the whole clauses are coordinated, together with their predications. [1.298]

Before diving into composite sentences, it's crucial to understand what clauses are. A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate. There are two main types of clauses:

- Independent Clauses: These clauses can stand alone as complete sentences. For example, “I enjoy reading.”

- Dependent (or Subordinate) Clauses: These clauses cannot stand alone and depend on an independent clause to provide meaning. For example, “because I find it relaxing.”

Dependent clauses can be further categorized into several types:



- Adverbial Clauses: These clauses function as adverbs, modifying verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. For example, “I will call you when I arrive.”

- Adjective Clauses: Also known as relative clauses, these clauses modify nouns and usually begin with relative pronouns like who, whom, whose, which, or that. For example, “The book that I borrowed is fascinating.”

- Noun Clauses: These clauses can function as subjects, objects, or complements in a sentence. For example, “What you said was surprising.”

Composite sentences consist of at least one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. They can be classified into three main categories:

- Complex Sentences: These sentences contain one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. For example, “Although it was raining, we decided to go for a walk.”

- Compound Sentences: These sentences consist of two or more independent clauses, usually joined by coordinating conjunctions like and, but, or, nor, for, so, or yet. For example, “I wanted to go for a walk, but it started to rain.”

- Compound-Complex Sentences: These sentences contain at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. For example, “Although it was raining, we decided to go for a walk, and we enjoyed it.”

Independent clauses are the backbone of composite sentences. They provide the main ideas and can stand alone. The use of independent clauses allows for the expression of multiple thoughts within a single sentence. For example: “I enjoy hiking, and my brother prefers cycling.” In this sentence, both clauses are independent, and they are joined by the coordinating conjunction “and.” This structure allows the writer to present two related thoughts in a single sentence.

Dependent clauses add depth and detail to composite sentences. They provide context, specify conditions, or describe relationships between ideas. Here are examples of how different types of dependent clauses function within composite sentences:

Adverbial clauses can indicate time, cause, condition, or contrast. They often begin with subordinating conjunctions such as although, because, since, when, or if. For example: “I will go for a run if it stops raining.” In this sentence, the dependent clause “if it stops raining” specifies the condition under which the action of the independent clause (“I will go for a run”) will take place.

Adjective clauses provide additional information about a noun in the independent clause. They help clarify which person or thing is being referred to.



For example: “The teacher who helped me with my project is retiring.” Here, the adjective clause “who helped me with my project” describes “the teacher,” giving more information about which teacher is being discussed.

Noun clauses can act as subjects, objects, or complements within a sentence. They often begin with words like that, what, whether, or if. For example: “What you decide will affect your future.” In this example, the noun clause “What you decide” serves as the subject of the sentence, indicating what will affect the future.

One of the key skills in constructing composite sentences is the ability to combine different types of clauses effectively. Here are some strategies for doing so:

1. Using Coordinating Conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) can join independent clauses, allowing for the expression of related ideas. For example: “I wanted to go to the concert, but I had too much work.” In this sentence, the conjunction “but” connects two independent clauses, highlighting a contrast between the speaker's desire and their obligation.

2. Using Subordinating Conjunctions. Subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent clauses, adding complexity and context to the main idea. For example: “Although I was tired, I finished my homework.” The subordinating conjunction “although” introduces the dependent clause, providing a contrast to the independent clause.

3. Using Relative Pronouns. Relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, which, that) can introduce adjective clauses, offering additional information about a noun. For example: “The car that I bought last year is red.” In this case, the relative pronoun “that” introduces the adjective clause, giving more detail about “the car.”

4. Punctuation in Composite Sentences. Punctuation plays a crucial role in the clarity and readability of composite sentences. Here are some guidelines for punctuating different types of clauses: 1. Commas with Dependent Clauses. When a dependent clause precedes an independent clause, a comma is typically used to separate them. For example: “If it rains tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic.” However, when the independent clause comes first, no comma is needed. For example: “We will cancel the picnic if it rains tomorrow.”

2. Commas with Adjective Clauses. Adjective clauses are generally not set off by commas unless they are non-restrictive (providing additional, non-essential information). For example: “My sister, who lives in New York, is visiting us next week.” In this sentence, the adjective clause “who lives in New York” is non-restrictive and provides extra information about “my sister.”



5. Enhancing Writing with Composite Sentences. Using composite sentences effectively can enhance writing by adding variety and complexity. Here are some tips for incorporating different clauses into your writing: 1. Vary Sentence Structure

Using a mix of simple, compound, and complex sentences can make writing more engaging. For example:

- Simple: “I love to read.”
- Compound: “I love to read, and I enjoy writing.”
- Complex: “I love to read because it transports me to different worlds.”
- Compound-Complex: “I love to read because it transports me to different worlds, and I enjoy discussing books with my friends.”

2. Create Logical Connections. Composite sentences allow writers to express logical relationships between ideas. For instance, using adverbial clauses can clarify cause and effect: - “I studied hard so that I could pass the exam.”

3 Use Descriptive Adjective Clauses. Adjective clauses can enrich writing by providing additional details about nouns. For example: “The painting that hangs in the living room is a masterpiece.”

6. Common Errors in Using Clauses. While using composite sentences can enhance writing, there are common errors that writers should avoid: 1. Misplaced or Dangling Modifiers. Modifiers should be placed near the words they modify to avoid confusion. For example:

- Incorrect: “Running down the street, the dog barked at me.”
- Correct: “Running down the street, I was barked at by the dog.”

2. Comma Splices. A comma splice occurs when two independent clauses are joined with just a comma. This can be corrected by adding a coordinating conjunction or changing the punctuation.

- Incorrect: “I wanted to go for a walk, it was raining.”
- Correct: “I wanted to go for a walk, but it was raining.”

3. Overusing Dependent Clauses. While dependent clauses are useful, overusing them can lead to convoluted sentences. Strive for clarity by balancing dependent and independent clauses.

In conclusion, understanding the usage of different clauses in composite sentences is essential for effective communication in English. By mastering the various types of clauses—independent, dependent, adverbial, adjective, and noun—writers can create more nuanced and engaging sentences. The ability to combine clauses using coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, as well as relative pronouns, allows for greater flexibility in expression.



“ÚZLIKSIZ BILIMLENDIRIW SISTEMASÍNDÁ ARALÍQTAN OQÍTÍWDÍŇ INTEGRACIYASÍ” atamasındađı V Xalıqaralıq ilimiy-teoriyalıq konferenciya

Reference:

1. Blokh. M. “Theory of Grammar” Moscow “Higher School” 1983.
2. Kobrina N, Korneeva E, Osovskaya I, et al. “English Grammar: Morphology”. St. Petersburg, 1999.
3. Usenova, G. A. (2023). INTER-LANGUAGE CORRESPONDENCE AND SOURCES OF COMPARISON IN DIFFERENT-SYSTEM LANGUAGES. *QUALITY OF TEACHER EDUCATION UNDER MODERN CHALLENGES*, 1(1), 435-438.