



the Subordinating Conjunction 'after'

1st

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Usage

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tag:	usage:	emphasis:
1 st C1.1	is used to introduce a subordinate clause that indicates that {A} it happened, {B} it is happening, or {C} it will happen before the event that is described in the main clause (= ② happens after ①; ① happens before ②)	order

1st The subordinating conjunction 'after' 1st C1.1 is used to introduce a subordinate clause that indicates that {A} it happened, {B} it is happening, or {C} it will happen before the event that is described in the main clause (= ② happens after ①; ① happens before ②). In other words, 1st the subordinating conjunction 'after' emphasizes the clauses' order.

Examples

tag:	examples:	emphasis:
1 st C1.1	② She came after I left. ①	order
1 st C1.1	② What did you do after you called your mother? ①	
1 st C1.1	① After Mary left work, she drove home. ②	
1 st C1.1	① After they got married, they moved to New York. ②	
1 st C1.1	② She cared for her father after he became ill. ①	
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In the underneath example, i.e. 'She came after I left.', 'she came' is the main clause, and 'after I left' is the subordinate clause. The main clause, i.e. 'she came', [1] can stand alone as a complete sentence and make sense, [2] is neither subordinate nor coordinate to any other clauses, and [3] contains a subject (i.e. 'she') and a predicate (i.e. 'came'). The main clause, i.e. 'she came', operates at/on the highest level, i.e. Level 1a.

The subordinate clause, i.e. 'after I left', [1] cannot stand alone as a complete sentence and make sense because it gives the information that is related to the main clause, [2] is subordinate to the main clause, and [3] contains a subject (i.e. 'I') and a predicate (i.e. 'left'). The subordinate clause, i.e. 'after I left', operates at/on the mid-level, i.e. Level 2. In other words, the subordinate clause shows that it happened before the event that is described in the main clause.

⚠ Please note that it is possible to say either [1] 'She came after I left.' or [2] 'She came after I had left.'. [1] In the first example, i.e. 'She came after I left.', the main clause and the subordinate clause, i.e. 'she came' and 'after I left' respectively, are in the timely aspect, which emphasizes, with the past tense, 1st 1.1 a specific time in the past. [2] In the latter example, i.e. 'She came after I had left.', the main clause, i.e. 'she came', is in the timely aspect, which emphasizes, with the past tense, 1st 1.1 a specific time in the past, and the subordinate clause, i.e. 'after I had left', is in the resultant aspect, which emphasizes, with the past tense, 4th 4.1 the past result.

7th This complex sentence consists of one main clause and one subordinate clause that are connected by the subordinating conjunction 'after'. The main clause and the subordinate clause are in the active voice because their subjects (i.e. 'she' and 'I') are the doers of the actions, i.e. 'came' and 'left'.

[7] the complex sentence			☀️ 🌙 🌐 🌊 Max Brown ماکس
Level 1a	② She came	the main clause	
Level 1b	Clause 1	the coordinate clause	
Level 2	after I left. ①	the subordinate clause	
Level 3	Clause 2	the subordinate phrase	
[7] The complex sentence consists of at least one main clause and at least one subordinate clause. The main clause and the subordinate clause are connected/spliced by a subordinating conjunction.			
She came after I left.			