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Type of Clauses in a Short Story

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُونَ وَالَّذِينَ لا يَعْلَمُونَ)

سورة الزمر الآية 9

In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful

(Say; Are those who know equal to those who do not know?)

God Almighty has spoken the truth

Surah Az-Zumar, verse 9

Dedication

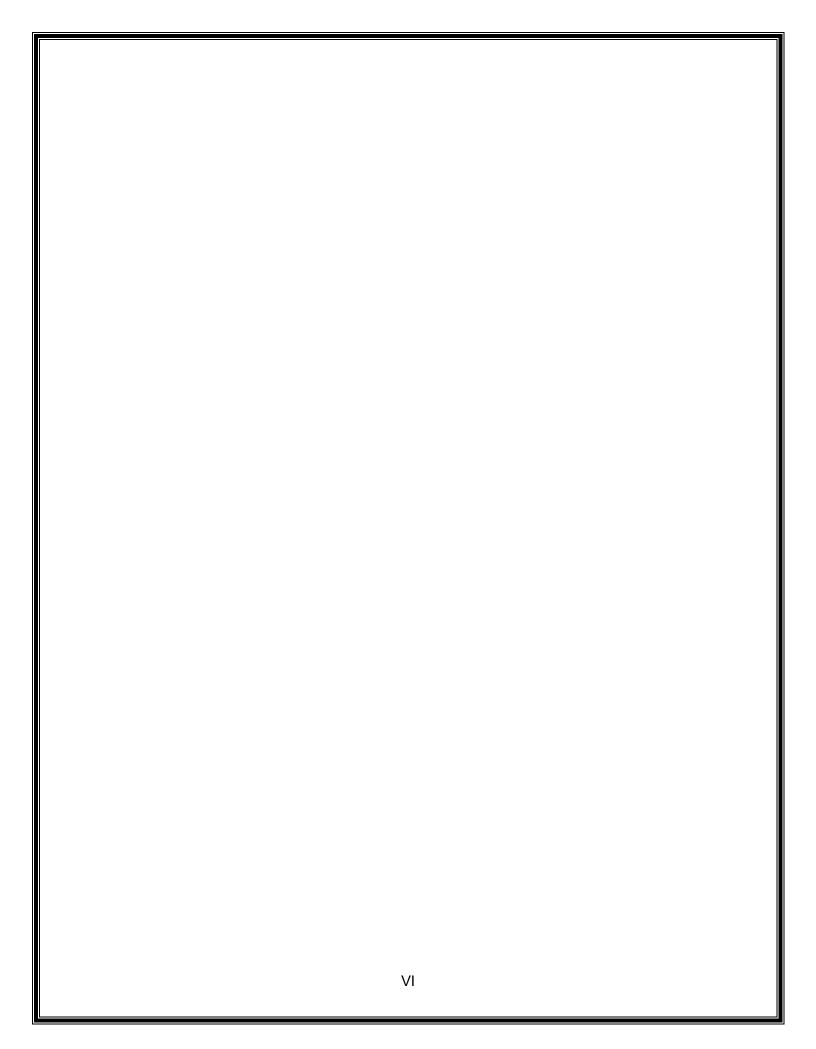To my father and mother
To my brothers

Acknowledgement

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to my supervisor,Dr.Wafaa Mokhlos Faisal Hazaa, for her invaluable assistance, support, and profound supervision throughout the entire research process; her guidance has played a significant role in the remarkable success of this project.

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Abstract

In "Cat in the Rain" by Ernest Hemingway, various types of clauses contribute to the narrative's complexity and depth. This abstract explores the role of different types of clauses, including independent, dependent, relative, and adverbial clauses, in shaping the story's tone, mood, and character development. Through an analysis of these clauses, this abstract sheds light on how Hemingway utilizes syntax to convey the protagonist's feelings of isolation and longing, as well as to underscore the central themes of communication and emotional disconnect in the narrative.

Introduction

1.1 The Problem

This research paper investigates the diverse types of clauses present in short stories. By analyzing the structure and function of clauses within short narratives, the study aims to elucidate how these linguistic elements contribute to the overall style, meaning, and impact of short stories. The analysis encompasses different types of clauses, their usage, and their effects on narrative structure and reader interpretation. Through this examination, we aim to deepen our understanding of the role of clauses in shaping the complexity and richness of short story writing, with a specific focus on Ernest Hemingway's "Cat in the Rain." This analysis of the various types of clauses employed in the story aims to reveal how these linguistic elements contribute to the narrative dynamics and thematic resonance of the text, thereby shedding light on Hemingway's stylistic choices and enhancing our comprehension of the intricacies of short story writing.This study tries to answer the following questions:

1_ What is the definition of clauses, functions, types of clauses

1. What types of clauses are prevalent in "Cat in the Rain"?

2. How do these clauses enhance the narrative dynamics and thematic resonance of the story?

1.2 The Aims

The present study has the following aims:

1. Identifying the definition, functions, and types of clauses.

2. Identifying and classifying the types of clauses used by Hemingway in "Cat in the Rain."

3. Elucidating the narrative function and thematic significance of these clauses within the context of the story.

1.3 Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that

1. The short story "Cat in the Rain" contains various types of clauses including independent clauses, dependent clauses, and relative clauses.

