**Ms. Tahira Nawaz**

**BS Physical Edu 1st**

**Regular+Self Support**

**Lecture # 03**

**Clause:**

* Group of words
* Subject verb combination
* It has complete meaning by itself

**For Example:**

 **He** **plays** cricket regularly.

 (S) (V)

* Is it a group of words? Yes it is.
* Is there any subject verb combination? Yes, it has.
* Is it conveying complete meaning by itself? Yes, it is conveying.

Since above mentioned sentence is fulfilling all the 3 conditions, so it will be named as, Clause.

**Types of Clauses:**

1. Independent Clause
2. Dependent Clause
3. **Independent Clause:**
* Also called main clause.
* Has Subject Verb Combination
* A complete sentence by itself.
* It doesn’t need any other clause for its existence.

**For Example:**

You may sit.

 (s) (v)

**2. Dependent Clause:**

* Also called subordinate clause.
* Has Subject Verb Combination.
* Do not convey complete thought.
* Dependent on independent clause for its complete sense.

**For example:**

 Wherever you like.

 (s) (v)

The above mentioned example is fulfilling all the conditions but it’s not conveying any proper sense, so independent clause will complete it as follows:

 You may sit wherever you like.

 (I.C) (D.C)

**Types of Dependent clause:**

1. Noun clause
2. Adjective clause
3. Adverb clause
4. **Noun Clause:**
* Group of words
* Have Subject Verb combination
* Act as a noun

**For Example:**

 I fear that **I will fail**.

 (s) (v)

**That you have come** pleases me.

 (s) (v)

1. **Adjective Clause:**
* Group of words
* Have Subject Verb combination
* Act as an adjective (Describes noun)

**For example:**

The umbrella **which has broken handle** is mine.

 (v) (s)

1. **Adverb Clause:**
* Group of words
* Have Subject Verb combination
* Act as an adverb (Describes verb)

**For example:**

They rested **when the evening came.**

 (s) (v)

I will give you a map **so that you can find a way.**

 (s) (v)