



جامعة تكريت  
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية  
قسم اللغة الانكليزية

مادة (النحو)  
المرحلة (الرابعة)  
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#### 4. What are adjective clauses?

An adjective clause begins with a relative pronoun (such as whom, whose, which, or that) or a relative adverb (when, where, or why). This type of clause includes a relative pronoun or adverb alongside a subject and / or a verb. Similar to a subordinate clause, an adjective clause is a dependent clause because it relies on the rest of the sentence to make sense.

A good tip for remembering how to spot an adjective clause is to watch out for certain words. The only words that can be used to introduce an adjective clause are relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, which or that) and subordinating conjunctions (when and where).

Examples of adjective clauses include:

- The girl who has short hair is laughing.
- The book which has the dragon on the cover is my favorite.
- The stray cat that I pet sometimes is friendly.
- Those people whose names are on the list will go to camp.

Similar to a subordinate clause, an adjective clause is a dependent clause because it relies on the rest of the sentence to make sense. The phrase 'whose names are on the list' isn't a complete thought, so it wouldn't make sense all on its own.

## 5. What are noun clauses?

Next up on our journey of learning ‘what is a clause in English?’, we have noun clauses!

A noun clause is any clause that works in the same way as a noun. In other words, you could replace the clause with a noun, and it would still make sense. Noun clauses act in the same way as a noun or pronoun. It contains a subject and a verb, but not a complete thought, so it can't stand as its own sentence. A noun clause starts with a pronoun or a subordinating conjunction.

Here are some examples of noun clauses.

- Do you know what you're going to wear?
- Do you know what dress to wear?
- Do you know where the café is?
- The café where I work is just over there.

| Clauses and their Types  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p><b>Main or independent clause</b></p> <p>Contains a subject, a verb, conveys a complete thought, and is also known as a complete sentence</p> | <p><b>Subordinate or dependent clause</b></p> <p>Contains a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought.</p>                                   | <p><b>Adjective or relative clause</b></p> <p>A group of words that contains a subject and a verb and functions as a noun in a sentence is called a noun clause.</p> | <p><b>Adverbial clause</b></p> <p>An adverbial clause functions like an adverb. It gives information about the time, place, purpose of an action that occurred. They modify whole clauses</p> |
| <p><b>Noun clause</b></p> <p>The Adjective Clause performs the function of an adjective to qualify a noun or pronoun of the main clause.</p>     | <p><b>Coordinate clause</b></p> <p>Two or more independent clauses of equal value usually joined by coordinators.<br/>( for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so,)</p> | <p><b>Conditional clause</b></p> <p>Conditional sentences consist of a main clause and a conditional clause.</p>   | <p><b>Principal clause</b></p> <p>A Clause is a group of words but it is only a part of a sentence.</p>   |

## 6. What are adverb clauses?

An adverb clause is a dependent clause that doesn't make sense on its own. It relies on an independent clause to make sense. This is why they're sometimes called dependent adverb clauses. An adverb clause offers a description and modifies the sentence, similar to how an adverb does. It contains a subject and a verb, but it doesn't express a complete thought.

Examples of adverb clauses include:

- She walked slowly.
- She walked like an old lady.
- She walked as if she were heading to the gallows.

## Next Lecture

Complementation

Optional Adverbials

Transformational relations

Intensive relationship

Multiple class membership of verbs

See Diagram on p:16 (it is important).

## Adverb clauses

| types      | Use in sentences  |
|------------|---|
| time       | All stood up <b>when</b> the President came.                      |
| place      | She studies <b>where</b> I study                                  |
| manner     | Try to finish it <b>as</b> she has shown you.                     |
| reason     | <b>Since</b> you recommend him, I am appointed day.               |
| condition  | We cannot get first division, <b>unless</b> we burn midnight oil. |
| extent     | <b>So far as</b> I know, she is dullard.                          |
| comparison | She is as pretty <b>as</b> she is wise.                           |
| effect     | Run fat <b>so that</b> you may not be late.                       |
| contrast   | He is miserly <b>though</b> he is rich.                           |
| purpose    | She works hard, <b>so that</b> she may get scholarship.           |