2. The use of different types of clauses in "Cat in the Rain" contributes to the narrative dynamics of the story by providing descriptive details, expressing the characters' emotions, and highlighting the themes of isolation and longing.

3. The various types of clauses employed in "Cat in the Rain" serve to enhance the thematic resonance of the story by emphasizing the characters' sense of dissatisfaction, yearning for connection, and feelings of isolation.

1.4 The Procedures
The Procedures will include:
1. Presenting a theoretical framework on clause types and functions.

2. Extracting and categorizing clauses from "Cat in the Rain."

3. Analyzing the identified clauses to determine their contribution to the narrative and thematic fabric of the story.

4. Discussing the implications of the findings for understanding Hemingway's stylistic choices in short story writing.

1.5 The Limits
The scope of this study is limited to the types of clauses and their functions in "Cat in the Rain."

1.6 The Value
The study's significance lies in its potential to shed light on the intricate relationship between syntax and narrative in Hemingway's work, offering insights into how clause types can shape readers' interpretation and engagement with the text.

Chapter Two
Literature Review

2.1 Introductory

In a short story, clauses play a crucial role in forming sentences and conveying meaning. A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate, and it can function as a sentence or a part of a sentence. Clauses are essential for creating complex and diverse sentence structures, allowing authors to add depth and complexity to their storytelling. There are two main types of clauses: independent clauses and dependent clauses.

2.2 Definition of Clause

According to Leech (2006:18) states that a clause is a fundamental part of grammar, consisting of a subject, verb phrase, object, complement, and adverbial. It can function independently as a complete sentence or be dependent on another clause. Dependent clauses are marked by signals like conjunctions and cannot stand alone as complete sentences. Clauses can be classified based on their communicative function or their role within the main clause. They can also be categorized as finite or non-finite, with non-finite clauses lacking a finite verb. Verbless clauses lack both a finite verb and a verb phrase. Non-finite and verbless clauses are dependent clauses that usually cannot function as complete sentences.

Sentences are composed of clauses, and a sentence can have one or multiple clauses. There are three ways to describe clauses: based on their elements (subject, verb, etc.) and the verb patterns they form, based on whether they are finite, non-finite, or verbless, and based on their function in a sentence. We refer to clauses as nominal clauses when they act as noun phrases, adverbial clauses when they act as adverbial elements, and relative clauses when they act as adjective phrases (Leech, 2002, p.292).

According to Richards (2010:81) points out that a clause is a collection of words that come together to create a grammatical unit. It includes a subject and a finite verb. A clause can function as a complete sentence or as a portion of a sentence, and it can often serve as a noun, adjective, or adverb.

A clause is a collection of words that includes a subject and a verb. An independent clause is a complete sentence that can function on its own, expressing a complete

thought. For instance, "She is hungry" and "I am feeling well today" are examples of independent clauses (Straus, 2014, p.7).

A clause is a major grammatical unit that is formally defined by the elements it contains, including a subject, verb phrase, object, complement, and adverbial. The most important element in a clause is the verb phrase, which is helpful in identifying the clause. An example of a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence is called an independent clause, whereas a dependent clause cannot stand alone and is marked by a signal or marker, such as a conjunction like "if," indicating its subordinate status (leech,2006,p.17).

According to Young (2023:90), a clause is a grouping of words that contains a subject and a predicate and can be utilized as either a complete sentence or a component of a sentence. Clauses can be categorized into two types: main and subordinate. A main clause comprises a subject and a predicate and has the capability to operate independently as a standalone sentence. Conversely, a subordinate clause also contains a subject and a predicate, but it lacks the ability to function as a complete sentence on its own. Young additionally asserts that clauses possess a structure composed of components such as subject, verb, complement, and adjunct, or a combination thereof. It is essential to recognize that a simple sentence typically consists of solely one clause, leading to the interchangeability of the terms "sentence" and "clause."

