

EMPHATIC COMPOUND SENTENCES IN ENGLISH.

English teacher

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Introduction

The this article is dedicated to the study of Emphatic Compound Sentences in English which presents a certain interest both for theoretical investigation and for practical usage.

The topicality of the investigation is expressed on the one hand by the profound interest in Emphatic Compound Sentences in English which are widely used to perform linguistic richness of the English language.

The aim of this research is based on a detailed study of the Emphatic Compound Sentences in English.

The object of given investigation is the Emphatic Compound Sentences in English.

The subject is the constituents of the Emphatic Compound Sentences in English. The structure of the given course paper consists of an introduction, three paragraphs, a conclusion which is followed by the list of literature used in the course of research.

§ 1. Grammatical aspect of emphatic sentence

A compound sentence with “emphatic” contains at least two independent clauses. These two independent clauses can be combined with a comma and a coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon.

Emphatic Sentences:- Emphatic mean:- Emphatic means “forceful”, “clear” and “strong”. Definition:- The definition of emphatic is something that is said or done with strong emotion reaction. Emphatic sentence is a sentence in which the verb gives special stress on its action. Emphatic sentence is one that is said with emphasis and stress to indicate importance. This expression used to show you have strong feelings about what you are saying. For example; If a cricket team defeat a match from 100 runs the victory is emphatic because like strong speech and emphasis the victory is clear and strong. Creating Emphatic Sentences:- It can be done by adding do, does or did to the main verb of the sentences. Example: Simple sentence: We speak the truth. Emphatic sentence: We do speak the truth. Simple sentence: I exercise daily. Emphatic sentence: I do exercise daily. Simple sentence: We worked hard for our exams. Emphatic sentence: We did work hard for our exams. Simple sentence: He helps the poor. Emphatic sentence: He does help the poor. Use of Do, Did, Does in Emphatic Sentence:- 1) Do and Does is used if the action is in the present. e.g.: He does go to

school. She does look happy. 2) Did is used if action is in the past. e.g.: She spoke the truth. She did speak the truth. Emphatic Tense:- The emphatic tenses of a verb are used to add emphasis Present emphatic: Present emphatic is formed by adding the first principle part (present tense) of the main verb to the helping verb “do” or “does”. e.g.: They do leave early. Ali does swim daily. Past emphatic: Past emphatic tense is formed by adding the basic present form of the verb to the past tense of the verb (did). e.g.: They did leave early. Ali did swim daily. — Unclear sentences Unclear means poorly stated or poorly described or confused. So, unclear sentences are those sentences which are not clear to the mind and they are not easily understandable. The biggest issue of unclear sentences is using incorrect grammar when writing. For example, Incorrect grammar I don't want nothing from you.

Correct sentence: I don't want anything from you. Revising for a clear sentence:

- Drafting • Revising • Editing

In grammar class, students are expected to be able to write a good sentence especially in compound sentences. Werner et al. (2002: 254) state that compound sentence may also be formed by joining two sentences with semicolon. It means that compound sentence has two or more independent clauses and it will be connected by a coordinating conjunction. Common coordinating conjunctions which are used in connecting sentences in compound sentences are and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so. The function of coordinating and here is to add a similar and equal idea, but is to add an opposite idea, or is to add an alternative possibility, nor is to add a negative equal idea, for is to add a reason, yet is to add an unexpected or surprising continuation, and so is to add an expected result

In addition, Oshima and Hogue (2006:165) say that a compound sentence is two or more independent clauses joined together. He also says that there are three ways to join the clauses; they are compound sentences with coordinators, compound sentences with conjunctive adverbs and compound sentences with semicolons. In first way, a compound sentence can be formed by joining two independent clauses with coordinator. The second way can be formed by joining two independent clauses with using conjunctive adverb. The third way can be formed by connecting the two independent clauses with a semicolon alone. In addition, Teschner and Evans (2007: 220) said that a compound sentence is a sentence consisting of at least two clauses, each of which can be separated off into its own independent clause and independent sentence. Furthermore, according to Cahyono et.al (2016: 24) compound sentence is a sentence containing two or more independent clause. For example, They are singing, and we are dancing. Both they are singing and we are dancing are independent clauses as each of them can stand alone as a sentence and there is no cause-effect relationship. These independent clauses are linked by coordinating conjunction, such as and, but, or, nor, so, for, and yet (Azar, 2000: 87).

§ 2. Types of sentences

Sentences are divided into four categories: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences.

Simple Sentences Definition

A simple sentence contains one independent clause.

Examples

- Johnny rode his bike to school.
- Who is your best friend?
- She ate her lunch, took a walk, and went back to work.

Compound Sentences Definition

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses. A coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) often links the two independent clauses and is preceded by a comma.

