

UNLOCKING CONCISE EXPRESSION: A GUIDE
TO TEACHING PARTICIPLE CLAUSES

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Abstract: Participle clauses are clear and prestige grammatical structures, which improves a sophistication of English communication. However, these participle clauses frequently challenge English language learners. Learning and teaching participle clauses empowers students to express challenging ideas with simplicity and understandability. This article will offer and provide teachers with practical and effective strategies for interactively teaching participle clauses by focusing on their function, structure, and various types.

Key words: participle clauses, teachers, strategies and simplicity.

Аннотация: Причастные обороты представляют собой ясные и престижные грамматические конструкции, которые повышают утонченность английского языка. Однако эти причастные обороты часто вызывают затруднения у учащих английский язык. Изучение и преподавание причастных оборотов дает учащимся возможность выражать сложные идеи с простотой и понятностью. В данной статье будут предложены и предоставлены преподавателям практические и эффективные стратегии для интерактивного обучения причастным оборотам с акцентом на их функцию, структуру и различные типы.

Ключевые слова: причастные обороты, преподаватели, стратегии и простота.

Introduction: Educators are supposed to begin by explaining that participle clauses are simplified relative clauses using participles (present participles ending in "-ing" or past participles) to function as adjectives or adverbs. They change nouns or whole sentences, letting person mix ideas briefly and avoid repeating words. After that, teachers are supposed to introduce the two main types of participle clauses by showing the presentations. Importantly, educators have to make sure that each student would read the bullet points of the information. Here are two main types of participle clauses:

1) Present Participle Clauses (using "-ing" form):

- Active meaning: These clauses describe actions happening at the same time as the main verb including with giving the reason or strategy behind the action.
- Describing a noun: Example: The woman wearing a scarf is my aunt.

(Modifying "woman")

- Describing a whole clause: Example: Running slowly, she could not reach the finish line. (Modifying the clause "she could not reach the finish line.")

2) Past Participle Clauses (using past participle form):

- Passive meaning: These clauses show a finished action where someone or something else did it to the subject.
- Modifying a noun: Example: The letter written by the writer became a bestseller. (Modifying "letter")
- Modifying a whole clause: Example: Having been proposed, she agreed to get married. (Modifying the clause " she agreed to get married.")

Generally, the participle clauses are challenging. However, If teachers make each student to provide their own examples, it would not be as difficult as it seemed. If mistakes are found, they ought to be addressed with whole class and led into the discussion.

Conclusion:

All in all, the participle clauses are important for improving the sophistication of English communication. Although they often present learning challenges, with effective teaching strategies mentioned in this article, educators can tackle this issue.

Reference:

1. Krantz, C., & Roberts, R. Navigate coursebook, Upper-Intermediate B2. Participle clauses.(p. 151). Oxford University Press.