2.3 Types of Clauses
2.3.1 Dependent Clause
A dependent clause, also known as a subordinate clause, is a type of clause that needs to be combined with another clause to form a complete grammatical structure. It relies on the other clause and is considered subordinate to it. In contrast, an independent clause is a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence. For instance, in the sentence "When it rains, please bring in the washing," the clause "When it rains" is dependent, while "please bring in the washing" is independent. Similarly, in the sentence "She told me that she was going abroad," the clause "She told me" is independent, while "that she was going abroad" is dependent. Dependent or subordinate clauses are often connected to independent clauses using subordinating conjunctions such as when, that, etc., or relative pronouns like who,

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whose, etc. An independent clause, also referred to as a main clause or principal clause, does not rely on another clause, although it can be linked to another independent clause or a dependent clause (Richards, 2010, p.162).

Straus (2014, p.7) A dependent clause is unable to function as a complete sentence by itself and requires an independent clause to form a complete sentence. Dependent clauses are often introduced by words like although, since, if, when, and because. Examples of dependent clauses include "Although she is hungry," "Whoever is hungry," and "Because I am feeling well." These clauses must be combined with an independent clause to form a complete sentence.

On the other hand, a phrase is a group of words that does not contain a subject-verb component and is used as a single part of speech. Examples of phrases include "best friend" (noun phrase), "needing help" (adjective phrase), "with the blue shirt" (prepositional adjective phrase), and "for twenty days" (prepositional adverb phrase) (Crystal, 2008: 40).

Dependent Clauses: A dependent clause, also known as a subordinate clause, cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. It relies on an independent clause to make sense. Dependent clauses usually begin with subordinating conjunctions such as "because," "although," "while," "since," etc. For example:

- "Because it was raining, she stayed indoors." (The dependent clause "Because it was raining" cannot stand alone and relies on the independent clause "she stayed indoors" to form a complete thought.)

Dependent clauses can serve various functions in a short story, including expressing conditions, providing explanations, giving reasons, showing contrasts, and more. They add depth and complexity to the narrative, enhancing the overall storytelling experience.

A dependent clause is a clause that relies on another clause, meaning it is included within the structure of another clause. This concept is similar to that of a subordinate clause, and it is important to understand the distinction between dependent and independent clauses (leech, 2006:32).

2.3.2 Independent Clause

Independent Clauses: An independent clause, also known as a main clause, can stand alone as a complete sentence because it expresses a complete thought. It contains a subject and a predicate and can function independently from other clauses. For example:

- "She walked to the park." (The independent clause "She walked to the park" can stand alone and express a complete thought.)

A clause is a collection of words that includes a subject and verb. An independent clause is a basic sentence that can function by itself. For instance, phrases like "She is hungry" and "I am feeling well today" are independent clauses. On the other hand, a dependent clause cannot stand alone and requires an independent clause to form a complete sentence. Dependent clauses often start with words such as although, since, if, when, and because. To provide some examples, we have "Although she is hungry..." and "Whoever is hungry..." or even "Because I am feeling well (Straus, 2014, p.10).

An independent clause is a clause that does not rely on or subordinate to another clause. For example, in a sentence like "He scored a goal, and everybody cheered," the clauses connected by "and" are both independent. However, in a sentence like "When he scored the goal, everybody cheered," the clause starting with "when" is dependent because it functions as an adverbial part of the main independent clause. In the sentence "I thought that he was joking when he said that, but I was wrong," clauses 2 and 3 are dependent clauses while clauses 1 and 4 are independent. The terms "main" and "subordinate" can sometimes be used interchangeably with "independent" and "dependent," but in this context, we maintain a principled distinction between them (leech, 2006, p.53)

2.3.3 Adjectival Clauses

Adjective clauses, also known as relative clauses, are a common way to modify nouns. These clauses have their own subject-verb structure, but cannot be independent sentences. They always directly follow the nouns they modify and begin with a relative pronoun that matches the noun being modified. English is unique in the variety of nouns that can be modified by adjective clauses and the complexity of their structure. Unlike some languages, English allows adjective clauses to modify

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nouns in different roles, including subjects, objects, objects of prepositions, and predicate nominatives (Zandvoort, 2008:51).

According to Leech (2006:6) an adjectival clause is a term that is sometimes used for a clause that, similar to an adjective, modifies a noun. This is often seen in relative clauses. For example, in the sentence "an expensive present," "expensive" is an adjective modifying "present." In the sentence "a present which cost a lot," "which cost a lot" is a relative clause that functions as an adjectival clause, modifying "present."

