



4. If-then statements-

The “if...” proposition is always a dependent proposition, and the “then...” proposition is the main idea. Occasionally this type of idea is communicated without explicitly using the “if...then...” conjunctions. Display the “then...” statement as the main proposition and indent the “if...” proposition to show that it is dependent.

In many cases, there is more than one “if...” proposition connected together, or more than one resulting “then...” proposition. For example “if this(1)... and this(2)... then this...” or “if this... then this(1)... and this(2)... and this(3)...” In this case, display each “then...” proposition as a series of main propositions and each “if...” proposition as a series of dependent propositions.

Example: “If you study, then you will pass the exam.”

	→	<u>If</u>	you	study	
<u>then</u>		you	will pass	the exam	

5. Implied verbs or nouns-

Sometimes a sentence is not complete on its own because the larger context makes restatement of some parts unnecessary. To make full grammatical sense, words which are implied must be supplied from the context even though they are not written

Example: “I ran but did not fall down. Not as a cheetah, but still pretty fast.”

	I	ran
but	<u>(I)</u>	did not fall down.
Not as	a cheetah	<u>(would run)</u>
but still	<u>(I)</u>	<u>(ran)</u>
		pretty fast

6. To be verbs-

Various forms of the word “be” (e.g. “is”, “am”, “are”, etc.) are used either 1) to state that the subject exists 2) to state that the subject exists in a certain state described by modifying phrases or 3) to equate the subject with the object. It is helpful to think of a ‘to be’ verb as an equal sign equating the subject and object. Examples: “I am.” “They are in the house.” “John is the winner”

1)	I	<u>am</u>
2)	They	<u>are</u>
		in the house
3)	John	<u>is</u>
		the winner







## 17. Adverbial clauses

Sometimes a proposition which would normally be a separate idea is subordinated to another proposition with a subordinating conjunction (e.g. until, because, so that, etc.). It is important to recognize the conjunction and therefore to recognize that the second proposition is not a main/separate idea, but rather modifies the first proposition. The subordinate clause should be indented to show that it is not a main idea.

Example: "I went to the store after the sun went down."

I            went  
                  to the store  
after  
          sun    went down  
          the