Examples

- She wanted to go on vacation, so she saved up her money.
- I like apples, but my sister loves bananas.
- Tim loves to read, and he also loves to hike.

Complex Sentences Definition

A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. A complex sentence will include at least one subordinating conjunction.

Examples

- She went to class even though she was sick.
- As John was arriving to work, he realized he forgot his lunch.
- While I enjoy classical music, I prefer rock and roll because I play the drums.

Compound-Complex Sentences Definition

A compound-complex sentence combines complex sentence and compound sentence forms. A compound-complex sentence contains one or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. Examples

- Although she felt guilty for missing her friend's birthday, she took her out to dinner the next day, and they had a great time.
- I try to eat healthy food, but because fast food is so convenient, I cannot maintain a healthy diet.
- If he got the job, he would have to commute 50 miles to work, so he decided the job was not worth it.

§ 3. Emphatic auxiliaries

The emphatic do is a particular use of the verb do (do, does, or did) to add emphasis to an affirmative sentence. The emphatic do is far more common in speech than in formal

written English. Unlike ordinary auxiliary verbs, which are typically unstressed in speech, the emphatic do is almost always stressed.

Examples of the Emphatic Do

Rather than trying to understand through definitions alone, take a look at these examples of the emphatic do in various contexts. You really *do* see this verb form more than you might think.

- "Now, I don't speak Chinese, but I *do* speak a little Polish, a little Korean, and a few words in half a dozen other languages. This comes from my living in New York City where I encountered people from every nationality on a regular basis," (Vickers 2011).
- "I know it doesn't look like it, but I really *do* work hard around here. It's just that I'm so disorganized that I never finish anything I start," (Rubin 1992).
- "If you start asking questions and the guy runs away, that's exactly what you want. It sets you up to meet someone who *does* want what you want," (Durant 2004).
- "I want you to be able to say that day, that I *did* try to feed the hungry. I want you to be able to say that day, that I *did* try, in my life, to clothe those who were naked. I want you to say, on that day, that I *did* try to visit those in prison. I want you to say that I tried to love and serve humanity," (King 1968).
- "'Do be quiet, Larry!' she said impatiently. 'Don't you hear me talking to Daddy?'" (O'Connor 2009).
- "What a swell person you are to back me up the way you do on this job! We *do* do things together, don't we?" (Hickok 1998).

Do as an Auxiliary

Do often functions as an auxiliary or helping verb in a sentence, and when it's added before a verb, the verb becomes an emphatic verb. "[I]n the absence of an auxiliary, a form of do can be added to carry the stress:

He polishes his car every week. → He DOES polish his car every week.
He polished his car yesterday. → He DID polish his car yesterday.

When the *do* transformation is applied to a verb in the past tense, such as *polished*, the *do* will carry the past marker, as it does in negative statements and questions. Note that the resulting emphatic verb is *did polish*; the main verb is the base form, *polish*. In its role as a stand-in auxiliary, *do* has no effect on meaning. It merely acts as kind of operator that enables us to add emphasis to sentences not containing auxiliaries or *be* and to transform them into negatives and questions," (Kolln and Funk 1997).

Emphasizing Different Parts of a Sentence

The emphasis isn't always on "do" when the emphatic do is added to a sentence. Depending on how a sentence is uttered, the focus could be on any word, as the authors of *English Grammar: A University Course* prove: "The following advertisement

illustrates the possibility speakers have of assigning focus to practically any item. Some of these utterances could be interpreted as contrastive, others simply as emphatic.

DO you know what kind of a day I've had?
Do YOU know what kind of a day I've had?
Do you KNOW what kind of a day I've had?
Do you know WHAT kind of a day I've had?
Do you know what KIND of a day I've had?
Do you know what kind of a DAY I've had?
Do you know what kind of a day I'VE had?
Do you know what kind of a day I've HAD?

Well, DO you?" (Downing and Locke 2006).

Conclusion

In this work an attempt was made to explain the study of Emphatic Compound Sentences in English which presents a certain interest both for theoretical investigation and for practical usage. In the first part it is obvious that grammatical aspect of emphatic sentence was explained. **It is revealed that a compound sentence with "emphatic"** contains at least two independent clauses. These two independent clauses can be combined with a comma and a coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon. Second paragraph is dedicated to types and functions of compound and complex sentences. It is shown that There are three ways of joining independent clauses into a compound sentence:

- with a coordinating conjunction
- with a semicolon; or.
- with a semicolon and a transitional expression.

Also the functions of the compound sentences are to combine similar ideas , to contrast or compare the ideas and to convey cause and effect or chain of events.

And the last paragraph is about emphatic auxiliaries. Emphatic auxiliaries help to highlight the particular action.

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