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**Topic: Clauses and Types of Clauses**

# What is Clause

“A group of words having a subject and a predicate of its own (having one finite verb) and coming a part of a sentences”

# Types of Clauses

- **Main/Independent Clause**
- **Sub-Ordinate Clause**

# Main Clause...

- It is the clause which doesn't depend on some other clause for its meaning rather it conveys meaning independently.
- It is also known as independent clause.
- E.g.

✓ I am sitting on a chair  
↓        ↓        ↓  
Sub     Verb     Predicate

# Sub-Ordinate clause..

- It depends on the main clause for conveying its meaning
- E.g.
- ✓ She felt sorry for her aunt when she reads the letter



main clause



sub-ordinate clause

# Continue...

- Sub-Ordinate clause performs the same functions in the sentence as that of a phrase.
- But the difference between phrase and clause is phrase doesn't carry a finite verb whereas a sub-ordinate clause has a subject and as predicate of its own.
- Then type of clause is identified by the functions it performs, its link to the word in another clause which it qualifies.

# Types of Sub-Ordinate Clause...

1) Adjective clause

2) Noun clause

3) Adverb clause

# Adjective clause...

- “A group of words having a subject and predicate which qualifies/modifies a noun or pronoun”
- E.g.
  - ✓ Books, that have illustrations, sell well at Christmas.



# Analysis...

- Let take the sentence...
- ✓ Books, that have illustrations, sell well on Christmas.
- ✓ Main Clause → Books sell well at Christmas.
- ✓ Sub-ordinate Clause → that have illustrations.

# Continue..

- A direct object word which, the sub-ordinate clause modifies/qualifies is a noun, hence sub-ordinate clause is an adjective clause.
- Example:
  - ✓ I made a dress that I intended to wear .
- In above example “dress” is a direct object which is being qualified by adjective clause.

## Continue...

### (Qualifies an indirect word in main clause)

- Indirect Object – word is a noun, pronoun or noun equivalent hence, the sub-ordinate clause it is adjective clause.
- Example
  - ✓ I sent my sister, who went abroad, some of my favourite records.
  - ✓ In this sentence “I” → Sub, “sent” → Verb
  - ✓ “Sister” → Indirect object, “Records” → direct obj.
  - ✓ “who sent abroad” → adjective clause, that qualifies indirect obj. “sister”



# Introducing / Linking Words...

- There are words with which a sub-ordinate (adjective clause) begins. They link it to the words or a group of words in other clause, which it modifies.
- They are mostly the words such a when, where, while etc.

# Adverb clause...

- “A adverb clause is a group of words having a finite verb, which glorifies a verb, an adjective or an adverb in another clause”

# Modifying a verb...

- The one function of adverb is that it must modify the verb.

- Example:

✓ The ferry sailed when the tide was high.



verb



Adverb clause

- In above example, the sub-ordinate clause linked with the action verb “sailed” and shows when did the ferry sails? Hence it is an adverb clause.

# Modifying Adjective....

- In this function the adverb clause qualifies and adjective.
- Example:
  - ✓ The profits were as large as we hopefully supposed them.
- In this example, the adverb clause is qualifying adjective by telling the degree of largeness of profits.
- “As we hopefully supposed them” is adverb clause (qualifying adjective)



# Modifying an Adverb...

- In this function it modifies adverb.

✓ He drinks greedily as he eats.



Sub

verb

adverb

(qualifying adverb

hence adverb clause)

# To represent exceptions...

- An adverb clause is used to represent exceptions / opposite circumstances to that of what are demonstrated in another clause.
- Example:
  - ✓ Though I am an optimist, yet it expects to loose this game .
- In this example yet to loose this game is exception/opposite.

# Classification of Adverb clause...

- 1) Adverb clause of time introduces by since, before, after, while etc.
- 2) Adverb clauses of place introduced by where, wherever, whence etc
- 3) Adverb clauses of manner is introduced by as, as if, like etc.
- 4) Adverb clauses of reason is introduced by because, that, due to etc.
- 5) Adverb clauses of conclusion are introduced by consequently, so to say etc.

# Noun Clause...

- “A group of words having a finite verb that performs the same function in a sentence as that of a noun, pronoun or a noun equivalent is known as noun clause”

# Functions...

- It functions as;
  - a) A subject.
  - b) As an object.
  - c) As an object of preposition.
  - d) As a complement of a verb.

# As a Subject...

- “A group of words having a finite verb and used in place of a subject as a noun”
- Example:
  - ✓ What the minister most feared, now happened.
  - ✓ What the minister most feared acts as a noun clause in place of a subject.

# As an object..

- “A group of words that has a finite verb and it is used in place of an object as a noun is called a noun clause”
- Example:
  - ✓ The students repented what they had done
- In above example “what they had done” serves as a noun clause as it is used in place of an object.

# As a compliment of a verb

- A word or group of word used as a complement in place of an object as a noun.
- Example:
  - ✓ The theory is what we call excellent.
- Here the theory is complemented by saying it excellent.



# As an object of preposition...

- In this function of a noun clause the words or group of words are used as preposition.
- Example:
  - ✓ We cannot provide seats for all who may come.

# Conclusion...

- To sum up, it can safely be said that different kinds of clauses play a pivotal role in leading cohesion and coherence to a text.
- They show diversity in grammar and should be handled with great care.

• II



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Thank  
you