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СЛОЖНОПОДЧИНЕННОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям по дисциплинам
«Практическая грамматика английского языка» и
«Грамматические проблемы перевода»
для студентов 3-х, 4-х курсов
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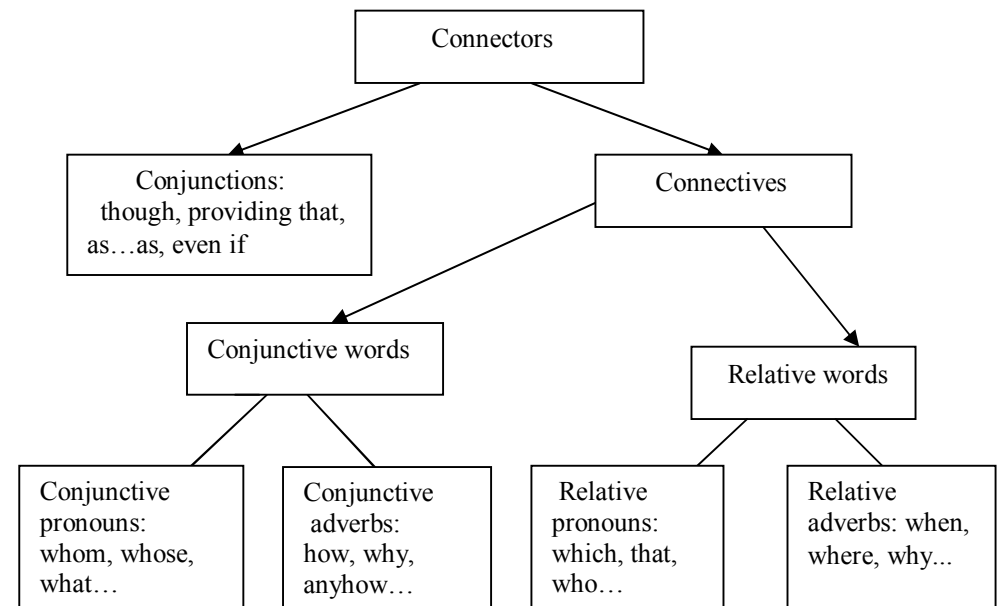
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1.THE COMPLEX SENTENCE AND TRANSFORMATIONS USED TO TRANSLATE COMPLEX SENTENCES FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN

1. The complex sentence is a sentence which consists of two or more clauses (one is the basic element – the main (or principal) clause, whereas the others are constituents of the main one – the subordinate clauses) joined by means of the principle of subordination.

The subordinate clause can be joined to the principle clause syndetically (with the help of connectors) or asyndetically (without any formal indicators of subordination). The connectors may be conjunctions and connectives.



Subordinate clauses function as different parts of the sentence: subject, predicative, object, apposition, attribute, adverbial modifier. Traditionally these types are arranged in three great groups: nominal clauses, attributive clauses, adverbial clauses.



2. Grammatical transformations

We should remind you that it is not always an English sentence completely corresponds to the Russian one. Very frequently the structure of a Russian sentence absolutely differs from the English one. It has different word order, parts of the sentences and pretty often even the order of sentences differs. In the course of translation, it is always necessary to perform various grammatical and lexical changes (**transformations**) to achieve translational equivalence. The grammatical transformations used to translate complex sentences from English into Russian are divided into the following types:

1. The replacement;
2. The transposition.

1. **The replacement** is the most common type of grammatical transformations and includes some subtypes:

a) the replacement of a complex sentence by a simple one;

This transformation is used when it is possible to replace clauses by parts of the sentence.

e.g. ...I figured I probably wouldn't see him again *till Christmas vacation started*.

...Я сообразил, что *до начала рождественских каникул* я его не увижу.

b) the replacement of a syndetic type by an asyndetic one;

Both English and Russian make use of syndetic and asyndetic coordinate structures, but their relative frequencies differ: Russian, especially spoken Russian, prefers asyndetic co-ordination where English often employs the syndetic type.

e.g. Sam caught his master in his arms, *as* he stumbled and almost fell, right on the threshold of the bridge.

Сэм подхватил хозяина: тот споткнулся и чуть не упал у самого входа на мост.

c) the replacement of subordination by coordination;

This type is used because coordination is more characteristic of Russian; hence it is often necessary or desirable to replace subordination of sentences by coordination while translating from English into Russian.

e.g. We had strolled to the front yard *where* Dill stood looking down the street at the dreary face of the Radley Place.

Мы поплелись в палисадник, а Дилл выглянул на улицу и уставился на мрачный дом Рэдли.

d) the unification;

This type is used when it is necessary to join two sentences which have logical relation but not structural.

e.g. The only thing that worried me was our front door. It creaks like a bastard.

Одно меня беспокоило – наша парадная дверь скрипит как оголтелая.

e) the division.

This transformation is used when an English sentence is very long and difficult for Russian-speaking people to understand its Russian variant.

e.g. Thousands of Algerians tonight fled from the dead city of Orleansville after a 12-second earthquake had ripped through central Algeria, killing an estimated 1.100 people.

Сегодня ночью в центральных районах Алжира произошло землетрясение, длившееся двенадцать секунд. Число жертв, по предварительным подсчетам, составляет 1100 человек. Тысячи жителей бежали из полностью разрушенного города Орлеанвилля.

2. The transposition.

Within a complex sentence, the following tendency is observed: in Russian, the first place is occupied by that part of the sentence (main or subordinate clause) which must logically precede the second, whereas in English the position of both clauses, though not quite fixed, is in most cases governed by purely syntactical rules; namely, the main clause precedes, in most cases, the subordinate one. This often calls for a change in the order of the clauses in translation.

e.g. If he ever gets married, his own wife'll probably call him "Ackly".

Наверное, и жена будет звать его «Экли» - если только он когда-нибудь женится.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Define the types of grammatical transformations.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) 1. Though he was hot from walking, he shivered. | 1. Он дрожал, хотя и разгорячился от ходьбы. |
| 2. She did not smile when she saw him. | 2. Увидев доктора, она не улыбнулась. |
| 3. You can send him some paints. There is nothing else he wants. | 3. Вы можете прислать ему красок, больше он ничего не хочет. |
| 4. When I was here last you had two. | 4. Прошлый раз я видел двоих. |
| 5. The Austrians will wake us if you sleep too long, Tenente. | 5. Если вы проспите, Тененте, нас австрийцы разбудят. |
| 6. I was one of the few guests who had actually been invited. | 6. Я был одним из немногих приглашённых гостей. |
| 7. Jordon invited me to join her | 7. Джордж пригласила меня |



own party, who were spread around a table on the other side of the garden.

b) 1. She was sitting on her haunches in the lean-to that served her as kitchen, watching some mess cooking in a port.