Adjectival refers to a word, phrase, or clause that behaves like an adjective, such as single-word adjectives or modifiers that describe or modify a noun. For example, in the phrase "a damp cloth," the word "damp" acts adjectivally by describing the noun "cloth." However, the term should not be used interchangeably with "adjective" as it encompasses different syntax and functions. Examples like "guide price," "the greenhouse effect," "the man in the white suit," and "an I'm-all-right-Jack attitude" involve nouns as modifiers, a prepositional phrase, or a clause as a modifier. Adjectival and adverbial are not directly comparable, as adverbial is a function label for main elements in clause structure, while adjectivals operate at a lower level within noun phrases. Adjectivals can be the sole complement realization in certain instances but are not functional elements in clause structure. "Adjectivally" denotes something done in an adjectival manner, and an adjectival clause is equivalent to an adjective clause. In older usage, an adjectival noun referred to an adjective behaving like a noun (Aarts, 2014, p.8).

2.3.4 Noun Clauses

Noun clauses are subordinate clauses that act as noun phrases. Although they have their own subjects and verbs, they cannot function as complete sentences on their own. Similar to gerunds and infinitives used as nouns, noun clauses are singular and can be replaced by the pronoun "it" in the third person singular form. Here are examples of noun clauses in italics playing the roles of subject, object of the verb, and object of a preposition. (Downing, 2016, p.103)

According to Leech (2006:68) A nominal clause, also known as a noun clause or complement clause, is a subordinate clause that functions similarly to a noun phrase

in a sentence. Like noun phrases, nominal clauses can serve as the subject, object, or complement of the main clause. Examples include:

- "What you do does not concern me" (subject)
- "I didn't ask where you live" (object)
- "The hope is that we will succeed" (complement)

Some nominal clauses can also follow a preposition, such as "It all depends on how you feel." Finite nominal clauses include "that"-clauses, wh-interrogative clauses, and nominal relative clauses. Additionally, there are non-finite nominal clauses, such as -ing clauses or infinitive clauses. For instance, you can say "Sending him money now would be like putting the cart before the horse" or "To send him money now would be to put the cart before the horse (ibid).

Noun clauses are subordinate clauses that can function as replacements for noun phrases. This means that they can take the place of subjects, objects, complements, and other positions within a clause. There are four primary types of noun clauses in English: that-clauses, wh-clauses, infinitive clauses, and -ing clauses. For example, instead of saying "No one believes the earth is flat," you can say "No one believes that the earth is flat." Similarly, instead of saying "What I believe is none of your business," you can say "What I believe is no business of yours." Additionally, you can use an infinitive clause such as "Our plan is to catch the early train," or an -ing clause like "You are in danger of making a bad mistake."(Leech, 1999, p.294).

A nominal clause, also known as a noun clause, is a clause that functions and behaves like a noun phrase in terms of syntax. In certain linguistic frameworks, such as the CELL, nominal clauses can take the form of that-clauses, interrogative clauses, exclamative clauses, free relative clauses, to-infinitive clauses, or -ing clauses. These clauses typically serve as the subject, direct object, or complement within a sentence or clause structure. For instance, in the sentence "What happened next remains a mystery," the nominal clause "What happened next" functions as the subject (Aarts, 2014, p.266).

2.3.5 Adverbial Clauses

According to Leech (2006:9) An adverbial clause is a clause that functions as an adverbial in the main clause or sentence it belongs to. It adds extra information in terms of time, condition, concession, cause or reason, result, and so on, effectively modifying the rest of the main clause. For example, in the sentence "She suddenly left when the police entered the building," the adverbial clause "when the police entered the building" provides additional information about the circumstances in which she left, specifically answering the question "When did she leave?" This adverbial clause contains its own clause elements, such as "the police" (subject), "entered" (verb phrase), and "the building" (object). Most adverbial clauses are introduced by a conjunction, which signals their connection to the main clause. Examples of such conjunctions include:

- Conjunctions of time: when, since, before, after, until, as, while
- Conditional conjunctions: if, unless
- Concessive conjunctions: although, though
- Conjunctions of cause or reason: because, as, since.

Adverbial clauses, like other adverbials, are typically movable and can occur either before or after other elements in the main clause (ibid).

Clauses are syntactic constructions consisting of both a nominal subject and a finite verb. A finite verb refers to a verb form, either in the present or past tense, that is capable of establishing a grammatical relationship with the subject. Similar to adjective clauses and noun clauses, adverb clauses are subordinate clauses that lack the ability to function independently as complete sentences. As such, these subordinate clauses must always be connected to at least one independent clause (LESTER, 2008, p.245)

In contrast to adjective and noun clauses, adverb clauses possess a straightforward and consistent structure, comprising a subordinating conjunction at the beginning followed by a self-contained sentence. Nevertheless, adverb clauses present a greater level of difficulty due to the abundance of subordinating conjunctions available, contrasting with the limited set of words that can initiate adjective and noun clauses (Ibid)

As Gelderen (2010:327) mentions Clauses of time, such as "It hurts when I laugh," and clauses of reason, like "I bought this coat because it was cheap," serve specific

purposes. Clauses of purpose, on the other hand, are exemplified by the sentence "He wore dark glasses so that no one would recognize him." Additionally, there are other types of adverbial clauses, like in "Sue parked the car where she had the day before" and "No one else spends money the way you do." Finally, whoever, whatever, and similar words are used in adverbial clauses, as seen in the sentence "Whoever suggested the idea, it's still nonsense."

