

1.3. Clauses

Classification of clauses according to their form (declarative, interrogative, imperative (doc lojova))

Classification of clauses according to their structure. (finite, non, finite, verbless).

Classification according to their semantic function (nominal clauses – That clause, Wh clauses, Yes/no interrogative clauses, Exclamatory clauses, non-finite) adverbial clauses, relative clauses, comparative clauses,

Clauses – Structure

Ex 1: Change the following non-finite clauses into finite ones. (answers may vary).

To open, tear off the tab. **If you want to open, tear off the tab.**

Looking around, he noticed a letter on the floor. **As he looked around, he noticed a letter on the floor.**

Worn out by the heat they stopped for a drink. **Since the heat had worn them out, they stopped for a drink.**

Driven by rain, we took shelter under the tree. **The rain drove us to take shelter under the tree.**
She tiptoed round the house so as not to wake anyone. **She tiptoed round the house so that she didn't wake anyone.**

You need to paint the whole cupboard, starting from the bottom. **You need to paint the whole cupboard. Start from the bottom.**

Ex 2: Identify the underlined clauses. Mark them finite, non-finite or verbless.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/verbless-clause-1692588>

Too tall to enter the room, he remained standing at the door. **NF**

Whether successful or unsuccessful, he always puts his best efforts in his work. **VBL**

I had something to eat before leaving. **NF**

Too nervous to move, she stood on the floor, trembling. **NF**

He raises his hand constantly and talks in class. **F**

Don't forget to fill in the form attached to the letter. **NF**

Helped by local volunteers, staff at the museum have spent many years sorting and cataloguing more than 100,000 photographs. **NF**

Charlie smiled after answering the question. **F**

The person to ask about going to New Zealand is Beck. **NF**

Now to the business...we are all too busy. **VBL**

You have to look at the picture really carefully in order to see all the detail. **NF**

Where are you going? To the hairdresser's. **VBL**

The proposal, if accepted by Parliament, will mean fundamental changes to the educational system. **NF**

I know that she feels sick. **F**

<https://www.grammar-quizzes.com/sent-nonfinite.html>

Clauses – semantic function

Ex 1: Nominal clauses

Identify a nominal clause in each of these sentences. What clause element is supplied by the nominal clause in each sentence?

<https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/nouns/noun-clause.html>
<https://akademia.com.ng/what-is-a-noun-clause-types-functions-and-examples/>
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What Alicia said made her friends cry	/Nominal, Subject
He didn't know why the stove wasn't working.	/Nominal, Object direct
She didn't realize that the directions were wrong.	/Nominal, object direct
Darla's excuse for being late was that she forgot to set her alarm	/Nominal, subject complement
Harry is not the best provider of what Margie needs.	/Nominal, Object of preposition
When he left the house was not recorded	/Nominal, subject
How the boy behaved was not very polite	/Nominal, subject
Charlie's problem was that she didn't practice enough	/Nominal, subject complement
Who wins the tournament remains unknown.	/nominal, subject
I'm excited that my best friend is coming to visit	/Nominal, adjective complement
They now understand that you should not cheat on a test	/Nominal, object direct
You meant nothing that you said.	/Nominal, object complement / ...nothing that you said – direct object
The children love playing in the rain.	/Nominal, direct object
Do you think that it is fun to do this?	/Nominal, direct object
Where he went remains unknown	/Nominal, subject

Ex 2: Complete the sentences with the following relative pronouns:

where, whom, which, who, when

1. Marie's parents, with whom she lived until she was eighteen, live in Boston now.
2. Next year, when she graduates, she will travel abroad.
3. My sister has two children, whom / who she loves very much.
4. Shakespeare's novels, which are famous worldwide, are masterpieces.
5. John's sister, with whom he lived after his parents died, took very good care of him.
6. In 1946, when the first computer was invented, the whole world changed.
7. Mary Jane had a nanny, who / whom she travelled with to Orlando.
8. São Lourenço, where I lived as a child, has changed a lot since the last time I was there.
9. My English teacher, who is from Ireland, is very friendly.
10. Tina moved last semester, when she graduated from college.

Ex: 3: Look at the following paragraph about Britney Spears. Identify defining and non-defining relative clauses. Substitute that for who or which when appropriate.

The person **who /that** you see in the picture is none other than singer Britney Spears. Britney, who was born in 1981, first appeared on TV in 1992, when she participated in Star Search. She then went on to star on The Mickey Mouse Club, which made her immensely popular among pre-teens and tweens. In 1999, she released her solo album, Baby One More Time, which debuted at number one on Billboard. The success **which/that** she enjoyed was in part responsible for the revival of teen pop music. It was Britney's attitude, though, **which / that** established her as a sex symbol.



Britney subsequently became the first artist **who / that** had four consecutive albums debut at number one. Her personal life began to gain media attention after her marriage to Kevin Federline, which ended two years later. An aunt **who / that** she was really close to die of cancer, which made Britney shave her head in 2007. The rehab program **which / that** Britney attended has helped her deal with her problems.