2. While this was happening we were peaceably setting about to make the tree-house cozy.

3. The truth was that Jay Gatsby of West Egg, Long Island, sprang from his platonic conception of himself.

4. They knew that presently dinner would be over and a little later the evening, too, would be over and casually put away.

5. I realized this was what baby-voiced Will Harris had been recounting to the Sheriff: no wonder Verena had sent a hurry call.

c) 1. Though neither Catherine nor I knew it, Dolly had left a note, which Verena found when she went for her morning coffee.

2. Ten minutes later Margaret was on her way out to phone Mrs. Welch with the news that she wouldn't, after all, be attending the luncheon party, which had turned out to be of much less importance than had at first appeared; Margaret would, instead, be lunching off beer and cheese rolls in a pub with Dixon.

3. I had thought, when Marion took me shopping in London and talked

присоединиться к её компании, облюбовавшей стол в другом конце сада.

1. Она сидела на корточках под навесом, служившим им кухней, и что-то варила в котелке.

2. А мы тем временем тихо и мирно наводили уют в своём доме на дереве.

3. В сущности, Джей из Уэст-Эгга Лонг-Айленд, вырос из его раннего идеального представления о себе.

4. Они знали: скоро обед кончится, а там кончится и вечер, и можно будет небрежно смахнуть его в прошлое.

5. И тут меня осенило – так вот про что говорил тогда шерифу пискля Уилл Харрис. Что ж удивительного, если Вирена спешно послала за шерифом.

1. Оказывается, Долли, ничего не сказав ни мне, ни Кэтрин, оставила Вирене записку, и та обнаружила её, выйдя к утреннему кофе.

2. Через десять минут Маргарет уже направлялась к дверям, чтобы сообщить по телефону миссис Уэлч, что её не нужно ждать к обеду, - в конце концов, этот обед, как оказалось, был не столь уж для неё важен. Вместо этого Маргарет отправится с Диксоном в бар – подкрепиться пивом и булочками с сыром.

3. Когда Мэрион водила меня с собой по лондонским магазинам,

of her complexion, of how the same words spoken by Sheila would have taken their special place, would have been touched by the enchantment of strangeness.

4. Though it would have been too bad if Riley had heard me betraying him, I went so far as to repeat what he'd said about a woman of sister Ida's sort not being fit company for Dolly.

5. An obstinate resolve had formed, when she bullied me as a child, that I would never pay those debts, however much money I made.

занимая разговором о цвете своего лица, я подумал о том, как совсем по-иному звучали бы эти слова в устах Шейлы, и я запоминал бы их, как запоминал всё, связанное с ней.

4. Конечно, скверно вышло бы, если б Райли услышал, как я его предаю, но всё-таки я повторил ей даже его слова, что такая особа, как сестра Айда, – неподходящее общество для Долли.

5. Ещё в детстве, когда она наседала на меня, я твёрдо решил никогда не расплачиваться с долгами отца, сколько бы я ни зарабатывал.

Ex. 2. Translate the sentences into Russian using grammatical transformations.

a) 1. As we went up the river, we examined it all with our glasses. 2. The hangers-on stared at us as though we were curious phenomena. 3. The odd thing about him is that he is so shy. 4. The teacher said they could all go home. 5. Lunch came just as they were off Sheerness. 6. As I turned to look at her she seemed transfigured. 7. While he was standing there, a telegram was brought him.

b) 1. Most of the third class passengers stood waiting their turn as quiet as mice, though some were as noisy as a flock of geese. 2. What surprised me was that Pat was so much at home here. 3. He grimaced at the thought of what the suitcase had cost him. 4. You start on Monday with the idea implanted in your bosom that you are going to enjoy yourself. 5. They went into the grill-room for dinner, since none of them were dressed. 6. He had a glass eye, which remained stationary while the other eye looked at Reinhardt.

c) 1. As we sailed up the River Hudson towards the cities of New York and Brooklyn, we experienced a sensation which is common to all travellers who come to the end of their voyage. 2. Many seemed to have completely lost their bearings in their new and strange surroundings and seemed as bewildered as sheep, while their wives and children stared around like



startled deer. 3. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing. 4. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. 5. I wondered if Palmer and Antonia were indeed here, since we were much earlier than the time I had predicted.

2. THE COMPLEX SENTENCE WITH A NOMINAL CLAUSE

All nominal clauses have a function approximating to that of a noun or a nominal phrase. They are divided into a subject clause, a predicative clause, an object clause and an appositive clause.

2.1. *The complex sentence with a subject clause*

A subject clause functions as subject of the main clause which has no subject of its own. This type of clause may be introduced by conjunctions (*that, if, whether, whether... or, because, the way*) or connectives: conjunctive pronouns (*who, whoever, what, whatever, which*) or conjunctive adverbs (*where, wherever, when, whenever, how, why*) or joined *asyndetically*.

Complex sentences with subject clauses may be of two patterns:

- a) when a subject clause precedes the predicate of the main clause;

e.g. *Because I ask too many questions* does not mean I am curious.

- b) when a subject clause is in final position and used with formal *it*.

e.g. *It* is understood *that modern science allows such experiments*.

2.2. *The complex sentence with a predicative clause*

A predicative clause functions as predicative to the link within the main clause and may be introduced by conjunctions (*that, whether, whether... or, as, as if, as though, because, lest, the way*), or connectives: conjunctive pronouns (*who, whoever, what, whatever, which*) or conjunctive adverbs (*where, wherever, when, whenever, how, why*) or joined *asyndetically*.

The choice of conjunctions depends upon the meaning of the word functioning as the subject of the main clause.

The conjunction:	The meaning of the subject:
1. because;	reason;
2. whether;	doubt, choice;
3. when;	time;

4. where;	place;
5. that;	order, proposal, request, desire, etc. (should + infinitive);
6. as, as if, as though.	comparison.

