

Sentence combining (2): Subordination

Once you have mastered the basics of correct usage in written English, you will want to express yourself in increasingly complex ways. Subordination is a method of combining independent clauses with dependent clauses by using sentence connectors. This results in a **COMPLEX SENTENCE** that can improve the formality and sophistication of your writing style. Subordination techniques for writing complex sentences are:

1. Use a subordinating conjunction
2. Use a relative pronoun

1. Use a subordinating conjunction

Subordinating conjunctions are used in complex sentences. They are part of the clause which follows and make the clauses dependent. Clauses which begin with subordinating conjunctions are sometimes called **adverbial clauses**. Subordinating conjunctions indicate the following relationships:

Time — after, as soon as, as long as, before, ever since, as, while
Causality — because, since
Concession and Contrast — although, though, even though, whereas, while
Condition — if, provided that, unless
Purpose — so that, in order that
Place — where
Result — so that
Comparison — than

- ❖ If the **dependent clause** appears first, use a comma to separate the two clauses. No comma is required if the **independent clause** appears first.



- ✓ **Even though** procrastination can be quite a natural response to facing some onerous tasks, it can cause anxiety for students faced with assessment tasks.
(COMMA IS USED BECAUSE THE SENTENCE BEGINS WITH THE DEPENDENT CLAUSE)
- ✓ Procrastination can cause anxiety for students faced with assessment tasks **even though** it can be quite a natural response to facing some onerous tasks.
(COMMA IS **NOT** USED BECAUSE THE SENTENCE BEGINS WITH THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE)
- ✗ Procrastination can cause anxiety for students faced with assessment tasks, **X even though** it can be quite a natural response to facing some onerous tasks.
(INCORRECT USE OF COMMA BECAUSE THE SENTENCE BEGINS WITH THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE)
- ✓ **As** students who procrastinate often show a lack of prioritising skills, training in time management strategies is often helpful.
(COMMA IS USED BECAUSE THE SENTENCE BEGINS WITH THE DEPENDENT CLAUSE)
- ✓ Training in time management strategies is often helpful **as** students who procrastinate often show a lack of prioritising skills.
(COMMA IS **NOT** USED BECAUSE THE SENTENCE BEGINS WITH THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE)
- ✗ Training in time management strategies is often helpful, **X as** students who procrastinate often show a lack of prioritising skills.
(INCORRECT USE OF COMMA BECAUSE THE SENTENCE BEGINS WITH THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE)

NOTE: Not all complex sentences can be inverted.

- ✓ **YES** The average temperature was much higher **than** it was last year.
- ✗ **NO** **Than** it was last year, the average temperature was much higher.

See also ASO factsheet: Sentence combining (1): Coordination

2. Use a relative pronoun

Relative pronouns are used in complex sentences. They are part of the clause which follow a noun or noun group and make the clause dependent. Clauses which begin with relative pronouns are sometimes called **relative clauses** or **adjectival clauses**. Use a relative clause to give more information about a noun or pronoun.

To refer to people — who, whose and whom

To refer to animals and/or things — which

To refer to people and/or things — that

Students **who lack self awareness of their study behaviours** are more likely to suffer from procrastination habits.

Relative pronoun: who
Dependent clause: who lack self awareness of their study behaviours
Independent clause: are more likely to suffer from procrastination habits.

Examples

❖ Placement of the adjectival clause

Because a relative clause appears immediately after the noun or pronoun it modifies, it is frequently **embedded in the independent clause**. Study the following examples carefully. The relative clause is in *italics*.

- ✓ A student *who lacks confidence and fears failure* will often be unable to accomplish a task successfully.
- ✓ A student will often be unable to accomplish a task successfully *X who lacks confidence and fears failure. X*
(X WRONG POSITION IN THE SENTENCE—'WHO' MUST BE NEXT TO THE WORD TO WHICH IT REFERS.)

❖ Non-defining clauses (punctuate with commas)

You will notice that a comma appears before and after some adjectival clauses. The rule is to use a comma before and after a relative clause when the information it provides does **NOT** identify the noun it modifies, but adds further characterisation to it. These clauses are called **non-defining clauses**.

- ✓ This student, *who attends all the classes*, suffers from procrastination when faced with assignments.
(COMMAS ARE USED—THE RELATIVE CLAUSE IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO THE MEANING OF THE REST OF THE SENTENCE.)
- ✓ Excessive procrastination, *which is task avoidance*, can cause poor performance.
(COMMAS ARE USED—THE RELATIVE CLAUSE IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO THE MEANING OF THE REST OF THE SENTENCE.)

❖ Defining clauses (do not punctuate with commas)

Relative clauses essential to defining the noun it modifies are called defining clauses, and commas are not used. In these examples, removal of the relative clause would change the overall meaning of the sentence.

- ✓ Students *who fail to submit assignments by the set date* will be penalised.
(COMMAS ARE NOT USED—THE RELATIVE CLAUSE IS ESSENTIAL TO DEFINE WHAT KIND OF STUDENTS.)
- ✓ The fundamental technique *that most successfully solves procrastination* is the use of time management strategies.
(COMMAS ARE NOT USED—THE RELATIVE CLAUSE IS ESSENTIAL TO DEFINE THE TECHNIQUE.)

❖ Avoid overuse of relative clauses

Overuse of relative clauses results in wordiness. Many relative clauses can be reduced. Compare the following examples:

- ✓ Students *who fail to submit assignments* by the set date will be penalised.
- ✓ Students *failing to submit assignments* by the set date will be penalised.
- ✓ The fundamental technique *that most successfully solves procrastination* is the use of time management strategies.
- ✓ The fundamental technique *for successfully solving procrastination* is the use of time management strategies.

See also ASO factsheet: Sentence combining (1): Coordination