

The conjunction *since* introduces adverbial clauses of time and cause.

It was a long time since I had written to the States... (*Hemingway*)
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF TIME)

Since the lunchroom was full, she sat at our table, and reached out for the bill of fare. (*King*) (ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF CAUSE)

The composite conjunction *so that* introduces adverbial clauses of result and purpose.

They were rich and I was poor, so that it was no easy matter for me to follow them. (*Conan Doyle*) (ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF RESULT)

I turned away, so that Frith should not see my face. (*Du Maurier*)
(ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF PURPOSE)

The Compound-Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence is a sentence consisting of two or more coordinate clauses one of which at least has one or several subordinate clauses.

There was a song in every heart; and if the heart was young the music issued at the lips. (*Twain*)

Parenthetical Clauses

Besides all the types of clauses mentioned above, there is a special type of clause called the parenthetical clause, as in the following examples:

You are, I am afraid, far more urgently in need of medical advice than your daughter. (*Collins*)

The next and last step in the investigation brought matters, as they say, to a crisis. (*Collins*)

Her singing is something quite exceptional, I think. (*Eliot*)

Chapter XVIII

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

§ 1. The sequence of tenses is a certain dependence of the tense of the verb in a subordinate clause on that of the verb in the principal clause: if the verb in the principal clause is in one of the past tenses, a past tense (or future in the past) must be used in the subordinate clause. The rule is generally observed in object clauses (a more detailed treatment of the question will be found in § 7, 9, 10).

I **thought** you **had** better sense. (*Dreiser*)
I always **thought** it **would come** to this.

Note. It is implied in the rule of the sequence of tenses that if a present or future tense is used in the principal clause, any tense required by the sense can be used in the subordinate clause:

I've **seen** which way the wind **is blowing**. (*Dreiser*)

§ 2. If the past action expressed in the subordinate clause is simultaneous with that expressed in the principal clause, the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous is used in the subordinate clause:

I **thought** you **had** more courage than this. (*Dreiser*) — Я думал, что у вас больше мужества.

He looked at Cowperwood and saw at once... that the latter **was preparing** a big fight of some sort. (*Dreiser*) — Он посмотрел на Каупервуда и сразу понял, что тот замышляет какой-то бой.

If the past action expressed in the subordinate clause is prior to that expressed in the principal clause, the Past Perfect is used in the subordinate clause:

He **knew** that she (Hetty) **had not had** time to read the letter. (*Eliot*) — Он знал, что она еще не успела прочесть письмо.

If the action expressed in the subordinate clause lasted a certain time before the action expressed in the principal clause, the Past Per-

fect Continuous or the Past Perfect Inclusive is used in the subordinate clause.

He **realized** that the old life he **had lived** in that city since boyhood was ended. (*Dreiser*) — Он понял, что та жизнь, которой он жил в этом городе с детства, окончилась.

If the action expressed in the subordinate clause is posterior to that of the principal clause the Future in the Past is used.

He **knew** they **would read** the book the following year. (FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST)

He **knew** they **would be reading** when she came. (FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST)

He **knew** they **would have read** the book by the 1st of June. (FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST)

Occasionally we find examples of *should* being used with the 3rd person and *would* with the 1st. This generally occurs when the speaker wants to preserve the same verb that was used by the original speaker.

See! Here's his writing; I made him put it down this morning when he **told** me he **shouldn't be back** before I came here. (*Dickens*)

He asked me if there **wasn't** any hope that I **would change**. (*Webster*)

§ 3. If there are several subordinate clauses in a sentence, the rule of the sequence of tenses is observed in all of them.

As the weeks went by... he **began** to believe that she **had been able** to think of her girlish fancy that Arthur **was** in love with her and **would marry** her as a folly of which she was timely cured. (*Eliot*)

§ 4. The rule of the sequence of tenses also holds good when a past tense is used in a subordinate clause to which other clauses are subordinated.

She says he **knew** they **would** never **return**. (*Bennett*)
He **said** he **was** sure you **were** in.

§ 5. It should be noted that the rule of the sequence of tenses is observed after verbals if they depend on a finite verb in the past tense:

Cowperwood **stood** by his desk... **wondering** where he **should get** one hundred thousand dollars. (*Dreiser*)

§ 6. In Russian, the tense of the verb in the subordinate clause does not depend on the tense of the verb in the principal clause.

Tenses Used in English and Russian Subordinate Clauses after a Past Tense in the Principal Clause

ENGLISH	RUSSIAN
Past Indefinite	Present
I knew she played the piano every day.	Я знал , что она играет (играла) на рояле каждый день.
Past Continuous	Present
I knew she was playing the piano and did not want to disturb her.	Я знал , что она играет (играла) на рояле, и не хотел ее беспокоить.
Past Perfect	Past
I knew she had played the piano at the evening party.	Я знал , что она играла на рояле на вечере.
Past Perfect Continuous (Past Perfect Inclusive)	Present (in affirmative sentences)
I knew she had been playing (had played) the piano for two hours.	Я знал , что она играет (играла) на рояле два часа.
Past Perfect	Past (in negative sentences)
I knew she had not played the piano for a long time.	Я знал , что она давно не играла (не играет) на рояле.
Past Perfect Continuous Exclusive	Past
I knew she had been playing the piano.	Я знал , что она играла на рояле.
Future in the Past	Future
I knew she would play the piano at the evening party.	Я знал , что она будет играть на рояле на вечере.

§ 7. The main sphere where the sequence of tenses is applied is object clauses.

Harris said he **knew** what kind of place I **meant**. (*Jerome*)

The sequence of tenses is not observed if the object clause expresses a general truth:

The pupils **knew** that water **consists** of oxygen and hydrogen.

In political language a present tense is often used in the object clause after a past tense in the principal clause.

The speaker **said** that the peoples **want** peace.

The sequence of tenses is often not observed if something is represented as habitual, customary, or characteristic.

He **asked** the guard what time the train usually **starts**. (*Curme*)

He **did not seem** to know that nettles **sting**. (*Curme*)

§ 8. In conventional direct speech the tenses are used according to the same principle which governs their uses in complex sentences with a principal clause and an object clause, though there is no principal clause.

She put her hands up to her ears; it was because there were some thin gold rings in them, which were also worth a little money. Yes, she **could** surely get some money for her ornaments. The landlord and landlady **had been** good to her; perhaps they **would help** her to get the money for these things. But this money **would not keep** her long; what **should** she **do** when it **was** gone? (*Eliot*)

§ 9. The sequence of tenses does not concern attributive relative clauses and adverbial clauses of cause, result, comparison, and concession (if the verb stands in the Indicative Mood).

I **didn't go out** of the shop door, but at the back door, which **opens** into a narrow alley. (*Eliot*)

He **didn't go** to the cinema last night because he **will have** an exam tomorrow.

She **worked** so much yesterday that she **is feeling** quite weak today.

Last year he **worked** more than he **does** this year.