The most common link verbs used with predicative clauses are **to be, to look, to feel, to seem**. Complex sentences with predicative clauses may be of two patterns:

- a) when the subject of the main clause is a notional word: thing, question, problem, news, sensation, evil, rule, trouble, etc.;

e.g. The **trouble** was *whether we could manage it ourselves or not*.

- b) the predicative clause may follow the main clause in which the subject is expressed by the **impersonal pronoun it**.

e.g. **It appears** *he hasn't been there*.

2.3. *The complex sentence with an object clause*

An object clause refers to verbs in different forms and functions, to adjectives (sorry, glad), statives (afraid, aware), and occasionally to nouns and may be introduced by conjunctions (*that, if, whether, whether... or, lest*) or connectives: conjunctive pronouns (*who, whoever, what, whatever, which*) or conjunctive adverbs (*where, wherever, when, whenever, why, how*) or joined *asyndetically*.

There are some types of object clauses which have the same functions as objects in a simple sentence:

- a) an object clause is parallel in function to a direct object;

e.g. John wondered *if he had offended her*.

Like subject clauses, object clauses may be preceded by the formal **it**, usually after the verbs to feel, to find, to believe, to like, to insist on, etc. and the objective predicative.

e.g. He likes **it** when people are nice to her.

I think **it necessary** that you should go there at once.

- b) an object clause parallel in function to an indirect object is very rare;

e.g. You may give *whoever you like* any presents.

- c) an object clause functions like a cognate object to a verb;

e.g. They lived *what might have been thought very lonely lives*.

- d) an object clause is parallel in function to a prepositional non-recipient object. In this case, it may be joined to the main clause by the prepositions after, beyond, for, as to, etc.

e.g. I want to be paid *for what I do*.

2.4. *The complex sentence with an appositive (content) clause*

An appositive clause refers to a noun either with a general meaning (*comment, fact, idea, point, probability, remark, etc.*) or requiring additional



information and is therefore essential to the meaning of the sentence. It may be introduced by conjunctions (*that, if, whether, as if, as though*), conjunctive pronouns (*what, whatever, which*) or conjunctive adverbs (*why, how*). These clauses can not be joined *asyndetically*.

e.g. Andrew had a warm desire that the conversation might continue.

Appositive clauses may refer to a whole clause.

e.g. Cecilia at once noted **what Stephen in his preoccupation had not – that Hilary had come to tell them something.**

Exercises

Ex.1. Define the kinds of nominal clauses. Translate into Russian, trying to use known grammatical transformations.

a) 1. The question is whether he knows about it. 2. Whether he knows the subject well is not quite clear. 3. That he is a good pupil is clear for everybody. 4. How pleasant work can be is shown by a simple example. 5. You may rely upon what he says. 6. That the matter should have taken such a turn is not surprising. 7. We have never discovered who did it. 8. I cannot help thinking there is something wrong about that closet.

b) 1. The doctor's advice was that my brother should go to the south immediately. 2. The question is whether they will arrive in time to take part in this work. 3. Whether a friendly settlement of the dispute between the sellers and the buyers can be arrived at is doubtful. 4. Who and what he was, Martin never learned. 5. What I want to know is when you are going to get married. 6. After several weeks what he had been waiting for happened. 7. I only write down what seems to me to be the truth.

c) 1. What terrified her most was that she found deep in her heart a strong wish to reopen negotiations. 2. What was certain was that I could not now sleep again. 3. That I had no business with two women on my hands already, to go falling in love with a third troubled me comparatively little. 4. He could recall with startling clarity what previously had been dim and evasive recollections of childhood incidents, early schooling and young manhood. 5. It's been my experience that as a rule the personality of a human being presents as much of a complexity as the medical history of a chronic invalid.

Ex. 2. Translate the sentences into English.

a) 1. Неприятность заключается в том, что я потерял его адрес. 2. Погода не такая, как вчера. 3. Странно, что он сделал ошибку. 4. Они смеялись над тем, что он сказал. 5. Никому не ясно, как это произошло. 6. Домоправителю было сказано, что Варвара Петровна уехала за

границу. 7. То, что она вам сказала – ложь. 8. Вот что она мне сказала. 8. Что вам нужно, так это заняться спортом. 9. Весьма сомнительно, что они знают обо всём. 10. Как и все в отделе, он беспокоился о том, чтобы подделка была безупречной. 11. Они подумали, что какое-то время лучше держаться подальше. 12. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы в зале суда вы старались не перебивать друг друга.

b) 1. Ещё неизвестно, когда он вернётся из Москвы. 2. Я постараюсь выяснить, когда будет печататься его статья. 3. Он рассказал ей, что для их сына есть возможность получить работу получше. 4. Сенсационной была мысль о том, что мистер Смит отказался присоединиться к экспедиции. 5. Всем известно, что на рыбной ловле разговаривать нельзя. 6. Видно, как кружатся в воздухе и на земле жёлтые листья. 7. Работа – это то, что остаётся после тебя. 8. Беда в том, что теперь уже ничего нельзя изменить.

c) 1. Мы боялись, как бы он не заболел. 2. Моё предложение было, чтобы он приехал и погостил у меня несколько дней. 3. Его отец решил, что он должен изучать юриспруденцию. 4. Что прежде творилось по неразумению, сделалось искусом просвещённого ума (Распутин). 5. Как удачно, что вам удалось достать билеты за час до отхода поезда. 6. То, что я говорю, это то, что я думаю.

3. THE COMPLEX SENTENCE WITH AN ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSE

Attributive clauses function as modifiers to a word of nominal character, which is called *the antecedent*. An attributive clause may be introduced by connectives: relative pronouns (*who, whose, whom, what, which, that, as*) or relative adverbs (*when, where, whence, wherein*). The choice of relative word depends on the categorical meaning of the antecedent.

The meaning of the antecedent:	The relative words:
1. a living being;	who, whom, whose, that;
2. a thing or notion;	which, whose, that;
3. a) all denoting a living being; b) all denoting a thing or notion;	who, that; that;
4. <i>everything, something, anything, nothing</i> ;	that;



5. <i>only, any</i> , an adjective in the superlative degree;	that;
6. <i>such</i> ;	as;
7. <i>the same</i> ;	as, who, that, where, when, etc.;
8. space;	where, whence, whereon;
9. time;	when;
10. cause or reason.	why.