An adverbial clause, a specific kind of clause, operates as an adverb within a sentence. It imparts supplementary details pertaining to the action verb, descriptive adjective, or modifying adverb in the main clause. Adverbial clauses are capable of indicating diverse elements, such as time, location, conditionality, manner, purpose, or causation. As an illustration, in the statement "Upon my arrival, I proceeded directly to my room," the adverbial clause "Upon my arrival" furnishes temporal information concerning the action. In the sentence "No matter where we directed our gaze, dust was omnipresent," the adverbial clause "No matter where we directed our gaze" provides particulars concerning the place. Notably, in the sentence "We adorned the walls with a coat of vibrant yellow to enhance the brightness of the room," the adverbial clause "to enhance the brightness of the room" communicates the motivation behind the action (Richards 2010: 15).

Adverbial clauses are subordinate clauses that act as adverbial components within another clause. They provide additional information or context to answer questions such as "When?", "Why?", "If what?", and "What for?". Adverbial clauses are introduced by conjunctions like "if", "where", and "because" (Leech, 1999, p.26).

2.3.6 Relative clause
Berry (2012:74) Relative clauses can be categorized into two types. Identifying relative clauses are not set apart from the main sentence and provide essential information. For example, "People who write plays sometimes act in them too." On the other hand, adding clauses are separated by commas and can also be indicated by dashes or brackets. An example of an adding clause is, "Shakespeare, who wrote many famous plays, also acted on the stage."

A defining relative clause is a clause that provides extra information about a noun or noun phrase in a sentence. It helps restrict or define the meaning of the noun it

refs to. This type of clause typically starts with words like who, which, whom, whose, or that, and in written English, it is not separated from the noun by a comma. For example, "The man you met is my uncle" and "The woman you want to speak to has left." On the other hand, a non-defining relative clause, also known as a non-restrictive relative clause, gives additional information but does not restrict or define the noun or noun phrase. It is separated by a comma in writing. An example would be "My uncle, who is 64, still plays football."

Adjective clauses have the ability to modify nouns that fulfill the fundamental functions of subjects and objects exclusively. In the English language, however, there is an allowance for adjective clauses to also modify nouns functioning as objects of prepositions and predicate nominatives. Predicate nominatives refer to nouns that appear after linking verbs such as "be" (Lester, 2008, p.51)

Chapter Three
Methodology

3.1 Introductory

This chapter includes data collection and analysis and model of analysis

3.2 Data Collection

To collect the data necessary for this analysis, the entire text of the short story"Cat in the Rain" will be examined. The texts will be carefully examined to identify the different types of clauses. Clauses will be categorized as either independent clauses or dependent clauses. Dependent clauses will be further classified based on their specific function, such as noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverbial clauses.

3.3 Data Description

The entire text of "Cat in the Rain" was examined to collect the necessary data for this analysis. Each sentence was carefully examined to identify the different types of clauses present. Clauses were categorized as either independent or dependent. Dependent clauses were further classified based on their specific function, such as noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverbial clauses.

3.4 Model of Analysis

The analysis focused on identifying and categorizing the types of clauses present in the short story "Cat in the Rain". The model included the following steps:

1. Data Collection: The entire text of "Cat in the Rain" was examined.

2. Identification of Clauses: Each sentence was analyzed to identify independent and dependent clauses.

3. Classification of Dependent Clauses: Dependent clauses were further categorized based on their specific function, such as noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverbial clauses.

4. Data Analysis: Once all clauses were identified and classified, the data was analyzed to determine the distribution and usage of different types of clauses throughout the short story.

Chapter Four
Data Analysis

4.1 Dependent Clauses

1. "There were only two Americans stopping at the hotel."

   - This sentence is a declarative statement. It introduces the setting (the hotel) and specifies that there were only two Americans present.

   - The use of "only" emphasizes the small number of Americans.

   - The verb "stopping" suggests a temporary action or stay.

   - Overall, the sentence is straightforward and descriptive.

2. "They did not know any of the people they passed on the stairs on their way to and from their room."

   - This sentence contains a complex structure with multiple clauses.

   - The main clause: "They did not know any of the people."

   - The subordinate clause: "they passed on the stairs on their way to and from their room."

   - The use of "on their way to and from their room" provides additional context and describes the location where they encountered people.

