

# **E-LECTURE**

**Spring 2020  
CSE and EEE**

**Course Title: English Language I**

## **Lesson Topics:**

- 1. Participle and Participle Clauses**
- 2. Discourse Markers and Vocabulary**

# 1. Participle and Participle Clauses

Participle clauses enable us to say information in a more economical way. They are formed using present participles (*going, seeing, walking, etc.*), past participles (*gone, seen, walked, etc.*) or perfect participles (*having gone, having seen, having walked, etc.*).

We can use participle clauses when the participle and the verb in the main clause have the same subject. For example, *Waiting for Ellie, I made some tea. (While I was waiting for Ellie, I made some tea.)*

Participle clauses do not have a specific tense. The tense is indicated by the verb in the main clause.

Participle clauses are mainly used in written texts, particularly in a literary, academic or journalistic style.

## Present participle clauses

Here are some common ways we use present participle clauses. Note that present participles have a similar meaning to active verbs.

- To give the result of an action: *The bomb exploded, **destroying the building**. A fire broke out **burning down a dozen houses**.*

- To give the reason for an action, or to talk about an action that happens immediately before another action: (করে, খেয়ে/করিয়া, খাইয়া) ***Seeing the police**, the thief ran away. **Opening the drawer**, she took out a letter.*

- To talk about an action that happened at the same time as another action: (দাড়িয়ে দাড়িয়ে, হাঁটতে হাঁটতে)

***Standing in the queue**, I talked to him on the phone. He sat there all morning **watching TV**.*

- As shortened forms of active relative clauses: *There is someone (who is knocking/) **knocking at the door.** The boy found a wallet (which was lying/) **lying on the road.** People (who visit/) **visiting the island** often come to see the place.*

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- Some common expressions: **Judging by his recent performances**, he is likely to win the trophy. **Judging by the large number of luxury houses**, if neighbourhood should be full of rich people. **Looking at the chart**, the elderly people suffering from the disease far outnumbered their younger counterparts.

(#Catch/find +object+ doing = I found the book lying under the table.

# Go swimming/jogging/cycling/hiking, etc.

# **(gerund)** Do the/some/a little, etc. +doing= do the cooking / shopping, etc. == do a little cooking.

# **(gerund)** Preposition + doing= After watching the movie, I sat to read the book. Think twice before making such comments.

# **(gerund)** I'll appreciate you/your coming to the party. I hate people / people's staring at me like this.

# After **sit, stand, spend, waste, busy etc.:** he sat there all morning watching TV. He spent his whole life working in the factory. She was busy preparing the report.)

## **Past participle clauses (clause without subject and verb)**

Here are some common ways that we use past participle clauses. Note that past participles normally have a passive meaning:

- **Used in this way**, participles can make your writing more concise. (If/when they are used in this way, ... ).
- **Worried by the news**, she called the hospital. (Being worried by the news,...)

- **Filled with pride**, he walked towards the stage. (Being filled with pride)

Past participle clauses can be used as shortened forms of **passive relative clauses**.

- *The dog hit by the car wasn't hurt.* (The dog that was hit ....)
- *The gold stolen in the robbery was never recovered.* (The gold that was stolen ....)

## Perfect participle clauses

Perfect participle clauses show that the action they describe was finished before the action in the main clause. Perfect participles can be structured to make an active or passive meaning.

- **Having got dressed**, he slowly went downstairs.
- **Having finished their training**, they will be fully qualified doctors.
- **Having been made redundant**, she started looking for a new job.

(edited from [www.learnenglish.britishcouncil.org](http://www.learnenglish.britishcouncil.org))

## 2. Discourse Markers and Vocabulary

**In addition to:** (used when you want to mention another person or thing after something else)

- *In addition to these arrangements, extra ambulances will be on duty until midnight.*
- *There is, in addition, one further point to make.*

**All in all:** (Overall) • *All in all it had been a great success.*

**As for:** used to start talking about somebody/something.

- *As for Jo, she's doing fine.*
- *As for food for the party, that's all being taken care of.*

**By and large:** (used to mean something is generally, but not completely, true). • *By and large, I enjoyed my time at school.*

**On the contrary:** (used to introduce a statement that says the opposite of the last one)

- *'It must have been terrible.'* *'On the contrary, I enjoyed every minute.'*

**Contrary to:** *contrary to popular belief, many cats dislike milk.*

**To the contrary:** *he made a comment to the contrary.*

**Even so:** despite that. • *There are a lot of spelling mistakes; even so, it's quite a good essay.*

**For one thing:** used to introduce one of two or more reasons for doing something

- *'Why don't you get a car?'* *'Well, for one thing, I can't drive!'*

**Judging by / to judge from:**

**in/with regard to somebody/something:**

*(formal)* relating to somebody/something

- *a country's laws in regard to human rights*
- *The company's position with regard to overtime is made clear in their contracts.*
- *I am writing with regard to your recent order.*

**in this/that regard:** *(formal)* relating to what has just been mentioned

- *I have nothing further to say in this regard.*

**That is (to say):** used to say what something means or to give more information

- *He's a local government administrator, that is to say a civil servant.*

**That (being) said / having said that:** despite what has been said.

- *He forgets most things, but having said that, he never forgets birthday.*

**In a manner of speaking:** if you think about it in a particular way; true in some but not all ways

- *All these points of view are related, in a manner of speaking.*

**Generally, broadly, relatively, etc. Speaking:** used to show that what you are saying is true in a general, etc. way

- *Generally speaking, the more you pay, the more you get.*
- *There are, broadly speaking, two ways of doing this.*
- *Personally speaking, I've always preferred Italian food.*

**The thing is:** (*informal*) used to introduce an important fact, reason or explanation

- *I'm sorry my assignment isn't finished. The thing is, I've had a lot of other work this week.*

**What is more:** used to add a point that is even more important

- *You're wrong, and what's more you know it!*

**as a whole:** as one thing or piece and not as separate parts

- *Unemployment is higher in the north than in the **country as a whole**.*
- *The festival will be great for our city and for the country as a whole.*
- *for the **community/economy/industry as a whole***

**on the whole:** considering everything; in general

- *On the whole, I'm in favour of the idea.*

**Allegedly/presumably/supposedly:**