Attributive clauses are divided into two types:

a) **attributive limiting (restrictive) clauses**;

These clauses are closely connected with the antecedent and cannot be removed from the sentence, because the meaning of the main clause is not complete. The lack of completeness is shown by some determinants before the antecedent (articles, demonstrative pronouns, or words with a demonstrative or particularizing meaning: the only, the same, the best).

e.g. A library is a place *where they keep books*.

b) **attributive descriptive (non-restrictive) clauses**.

This type of clauses is characterized by a looser connection with the main clause and contains additional information about the antecedent. Descriptive clauses are joined by the same connectives as limiting clauses, except the relative pronoun *that* and generally commad off.

e.g. He returned to Kiev, *where he remained for a month*.

Attributive clauses may be joined *asyndetically*. They are called *contact clauses*. Contact clauses are always limiting.

e.g. She was a woman *one always remembered*.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Define the kinds of attributive clauses, punctuate if necessary. Translate into Russian using grammatical transformations.

- a) 1. He took after his blond father, who had been a painter. 2. That is all I can tell you. 3. The things her father said seemed meaningless and neutral. 3. This is the man about whom we spoke yesterday. 4. He was a man one always forgot. 5. I shook out my scarf which was damp and soggy. 6. George who is now twenty-six had been an undergraduate at Cambridge. 7. She never listens to the advice which I give to her.
- b) 1. He walked to the window and stood there looking at the winter night that had finally come upon them. 2. I opened Palmer's close-

fitting hall door which is always unlocked and ushered Dr. Klein inside. 3. She looked to him much the same child as he had met six years ago. 4. She had no idea where she was going. 5. He spent half the week in Cambridge where he lodged with his sister and lent his ear to neurotic undergraduates. 6. The only people who make no mistakes are dead people.

- c) 1. The invalid whose strength was now sufficiently restored threw off his coat, and rushed towards the sea, with the intention of plunging in, and dragging the drowning man ashore. 2. He was suddenly reminded of the crumpled money he had snatched from the table and burned in the silk. 3. There were times when I wanted to stop the car and tell him to get out. 4. His hair which was short sleek and black was just visible beneath the capacious brim of a low-crowned brown hat. 5. He could have chosen few subjects more likely to interest the unhappy young man whose heart was now as always
- d) devoted to these ladies. 6. I used to learn by heart the things they had written. 7. A receipt which is signed by the captain for the goods taken on board is called a bill of lading.

Ex. 2. Translate into English denoting the nature of attributive clauses. Say what the connectives are expressed by.

- a) 1. Дом, в котором поселился таинственный незнакомец, стоял особняком. 2. То, что я пережил, не прошло даром. 3. Она – единственный человек, который понимает меня. 4. Английский – это язык, который мне действительно нравится. 5. Я знаю место, где мы можем отдохнуть.
- b) 1. Есть мгновения, когда ни единого звука нельзя вымолвить. 2. Лёд был такой прозрачный, что даже вблизи его трудно было заметить. 3. Они живут в городе, население которого составляет свыше двух миллионов человек. 4. Небольшая комната, в которую прошёл молодой человек, ... была в эту минуту ярко освещена заходящим солнцем (Дост.). 5. Мне приснился сон, которого никогда не мог я позабыть (Пушкин).
- c) 1. Квартирная же хозяйка его, у которой он нанимал эту комнату с обедом и прислугой, посещалась ... в отдельной комнате (Дост.)... 2. Палатка и кухня отправлены были вперёд на место, где Кирилла Петрович должен был обедать (Пушкин). 3. Облачко обратилось в белую тучу, которая тяжело подымалась, росла и постепенно облегла небо (Пушкин). 4. Я не мог не сожалеть о



слабости почтенного воина, который, наперекор собственному убеждению, решался следовать мнениям людей несведущих и неопытных (Пушкин). 5. Теперь же вдруг ударил такой озноб, что чуть зубы не выпрыгнули (Дост.)...

4. THE COMPLEX SENTENCE WITH AN ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

Adverbial clauses are usually classified according to their meaning and introduced by conjunctions with a more distinct meaning. According to their semantics we distinguish adverbial clauses of place, time, manner, comparison, condition, concession, purpose, cause, result.

4.1. *The complex sentence with an adverbial clause of place*

An adverbial clause of place defines the place or the direction of the action expressed in the principal clause. It may be introduced by one of the following conjunctions: *where, whence, wherever, everywhere (that)* and conjunctive adverbs with prepositions.

e.g. He was standing *where he always had stood*, on the rug before the living-room fire.

4.2. *The complex sentence with an adverbial clause of time*

An adverbial clause of time characterizes the action expressed in the main clause from the temporal point of view and may be introduced by conjunctions: *as, as soon as, as long as, when, whenever, while, now that, till, until, after, before, since*; recently formed conjunctions and phrasal conjunctions: *the time (that), the day (that), the moment, the instant, next time, every (each) time, directly, immediately, instantly, once*.

e.g. We lived here in London *when the war ended*.

4.3. *The complex sentence with an adverbial clause of manner*

Adverbial clauses of manner characterize actions, states, qualities, circumstances. The most common conjunctions to introduce them are *as* and *the way*. Adverbial clauses of manner may have different reference:

a) they may modify the predicate of the main clause by attributing some quality to it;

e.g. She cooks the turkey exactly *as my mother did*.

b) they may refer to attributes or predicatives characterizing a state or quality of a person or non-person;

e.g. He was puzzled by the situation, *as one could easily be in his place*.

c) they may refer to an adverbial modifier, giving additional information or explanation concerning it.

e.g. He said it with contempt, *as a grown-up serious man should treat such views*.

In the second and the third case the connection between the clauses is rather loose, and the subordinate clause is generally set off by commas.

4.4. *The complex sentence with an adverbial clause of comparison*

An adverbial clause of comparison characterizes the action expressed by the predicate in the main clause by comparing it with some real or hypothetical circumstance or action. Clauses of comparison may be introduced by conjunctions: *as, like, as if, as though, than*; correlative conjunctions: *as... as, so... as, as... as if*.

e.g. Nobody could find the answer quicker *than John did*.