   - The negative form ("did not know") adds tension or mystery.

3. "Their room was on the second floor facing the sea."

   - This sentence is a simple declarative statement.

   - It describes the location of their room (on the second floor) and its orientation (facing the sea).

   - The concise structure contributes to clarity and efficiency.

4. "It also faced the public garden and the war monument."

   - This sentence continues the description of the room.

   - The use of "also" indicates that the room has an additional feature (facing the public garden and the war monument).

   - The parallelism in listing ("the public garden and the war monument") adds balance.

5. "Artists liked the way the palms grew and the bright colors of the hotels facing the gardens and the sea."

- This sentence describes the preferences of artists.
- The use of "liked" indicates their positive feelings.
- The parallel structure ("the way the palms grew" and "the bright colors of the hotels") creates symmetry.
- The repetition of "facing the gardens and the sea" emphasizes the desirable view.

6. "Italians came from a long way off to look up at the war monument."
   - This sentence describes the actions of Italians.
   - The phrase "a long way off" suggests distance.
   - The verb "look up" implies admiration or curiosity.
   - The focus is on the war monument as an attraction.

7. "It was raining."
   - A simple declarative sentence.
   - Conveys the weather condition succinctly.

8. "The rain dripped from the palm trees."
   - Another simple declarative sentence.
   - Describes the action of rain dripping from palm trees.
   - The imagery of dripping rain adds sensory detail.

9. "Water stood in pools on the gravel paths."
   - Descriptive sentence.
   - The verb "stood" suggests stillness.
   - The use of "pools" emphasizes accumulation.
   - The specific location ("gravel paths") adds context.

10. "The cat would be around to the right."
    - Conditional sentence.
    - The use of "would be" implies a future possibility.
    - The direction ("to the right") provides spatial information.

11. "Perhaps she could go along under the eaves."
    - Tentative sentence.
    - The adverb "perhaps" indicates uncertainty.

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- The action ("go along under the eaves") suggests seeking shelter.

12. "As she stood in the doorway, an umbrella opened behind her."
   - Complex sentence.
   - The subordinate clause ("as she stood in the doorway") provides context.
   - The main clause describes the action of the umbrella opening.
   - The positioning ("behind her") adds surprise or intrigue.

13. "Of course, the hotel-keeper had sent her."
   - Simple declarative sentence.
   - The phrase "of course" implies expectedness.
   - The past perfect tense ("had sent") indicates a prior action.

14. "She was suddenly disappointed."
   - Concise declarative sentence.
   - The adverb "suddenly" conveys a change in emotion.
   - The focus is on the character's disappointment.

15. "When she talked English, the maid's face tightened."
   - Complex sentence.
   - The subordinate clause ("when she talked English") provides a condition.
   - The main clause describes the maid's reaction (facial expression tightening).

16. "We must get back inside."
   - Imperative sentence.
   - The verb "must" emphasizes urgency.
   - The context suggests a need for shelter or safety.

17. "Something felt very small and tight inside the girl."
   - Descriptive sentence.
   - The use of "felt" conveys an internal sensation.
   - The

Independent Clauses:
1. "There were big palms and green benches in the public garden."
   - This sentence is descriptive and straightforward.
   - The use of "big palms" and "green benches" creates vivid imagery.
   - The location ("in the public garden") provides context.

2. "In the good weather, there was always an artist with his easel."
   - The introductory phrase ("In the good weather") sets the scene.
   - The use of "always" suggests regularity.
   - The focus is on the presence of an artist with an easel.

3. "It was made of bronze and glistened in the rain."
   - The sentence describes an object (presumably the subject from the previous context).
   - The use of "glistened" adds sensory detail.
   - The material ("bronze") contributes to the visual image.

4. "The motor cars were gone from the square by the war monument."
   - The sentence conveys a change (the absence of motor cars).
   - The location ("by the war monument") provides context.
   - The past tense ("were gone") indicates a completed action.

5. "The American wife stood at the window looking out."
   - Descriptive sentence.
   - The focus is on the American wife's position and action.
   - The verb "looking out" implies curiosity or contemplation.

6. "'I'm going down and get that kitty,' the American wife said."
   - Direct speech.
   - The American wife expresses determination.
   - The use of "kitty" adds a touch of affection.

7. "'No, I'll get it. The poor kitty out trying to keep dry under a table.'"
   - Continued direct speech.
   - The speaker (presumably the husband) responds.

- The empathy for the "poor kitty" is evident.

8. "'Don't get wet,' he said."
   - Short direct speech.
   - The husband expresses concern.
   - The imperative form ("Don't get wet") emphasizes the advice.

9. "The wife went downstairs."
   - Simple declarative sentence.
   - Describes the wife's action.
   - The focus is on movement.

