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**COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME AND  
PLACE, REASONS, PURPOSE CONDITION. CLEFT SENTENCES**

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**Annotation:** This article provides a comprehensive exploration of complex sentences in English, specifically focusing on adverbial clauses and cleft sentences. It breaks down the various types of adverbial clauses—time, place, reason, purpose, and condition—explaining their roles in modifying the main clause to offer richer context. Additionally, the article delves into cleft sentences, which are used to emphasize specific elements within a sentence, thereby enhancing clarity and focus. The content is structured to highlight how these sentence types contribute to precise communication, demonstrating their importance in both written and spoken English. Overall, the article serves as an informative guide for learners aiming to improve sentence structure and rhetorical skills, offering practical examples for better understanding and usage.

**Key words:** complex sentences, adverbial clauses, time, place, reason, purpose, condition, cleft sentences, sentence structure, emphasis, communication, English grammar, subordinating conjunctions, sentence types, focus, written English, spoken English, clause modification, rhetorical skills.



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Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clauses of Time, Place, Reasons, Purpose, and Condition, and Cleft Sentences

In English grammar, complex sentences are formed by combining independent and dependent clauses. The dependent clauses can serve various functions, such as providing additional information about time, place, reasons, purpose, and conditions. This article explores complex sentences with adverbial clauses of time, place, reasons, purpose, and condition, and also discusses cleft sentences, which allow for emphasis in a sentence structure.

### Adverbial Clauses in Complex Sentences

Adverbial clauses modify the verb in the main clause and provide additional information about when, where, why, how, and under what conditions something happens. Let's look at different types of adverbial clauses that can appear in complex sentences.

#### 1. Adverbial Clauses of Time

Adverbial clauses of time provide information about when an action occurs. They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions like *when, after, before, while, as soon as, until, whenever, since, and once*.

#### Examples:

- *We will start the meeting when the manager arrives.*
- (The time when the meeting starts is linked to the arrival of the manager.)
- *I will visit you after I finish my work.*
- (The action of visiting depends on the completion of work.)
- *Before you leave, make sure to switch off the lights.*
- (The leaving action is the reference point for switching off the lights.)



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### • 2. Adverbial Clauses of Place

Adverbial clauses of place indicate where an action occurs. These clauses are introduced by conjunctions such as *where*, *wherever*, or *anywhere*.

#### **Examples:**

- *I will follow you wherever you go.*
- (The action of following depends on the place where the other person goes.)
- *You can sit wherever you like.* (The place of sitting is open for choice.)

### 3. Adverbial Clauses of Reason

These clauses explain the reason why something happens. They are often introduced by conjunctions such as *because*, *since*, *as*, *in case*.

#### **Examples:**

- *I stayed home because it was raining.*
- (The rain is the reason for staying home.)
- *She was tired since she had worked all day.*
- (Her tiredness is explained by her long working hours.)
- *As he was late, he missed the bus.*
- (Being late is the reason he missed the bus.)

### • 4. Adverbial Clauses of Purpose

Adverbial clauses of purpose explain why something is done, often introduced by subordinating conjunctions like *so that*, *in order that*, *for the purpose of*.

#### **Examples:**



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- *I studied hard so that I could pass the exam.*
- (The purpose of studying hard was to pass the exam.)
- *She left early in order that she could avoid traffic.*
- (Leaving early was done with the purpose of avoiding traffic.)
- 5. Adverbial Clauses of Condition

Adverbial clauses of condition describe a situation in which the action of the main clause will happen, usually introduced by conjunctions like *if*, *unless*, *provided that*, *in case*.

### Examples:

- *If it rains tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic.*
- (The picnic will only happen if it does not rain.)
- *Unless you study, you won't pass the test.*
- (Studying is a condition for passing the test.)
- *Provided that you finish the task on time, we will go out to celebrate.*
- (Finishing the task on time is a condition for celebrating.)
- Cleft Sentences

Cleft sentences are a type of complex sentence that is used to emphasize a particular part of the sentence. A cleft sentence divides a simple sentence into two clauses, often starting with “It is” or “What,” to shift the focus.

### Types of Cleft Sentences

1. **It-Cleft Sentences:** These sentences begin with “It is” or “It was,” followed by the element being emphasized and the rest of the sentence.

### Example:



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- *It was John who broke the vase.*
- (Emphasizes that John is the one who broke the vase.)
- *It is the weather that makes the town so charming.*
- (The weather is being emphasized as the reason for the town's charm.)

2. **What-Cleft Sentences:** These sentences begin with “What” and are often used when we want to focus on something specific, such as a person or thing.

### Example:

- *What I need is a good night's sleep.*
- (The focus is on what is needed.)
- *What made her upset was the criticism from her colleague.*
- (The criticism is what caused her to be upset.)
- Combining Adverbial Clauses with Cleft Sentences

Cleft sentences can also be combined with adverbial clauses to provide even more detailed emphasis on time, place, reason, or condition.

### Examples:

- *It was after she left the room that I realized my mistake.*
- (Emphasizes the time when the mistake was realized.)
- *It was because he studied hard that he passed the exam.*
- (The reason for passing the exam is highlighted.)
- *What I need is somewhere quiet to study.*
- (The place to study is emphasized.)

### Conclusion

• Incorporating adverbial clauses into complex sentences enhances communication by providing more detailed information about time, place, reasons,



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purpose, and conditions. Meanwhile, cleft sentences help emphasize specific elements, making them particularly useful in spoken and written communication when a particular piece of information needs to be highlighted. Both structures allow for greater clarity and variety in sentence construction, enriching the depth of expression in English. In summary, complex sentences with adverbial clauses and cleft sentences serve as powerful tools to enrich communication. Adverbial clauses allow speakers and writers to provide essential context, specifying when, where, why, and under what circumstances actions occur. This makes the language more precise and informative. On the other hand, cleft sentences offer a way to emphasize key elements of a sentence, directing the listener's or reader's attention to what matters most. Both structures contribute to the flexibility and expressiveness of English, enabling individuals to convey nuanced meanings and focus on particular details in their speech or writing. By mastering these constructions, one can craft sentences that are not only grammatically complex but also rhetorically effective.

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