4.5. *The complex sentence with an adverbial clause of condition*

Adverbial clauses of this type contain some condition (either real or unreal) which makes the action in the main clause possible. Adverbial clauses of condition may be introduced by conjunctions: *if, unless, once, in case* and several conjunctions derived from verbal forms sometimes followed by the optional *that*: *provided (that), providing (that), suppose (that), supposing (that), considering (that), given (that), granted (that), admitting (that), presuming (that), seeing (that)*.

e.g. *If anything troubles you*, you'd better tell me.

Complex sentences with conditional clauses may be subdivided into three types:

1. **Complex sentences with clauses of real condition** are those when the actions or events in both the clauses refer to the past or present and these actions or events are regarded as real facts. If the actions or events in these clauses refer to the future, the actions or events are regarded as possible real facts.

e.g. *If I have offended you*, I am very sorry.

2. **Complex sentences with clauses of open condition** are those which denote hypothetical situations or circumstances and which may be (or may not be) realized in the present or future. The subjunctive-mood forms are used both in the subordinate and the principal clause to denote actions or states.

In the main clause	In the subordinate clause
1. Analytical forms with <i>should</i>	1. <i>The present subjunctive (be, feel, etc.) or the past subjunctive</i> for all the persons in the singular and plural.
+ { <i>non – perfect</i> <i>inf initive</i>	
<i>would</i>	



2. Quasi-subjunctive-mood forms with <i>may (might) + non-perfect infinitive</i>	2. <i>The non-factual past indefinite and past continuous.</i>
3. The imperative mood	3. Analytical forms with <i>should + non-perfect infinitive.</i>

- e.g. 1. If I *were* a playwright I *would write* a nice play.
 2. You *might ask* her this question if you *were* less scrupulous.
 3. *Should* he *ask* for references, *tell* him to apply to me.

3. **Complex sentences with clauses of rejected condition** imply non-fulfillment of the condition, as the actions or events described in the conditional clause refer to the past and the time of their realization is over.

In the main clause	In the subordinate clause
analytical forms <i>should</i> <i>would</i> <i>might</i> <i>(may)</i> <i>could</i>	non-factual past perfect
} + <i>perfect _inf initive</i>	

- e.g. If you *had come* at ten, I *would have been* ready to start.

4. The complex sentences with a mixed (split) type of conditional relationship. This sentence may be built on clauses of both type II and III.

- e.g. If I *had written* the composition yesterday, I *would be free* now.

If I *were acquainted with* this famous professor, I *would have rung* him up yesterday.

4.6. The complex sentence with an adverbial clause of concession

In complex sentences with concessive clauses there is a contrast between the content of the main clause and that of the subordinate one: the action or fact described in the main clause is carried out or takes place in spite of the action or state expressed in the subordinate clause. These clauses are introduced by conjunctions: *although, though, if*; correlative conjunctions: *though... yet, whether... or*; conjunctive pronouns or adverbs: *whoever, whatever, whichever, whenever, wherever, as*; or composite

conjunctions: *no matter how, no matter what, for all that, despite that, in spite of the fact, despite the fact, even if, even though, even when.*

- e.g. *Although the weather was bad*, he went for a walk.

There are three types of concessive clauses:

a) clauses of admitted concession;

Concessive clauses suggest a choice from among a number of possibilities.

- e.g. *Though all efforts fail*, we shall never surrender.

b) clauses of open concession;

They express an unreal condition, despite which the action in the principal clause is carried out. The predicate in the subordinate clause may be in the indicative or in the subjunctive mood (with *may* and *might*).

- e.g. *However much advice you give him*, he does exactly what he wants.

c) clauses of disjunctive or alternative concession.

They admit two possible alternatives, both of which may be unreal, or may refer to the future.

- e.g. "Coward!" he repeated. "Coward, am I? Then I'll be a coward, and you shall kiss me *whether you will or not!*"

4.7. The complex sentence with an adverbial clause of purpose

Adverbial clauses of purpose generally express the purpose of the action, which is stated in the main clause and may be introduced by conjunctions: *that, so that, lest, so as, so, in order that, for fear that*. The verb-predicate in the subordinate clause is in the subjunctive mood as it expresses a planned but not a real action.

- e.g. I tell you all this *so that you may understand me perfectly*.

4.8. The complex sentence with an adverbial clause of cause

Adverbial clauses of cause (causative clauses) express the reason, cause, or motivation of the action expressed in the main clause or of its content as a whole. They may be introduced by conjunctions: *as, because, since, so, that, lest, seeing (that), considering*; or by composite conjunctions: *for the reason that, in view of the fact that, in so far as, by reason of*.

- e.g. *As he was busy very much* he did not come.

4.9. The complex sentence with an adverbial clause of result (consequence)

An adverbial clause of result denotes some consequence or result of the action expressed in the main clause. It may be introduced by the conjunction *so that, or that*.

- e.g. Light fell on her there, *so that he could see her face*.



Exercises

Ex. 1. Define the kinds of adverbial clauses. Translate into Russian. Use grammatical transformations if possible.

a) 1. He too had moved and was now standing where she had been a moment before. 2. He watched until the final wisp of smoke had disappeared. 3. I came away the first moment I could. 4. The aftermath of the cub reporter's deed was even wider than Martin had anticipated. 5. I paused while she took off her coat... 6. Although he might have been planning some mischief, he is quite harmless now.

b) 1. Once they reached the open country the car leapt forward like a mad thing. 2. Alban's eyes glittered as he looked at the buses and policemen trying to direct the confusion. 3. She could hardly hear his voice, so deafening and continuous was the clatter of the waves upon the stones. 4. No matter how brilliant a physician is, a thing like that will ruin his career. 5. Howard puffed his cigarette thoughtfully before speaking, as if he was still uncertain about what he should say. 6. As the terrible cry ended, falling back through a long sickening wail to silence, Frodo slowly raised his head.

c) 1. Even after Glenn had had nodded urgently to her, she continued to look as if she did not know whether to run away from him or to walk back down the corridor to where he stood. 2. It means to make the plane a part of you, just as if it were strapped behind you the minute it became airborne. 3. ... when I rang the bell of his studio, on opening the door himself, for a moment he did not know me. 4. I was furious with Strickland, and was indignant with myself, because Dirk Stroeve cut such an absurd figure that I felt inclined to laugh.