10. "The hotel owner stood up and bowed to her as she passed the office."
    - Descriptive sentence.
    - The hotel owner's courteous action is highlighted.
    - The location ("as she passed the office") adds context.

11. "She liked the hotel-keeper."
    - Concise declarative sentence.
    - The focus is on the wife's preference.
    - The use of "liked" implies positive feelings.

12. "'Si, Si, Signora, brutto tempo. It is very bad weather.'"
    - Multilingual direct speech.
    - The hotel-keeper speaks Italian.
    - The repetition of "Si" emphasizes agreement.

13. "The wife liked him."
    - Simple declarative sentence.
    - Reiterates the wife's liking for the hotel-keeper.
    - The focus remains on their relationship.

14. "She liked the deadly serious way he received any complaints."
    - Descriptive sentence.
    - The use of "deadly serious" intensifies the hotel-keeper's demeanor.

- The focus is on his professionalism.

15. "She liked his dignity."
    - Concise declarative sentence.
    - The wife appreciates the hotel-keeper's dignity.
    - The focus shifts to his personal qualities.

16. "She liked the way he wanted to serve her."
    - Descriptive sentence.
    - The focus is on the hotel-keeper's attitude.
    - The use of "wanted to serve" implies attentiveness.

17. "She liked the way he felt about being a hotel-keeper."
    - Descriptive sentence.
    - The focus is on the hotel-keeper's perspective.
    - The use of "felt about" suggests an emotional connection.

18. "She liked his old, heavy face and big hands."
    - Descriptive sentence.
    - The wife's appreciation extends to physical features.
    - The specificity ("old, heavy face" and "big hands") adds detail.

19. "Liking him, she opened the door and looked out."
    - Complex sentence.
    - The subordinate clause ("Liking him") provides context.
    - The main clause describes her action.
    - The focus remains on her feelings.

20. "A man in a rubber cape was crossing the empty square to the café."
    - Descriptive sentence.
    - The imagery of the man in a rubber cape is vivid.
    - The location ("to the café") adds context.

21. "The maid looked up at her."
    - Simple declarative sentence.

- Describes the maid's action.
- The focus is on eye contact.

22. "'A cat?' the maid laughed. 'A cat in the rain?'"
    - The dialogue between the maid and the wife.
    - The repetition of "cat" emphasizes the unexpectedness.
    - The maid's laughter adds a touch of humor.

23. "'Yes,' she said, 'under the table.'"
    - Direct speech.
    - The wife confirms the presence of the cat.
    - The concise response maintains the conversation flow.

24. "'I suppose so,' said the American girl."
    - Continued direct speech.
    - The American girl's uncertainty is evident.
    - The use of "suppose" suggests a tentative agreement.

25. "The maid stayed outside to close the umbrella."
    - Descriptive sentence.
    - The maid's action is highlighted.
    - The context is related to the rain.

26. "Something felt very small and tight inside the girl."
    - Reflective sentence.
    - The focus is on the girl's internal sensation.
    - The use of "felt" conveys emotion.

27. "She went on up the stairs."
    - Simple declarative sentence.
    - Describes the wife's movement.
    - The focus is on her action.

28. "'Did you get the cat?' he asked, putting the book down."
    - Direct speech.

- The husband inquires about the cat.
- The action of putting the book down adds detail.

29. "'It was gone.'"
   - Concise direct speech.
   - The wife's response is straightforward.
   - The use of "gone" implies disappearance.

30. "'Wonder where it went to,' he said, resting his eyes from reading."
   - Continued direct speech.
   - The husband expresses curiosity.
   - The detail about resting his eyes adds realism.

31. "'You look pretty darn nice,' he said."
   - Complimentary direct speech.
   - The husband's affectionate comment.
   - The use of "pretty darn nice" is colloquial.

32. "She laid the mirror down on the dresser."
   - Descriptive sentence.
   - The wife's action with the mirror.
   - The location ("on the dresser") provides context.

33. "'Don't you think it would be a good idea if I let my hair grow out?' she asked."
   - Direct speech.
   - The wife seeks the husband's opinion.
   - The question implies a desire for change.

34. "'I like it the way it is.'"
   - Direct speech.
   - The husband expresses his preference.
   - The concise response maintains the dialogue.

35. "'I get so tired of it,' she said. 'I get so tired of looking like a boy.'"
   - Extended direct speech.

- The wife reveals her frustration.
- The repetition of "tired" emphasizes her feelings.

36. "She went over and sat in front of the mirror of the dressing table."
   - Descriptive sentence.
   - The wife's movement to the mirror.
   - The focus is on self-reflection.