Ex 4: Decide whether the following „that clauses“ are nominal or relative

They said that four million workers stayed at home to protest against the tax. **N**

I'm sure (that) you'll know a lot of people there. **N**

The umbrella that I bought last week is already broken. **R**

The survey indicated that 28 per cent would prefer to buy a house through a building society than through a bank. **N**

Jobs that are interesting and pay well are hard to find. **R**

She picked up the hairbrush that she had left on the bed. **R**

He knew that something bad had happened. He was the first director of the National Science **N**

Foundation, and he funded science research with an annual budget that grew to 500 million dollars **R**

Do you think that they forgot to pay or that they stole it? **N**

It's important (that) we look at the problem in more detail. **N**

Adverbial Clause at the Beginning of a Sentence

When placed at the beginning of a sentence, an adverb clause is followed by a comma, as seen in these examples of adverb clauses:

- *Whether you like it or not*, you have to go to bed now.
- *If you pay your bills on time*, you can have a good credit score.
- *Unless you run fast*, you will miss the bus.
- *Because he loved her*, he didn't believe she was having an affair.
- *Once they saw the car coming*, the birds flew away from the road.
- *Although she has a business degree*, she is working as a retail clerk.
- *As we bought the tickets*, the overture was beginning.
- *Before we go on vacation*, we must make reservations
- *Since I'll be working late*, I'll eat downtown.
- *Now that everyone has left the party*, we need to start cleaning.
- *Unless you put in more hours*, I cannot recommend you for the promotion.
- *As soon as I saw you*, I knew something was wrong.

Adverb Clause in the Middle of a Sentence

When placed in the middle of a sentence, an adverb clause is offset by commas. Note that this is an unusual placement that indicates an interruption of the main thought:

- My sister, *when she is angry*, will turn red in the face.
- Elephants, *although they are large*, are not predators.
- Chocolate, *because it has a low melting point*, can be difficult to bake with.
- He remembered, *after he left the house*, that he needed to mail the thank you cards.

Adverb Clause at the End of a Sentence

When placed at the end of the sentence, an adverb clause needs no additional punctuation:

- Marty kept his schedule open *in case his wife went into labor*.
- You must keep practicing the song *until you get it right*.
- Give us a call *when you get back from your trip*.
- We need to find the bar *where they asked us to wait*.
- The fireworks show will start *after the sun goes down*.
- The cat made herself at home in the apartment *as if she had always lived there*.
- Frank ran the race *as though his life depended on it*.
- We can swim in the pool *as soon as you put on sunscreen*.
- I never knew how wonderful life could be *until I met you*.
- You need to remain calm *even if everyone else panics*.
- The day felt long *because we had nothing to do*.
- I won't allow you to see that movie *even though you are old enough to go*.
- We can get some new clothes *as long as the store is open late*.

Ex 5: Complete the sentences with adverbial clauses

They decided to climb the mountain ...(time) **when they reached the area.**

We left the car...(place) **where it could be parked**

The UNO was formed ...(reason / purpose) **because people want to live in peace.**

The book was so boring ... (result) **because it had no plot.**

I should be delighted ... (condition) **If you went with me.**

..., I didn't have time to come (reason). **Since I had to study**

He arranged to come early ...(purpose). **Because wanted to make it on time.**

As..., that won't be necessary (purpose). **As I have many friends to help,**

As..., I met someone I hadn't seen for years (time). **I was passing the old town,**

The men were told that they would be dismissed ...(condition) **If they are not appropriately qualified.**

Provided that..., you will be allowed to join the society (condition). **You follow all the rules**

Ex 6: Insert comma where necessary

Whether you like it or not, you have to go to bed now.

She likes the red car more than her husband does.

If you pay your bills, you will have a good credit score.

Unless you run fast, you will miss the bus.

So that she would have a tan for her vacation, she went to a tanning salon.

Marty will keep her schedule open in case there is an emergency.

Because he loved her he didn't believe she had an affair.

Once they saw the car coming, the birds flew away from the street.

Although she has a business degree, she is working as a retail clerk.

You must keep practicing the craft until you get it right.

Clause elements

Ex 1: Identify the underlined adverbials. Mark them A (adjuncts), D (disjuncts), C (conjuncts)

It is almost always this warm in Texas.

Frankly, Martha is a bit scary. **D**

If she starts singing again, then I'm not staying. **C**

She often plays the piano alone. **A**

I love chocolate; however, I'm allergic to it. **C**

She told him the instructions repeatedly, yet he just sat there. **C**

His mom told him to come home before dark. **A**

Although he was an actor, he could sing well, too. **D**

She yelled his name loudly. **A**

Fortunately, no one was hurt. **D**

Ex 2: Identify clause elements in the sentences below:

When the train stopped, we set out for the next town.

The night(S) grew(V) dark (Cs)

The old woman (S) was talking (V) to herself. (A)

The armadillo (S) thinks (V) that peanuts are for elephants. (Od)

They (S) chose (V) the candidate who was best. (Od) / Od, Co

Colin (S) asked (V) if they could get a mortgage. (Od)

The polar bear, which lives in the Arctic regions and whose physical constitution is wonderfully adapted to that frigid climate, (S) sometimes reaches (V) temperate latitudes. (Od)

The Japanese diet (S) is becoming (V) more westernized. (Cs)

Holiday resorts which are very crowded (S) are not (V) very pleasant. (Cs)

Those who look into the practical life (S) will realize (V) that fortune is usually on the side of the industrious. (Od)

Shan (S) named (V) John (Od) the new manager. (Co)