Ex. 2. Fill in the gaps using conjunctions. Define the nature of clauses, translate the sentences.

a) where, as, if, so that, as, as if, though, after

1. I inform you of these things ... we can understand each other. 2. I wouldn't do it ... I were you. 3. You look at me ... I were talking absolute nonsense. 4. He came ... he learnt about it. 5. ... it was dark I could not see him. 6. ... she is busy she will come. 7. He found the book ... he had put it. 8. ... the dictation was difficult he made some mistakes.

b) 1. I could work faster ... your irons were only hotter. 2. He followed her out of the door, ... his feelings might be. 3. I know you won't say anything until it's all over. 4. ... you won't take advice, there is no point in asking it. 5. Zillar is constantly gadding off to Gimmerton ... papa went.

c) 1. ... I lived here I should have to get to know what you do in a big forest, ... you should be lost. 2. I wanted to see you ... you wanted to see me. 3. I wondered ... they were indeed here, ... we were much earlier than the time I had predicted. 4. She lifted her hair on to the top of her head and balanced it there like a bundle ... she tied it securely about with a handkerchief. 5. Smeagol 'll get into real true hot water, ... this water boils, ... he don't do ... he's asked.

Ex. 3. Chain game. Make your story about students' life using any type of adverbial clauses.

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

a) 1. Даже если бы он знал, как это сделать, такая попытка была бы невообразимо опасной. 2. Она посмотрела ему прямо в лицо и быстро прошла дальше, как будто не заметила его. 3. Он говорил так любезно, что Диксону стало совестно за похищенное такси. 4. Когда открылась дверь, я увидел, как падает снег. 5. Я сбежала, потому что мне всё страшно надоело. 6. Было поздно, когда мы двинулись в обратный путь и вскарабкались на обрывистый берег.

b) 1. Когда она упала на перевязанную руку, он сам как будто почувствовал боль. 2. Глаза его были прикованы к раскрытой книге, как будто он и в самом деле был погружён в эти печальные размышления. 3. По мере того как Уэлч успокаивался и даже замедлял шаг, напряжение Диксона тоже понемногу ослабевало. 4. Когда, лёжа на спине, не находя выхода из этого тупика, мысль о разводе по-настоящему ни разу не приходила ему в голову. 5. В Джеймсе сразу же произошла перемена, как будто солнце согрело плод, медленно зреющий на ветке. 6. Бертран собирается пойти на летний бал с Кэрл, так как её муж едет в этот день в Лидс в качестве представителя профессора Уэлча.

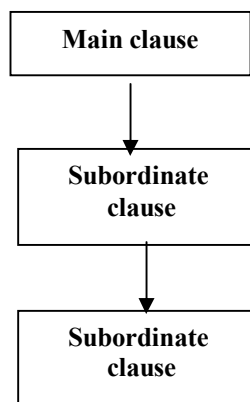
c) 1. На жизнь мне не хватало гонораров в местном еженедельнике, хотя, конечно, вовсе не так я собиралась писать о жизни. 2. Когда в моих писаниях жизнь снова и снова не укладывалась и не изображалась, меня всё больше затягивала, несмотря на всё моё беспечное житьё, неутолимая тоска по ненаписанному. 3. Добела высушенные солнцем, обточенные ветром и песком, некоторые куски дерева так нравились Томасу Хадсону, что ему жаль было жечь их. 4. Лёжа на полу, он как будто укрывался от ветра, хотя на самом деле ветер хлестал по нижним углам дома и по самой короткой на острове травке и забирался в сухие водоросли на берегу и даже в самый песок.



5. THE COMPLEX SENTENCE WITH SEVERAL CLAUSES

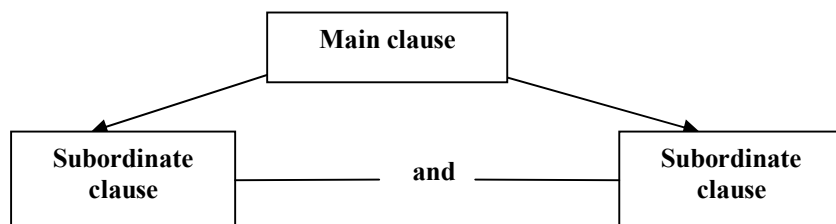
A complex sentence may consist of more than two clauses. It may form a hierarchy of clauses. This is called consecutive or successive subordination. There are some patterns of the structure of the sentence:

1.



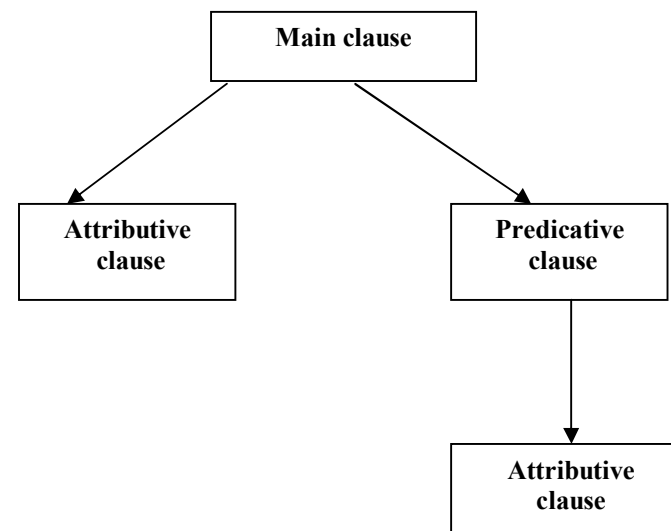
e.g. I see **that you have lost the book** *which I gave you*.

2.



e.g. I know *that you are afraid of me* and *that you suspect me of something*.

3. The main clause may have several subordinate clauses with different functions.



e.g. All *she saw* was **that she might go to prison for a robbery** *she had committed years ago*.