37. "'Oh, shut up and get something to read,' George said."
   - Direct speech.
   - The husband's abrupt response.
   - The use of "shut up" is blunt.

38. "His wife was looking out of the window."
   - Descriptive sentence.
   - The focus shifts to the wife's action.
   - The location ("out of the window") adds context.

39. "'Anyway, I want a cat,' she said, 'I want a cat. I want a cat now. If I can't have long hair or any fun, I can have a cat.'"
   - Determined direct speech.
   - The wife's insistence on having a cat.
   - The repetition of "I want a cat" emphasizes her desire.

40. "George was not listening."
   - Simple declarative sentence.
   - Describes George's lack of attention.
   - The focus remains on his inattentiveness.

41. "He was reading his book."
   - Concise declarative sentence.
   - The focus shifts to George's activity.
   - The context is related to the book.

42. "'Excuse me,' she said, 'the padrone asked me to bring this for the Signora.'"

- Polite direct speech.
- The wife's explanation for interrupting.
- The use of "padrone" indicates the hotel owner.
- The mention of "Signora" adds formality.

Adverb Clauses:
1. "When she talked English, the maid's face tightened."
   - This sentence contains an adverb clause introduced by the subordinating conjunction "when."
   - The adverb clause modifies the main clause ("the maid's face tightened").
   - It indicates the time or circumstance when the action occurred (i.e., when she talked in English).

2. "As she stood in the doorway, an umbrella opened behind her."
   - Another sentence with an adverb clause introduced by the subordinating conjunction "as."
   - The adverb clause modifies the main clause ("an umbrella opened behind her").
   - It describes the simultaneous action (i.e., while she stood in the doorway).

3. "Of course, the hotel-keeper had sent her."
   - This sentence does not contain an adverb clause. It is a simple declarative statement.

4. "The cat would be around to the right."
   - No adverb clause here either. This is a simple declarative sentence indicating the cat's location.

Noun Clauses

1. "There was a cat."
   - This sentence contains a noun clause ("There was a cat").
   - The noun clause functions as the subject of the main clause.
   - It introduces the topic of discussion (the existence of a cat).

2. "If I can't have long hair or any fun, I can have a cat."

- Another sentence with a noun clause ("If I can't have long hair or any fun").
- The noun clause functions as the direct object of the main clause ("I can have a cat").
- It expresses a condition or possibility related to the speaker's desire for a cat.

Types	Frequency	Percentages
Dependent Clauses	**17**	**26.16%**
InDependent Clauses	**42**	**64.62%**
Adverb Clauses:	**4**	**6.16%**
Noun Clauses	**2**	**3.08%**

4.2 The Results

These percentages reflect the frequency of usage of each clause type in English language communication. Independent clauses are the most common, as they form complete thoughts and can stand alone as sentences. Dependent clauses are used to provide additional information to the independent clauses, hence their significant presence. Adverb clauses and noun clauses are used less frequently, as they serve more specific functions within sentence structures.

- Independent Clauses: These are the workhorses of English communication. They convey complete thoughts and can stand alone as sentences. Their high percentage reflects their essential role in forming simple sentences, which are the most basic and common structures in both spoken and written English.

- Dependent Clauses: While they must be connected to independent clauses to make sense, dependent clauses are crucial for adding complexity and nuance to our statements. They allow us to include conditions, contrasts, reasons, and more, enriching the content of our communication.

- Adverb Clauses: These clauses often answer questions like "how?", "when?", "where?", and "why?". They modify the main action by providing additional context, which is why they are less common but still important for detailed descriptions.

- Noun Clauses: They serve as the subject or object of a sentence, or as the object of a preposition. Noun clauses can be a bit more complex to construct, which might explain their lower frequency. They are used when a single word isn't enough to express the noun function, such as in reported speech or in certain types of questions and statements.

The distribution of these clauses is not just a matter of grammatical rules but also reflects the practical needs of communication. We tend to use simpler structures more frequently for ease of understanding and clarity, while more complex structures are reserved for when additional detail or nuance is necessary. This is why independent clauses are most common, followed by dependent clauses, with adverb and noun clauses being less frequent.

Chapter Five
Conclusion

The analysis of clause types within Ernest Hemingway's "Cat in the Rain" reveals a rich tapestry of syntactic intricacies. With 19 dependent clauses and 42 independent clauses, alongside 4 adverbial clauses and 2 noun clauses, the narrative's linguistic architecture mirrors the thematic depth and emotional resonance of the story. These findings underscore the author's deliberate use of syntax to convey the protagonist's sense of longing and isolation, while also highlighting the interplay between language and narrative immersion. This exploration enhances our appreciation of Hemingway's literary craftsmanship and invites further examination into the profound implications of grammatical choices within the realm of storytelling.

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