Exercises

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences using grammatical transformations. Give the structural scheme of the sentences.

a) 1. He knew her so well that she assumed he always knew when she was lying. 2. Although it happened to him so many times, Gainsborough could never resign himself to the idea that people should visit him simply in order to find out all that. 3. I attached little importance to Palmer's statement that what I had seen would be without a sequel. 4. the only person who appears to have seen the young man is the captain of that little steam boat that runs from Three Mile Bay to Sharon. 5. If I were not going to get better, it did not matter what I did.

b) 1. He had a feeling in his heart that he was not as guilty as they all seemed to think. 2. ... though he could not speak for crying, he had insisted on going in to say good-bye to The Misses Watkin so that they might see his



grief and pity him. 3. He was developing a sense of humour, and found that he had a knack of saying bitter things, which caught people on the raw. 4. He decided later that if she did not want him to know what she was doing, it was best that he should not. 5. They had to wait until one of the old keepers came back from his dinner before they got out. 6. My tooth-brush is a thing that haunts me when I'm travelling, and makes my life a misery.

c) 1. Rainsborough was not aware that he had at any time suggested to Miss Casement that he was likely to make such proposals, though he might possibly have dropped some remark which could be so interpreted in the early days of his appointment. 2. In view of this, Mrs. Griffiths, who was more practical than her husband at all times, and who was intensely interested in Clyde's economic welfare, as well as that of her other children, was actually wondering why Clyde should of a sudden become so enthusiastic about changing to this new situation, which, according to his own story, involved longer hours and not so very much more pay, if any. 3. When Winifred came down, and realized that he was not in the house, her first feeling was one of dull anger that he should elude the reproaches she had carefully prepared in those long wakeful hours. 4. When they had passed through the Red Sea and found a sharp wind in the Canal, Anne had been surprised to see how much the man who had liked presentable enough in the white ducks in which she had been accustomed to see them, were charged when they left them off for warmer clothes.

Ex. 2. Chain game. Make your story about teachers' life using any type of clauses.

Ex. 3. Translate into English.

a) 1. У него возникло такое чувство, будто он бредёт по лесу на океанском дне, заблудился среди чудовищ и сам он – чудовище. 2. Я бы хотел, чтобы в следующий раз, когда тебе придёт в голову навестить кого-то, ты сообщил бы мне об этом. 3. Она молча читала газету и смотрела на своего мужа, который читал газету, ... как будто ничего не случилось. 4. Когда они ушли, я стал жалеть, что дал им только десять долларов на благотворительность. 5. О некоторых вещах он был недостаточно осведомлён и не знал, сколько может продлиться этот шторм, поэтому решил вернуться в Гавану и признать свою неудачу.

b) 1. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы всё-таки сказали мне, почему вы думаете, что я замешен в смерти Пайла. 2. Может быть, она не хотела, чтобы стало известно домашним, что она собирается пойти со мной в театр. 3. Странно находиться на том же уровне, где идёт действие, после того,

как ты провёл несколько часов, глядя на всё это сверху. 4. ... его огорчил своим поведением Эндрю, хоть он и знал, что Эндрю есть Эндрю и что он ещё ребёнок и его нельзя судить слишком строго. 5. Он думал, что на пароходе сможет прийти к какому-то соглашению со своим горем, ещё не зная, что горю никакие соглашения не помогут.

c) 1. Наше мнение сводится к тому, что этим молодым негодникам здорово повезёт, если мы сумеем спасти и от того, чего они, между нами говоря, заслуживают. 2. Диксон огорчился – ему хотелось бы, чтобы эти три хорошенькие девушки преодолели своё нежелание и выбрали бы его тему, потому что он такой славный и такой привлекательный. 3. Ночью он заснул и, проснувшись, услышал, как пароход одолевает море, и, вдохнув морской запах, подумал было, что он у себя дома, на острове, и что его разбудил дурной сон. 4. Он подумал, не выпустить ли кого-нибудь из других котлов для компании и чтоб было с кем поговорить, пока Бойз спит.

Revision Exercises

Ex. 1. Combine the sentences into one. Define the kinds of clauses.

1. The air surrounds us. It consists of various elements. 2. I had a stick. I defended myself with it. 3. Your brother surprised me with his learning. I was introduced to him yesterday. 4. You have told me something. I shall not forget it. 5. Bill came home on a certain day. I do not remember. 6. The bridge is very high. I passed over it yesterday. 7. The picture was very fine. The artist took a long time to paint it. 8. The climate is warm. It prevails in India. 9. Rats do much damage. They multiply very fast. 10. I had money on me. I gave it to a beggar. 11. Show me the book. You have read it. 12. Steel pens last a long time. They were invented long ago. 13. The ship was very small. Columbus crossed the Atlantic in it. 14. The microscope is very useful. We can see invisible objects with it. 15. The nineteenth century was called the age of machinery. Machinery came into use in it. 16. The swallows were assembling for their flight. I saw them yesterday. 17. The cup was very old. The servant broke it.

Ex. 2. Define the types of grammatical transformations. Give your variants of translation.

1. Young Jolyon, who had taken Holly in his arms, stood motionless at the corner, looking after the cab.	1. Взяв Холли на руки, молодой Джелион неподвижно стоял на углу и смотрел вслед удаляющемуся экипажу.
2. As usual, Dixon shelved the	2. Диксон, как всегда, постарался



question, telling himself that what mattered was that this man had decisive power over his future.

3. I'd have this that nobody could do anything phony when they visited me.

4. He was going to meet some people who might well prove interesting and amusing.

5. Whenever I threw open the door, I looked at the table.

6. Verena, too, could make the kitchen sad, as she was always introducing a new rule or enforcing an old one.

7. ...the spidery fingers of her hands pressed against each other and interlaced as though she were subtly recharging her will.

8. Back in her room, she stood at the window gazing at the moon over the trees in the park, through a chink in the muslin curtains close drawn, lest anyone should see.

9. You didn't know him. If you'd known him you'd know what I mean.

10. A minute later Dixon was sitting listening to a sound like the ringing of a cracked doorbell as Welch pulled at the starter.

11. When we came in, she held us silent for a moment with a lifted hand.

отогнать эти мысли подальше, убеждая себя, что сейчас значение имеет решающее влияние на его будущее.

3. У меня будет такое правило – никакой липы в моём доме не допускать.

4. Быть может, он познакомится у профессора с интересными людьми.

5. Открыв дверь, я прежде всего смотрел на столик в прихожей.

6. А ещё настроение в кухне портилось из-за Вирены – она беспрестанно вводила все новые правила или же заставляла нас соблюдать старые.

7. ...она стиснула свои паучьи лапки и переплела пальцы, как бы незаметно набираясь силы воли.

8. Вернувшись к себе, она остановилась у окна и сквозь щелку между кисейными занавесками, плотно задёрнутыми, чтобы с улицы ничего не было видно, стала смотреть на луну, показавшуюся над деревьями парка.

9. Вот вы его не знали, а если бы знали, вы бы меня поняли.

10. Минуту спустя Диксон сидел в автомобиле, прислушиваясь к другим звукам, похожим на звон надтреснутого дверного колокольчика: это Уэлч пытался завести машину стартером.

11. Увидя нас, она предостерегающе подняла руку.

12. I made friends more than I could cope with.

13. To reach the attic, you climbed a ladder in the linen closet, the ceiling of which was a trapdoor.

14. He was a very talented architect, whose professional reputation was undoubtedly somewhat at stake.

15. George's friends had sent for me because I was a lawyer.

16. He was born in China where his father, a missionary, had been killed in an uprising.

17. In Montpellier Square Soames, who had come from the picture room, stood invisible at the top of the stairs.

18. I returned to the group who were revelling in a celebration.

19. There weren't too many people in the zoo because it was sort of a lousy day.

20. I thought what I'd do was I'd pretend I was one of those deaf-mutes.

12. Я сверх всякой меры обзавелась друзьями.

13. Чтобы забраться на чердак, приходилось лезть по лесенке через бельевую: потолок её служил крышкой чердачного люка.

14. Он очень талантливый архитектор, и речь идёт до некоторой степени об его профессиональной репутации.

15. Друзья Джорджа вызвали меня к себе – я ж адвокат.

16. Родился он в Китае; отец его, миссионер, был убит там во время восстания.

17. В доме на Монтпелье-сквер Сомс, выйдя из картинной галереи, стоял незамеченный на лестнице.

18. Когда я вернулся к гостям, там шёл пир горой.

19. Народу в зоопарке было мало, погода скверная.

20. Я решил сделать вот что: притвориться глухонемым.

Ex. 3. Translate into Russian using known grammatical transformations.

1. I could hear the fire, whose noise was a roar in my ears, and my own heart. 2. While he was speaking, Joseph returned bearing a basin of milk-porridge, and placed it before Linton. 3. As they drew nearer they became aware that these were of vast size, very ancient and still towering high, though their tops were gaunt and broken, as if tempest and lightning-blast had swept across them... 4. When he had satisfactorily achieved this feat I asked him if I should not put it on a chair for him. 5. During all the hours he lay awake, thinking over the situation, which seemed to have no end... never once did the thought of separating from his wife seriously enter his head. 6. The next day, which was Friday, we got them all together, and met in the evening to pack. 7. Now she was at the age which chimed with her



style. 8. When he arrived at the plantation he was seized with a feeling of uneasiness. 9. All I want to know is how Margaret is. 10. After I had seen that everything was all right for the performance, I hurried to Linda's side with an apology my long absence. 11. ... although the old woman never ceased to inspire in her a kind of awe which nearly amounted to terror, she fell into paying her no more attention, for practical purposes, than if she had been another quaint piece of furniture. 12. While he elbowed his way on, his eyes which he usually kept fixed on the ground before his feet, were attached upwards by the dome of St. Paul's. 13. The only thing which could be said against Miss Casement's report was that, if carried into effect, it would damage a great many existing interests. 14. I shall only try now to describe him as I saw him at the start, before I knew certain crucial facts about him. 15. When he was born, Winifred, in the heyday of spirits, and the craving for distinction, had determined that her children should have names such as no others had ever had. 16. Even if I were such a man as to desire this thing, and even though I knew not clearly what this thing was when I spoke, still I should take those words as a vow, and be held by them. 17. As their eyes grew accustomed to the gloom the hobbits saw that the cave was larger than they had suggested and was filled with great store of arms and victuals. 18. ... looking suddenly back, as if some prickle of the skin told him that he was watched from behind, he thought he caught a brief glimpse of a small dark shape slipping behind a tree-trunk. 19. It is a crooked fate that seals your lips who saw him last, and holds from me that which I long to know: what was in his heart and thought in his latest hours. 20. What became of him Sam never heard: whether he escaped to roam the wild for a time, until he perished far from his home or was trapped in some deep pit; or whether he raged on until he plunged in the Great River and was swallowed up.

Ex. 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1) 1. Князь Багратион ... сказал «хорошо» с таким выражением, как будто всё то, что происходило и что ему сообщали, было именно то, что он уже предвидел. 2. В начале действий он знал только то, что по всему его полку стали летать ядра и гранаты... 3. ... одна мысль о том, что он боится, снова подняла его. 4. Она чувствовала, что то, что говорила Соня, была правда... 5. Несколько минут после того, как проехал государь, дивизион павлоградцев потребовали вперёд.

(Л. Толстой)

2) 1. Оглядевшись ещё раз, он уже засунул руку в карман, как вдруг у самой наружной стены, между воротами и желобом, где всё расстояние

было шириною в аршин, заметил он большой ... камень. 2. Купол собора, который ни с какой точки не обрисовывается лучше, как смотря на него отсюда, с моста, не доходя шагов двадцати до часовни, так и сиял... 3. Едва только затворилась за ней дверь, больной сбросил с себя одеяло и, как полоумный, вскочил с постели. 4. Со жгучим судорожным нетерпением ждал он, чтоб они поскорее ушли, чтобы тотчас же без них и приняться за дело. 5. Смешливая Катерина Ивановна не вытерпела и ужасно расхохоталась, так что Амалия Ивановна стала уже терять последнее терпение и едва крепилась.

(Ф. Достоевский)

3) 1. ... никто не подозревал, что в скромном молодом французе таился грозный разбойник, коего имя наводило ужас на всех окрестных владельцев. 2. В ту же ночь приехал я в Симбирск, где должен был пробыть сутки для закупки нужных вещей, что и было поручено Савельичу. 3. Савельич так был поражён моими словами, что сплеснул руками и остолбенел. 4. Мне приснился сон, которого никогда не мог я позабыть и в котором до сих пор вижу нечто пророческое, когда соображаю с ним странные обстоятельства моей жизни. 5. Университетская жизнь моя оставила мне приятные воспоминания, которые, если их разобрать, относятся к происшествиям ничтожным, иногда и неприятным.

(А. Пушкин)

Заказ № _____ от « ____ » _____ 200 ____ . Тираж _____ экз.
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