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مادة (النحو)

المرحلة (الرابعة)

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## Types of clauses.

1. Infinitive clauses (I.C.): These are clauses that can stand alone as sentences, expressing a complete thought. An example is: "I went to the store."

Infinitive clause	Example
Infinitive as a noun	"To travel is my dream."
Infinitive as an adjective	"This is a good book to read."
Infinitive as an adverb	"He went to the store to buy some milk."
Infinitive as a subject complement	"Her goal is to become a doctor."
Infinitive as an Object complement	"I consider her to be my best friend."

2. Dependent clauses (D.C.): These are clauses that cannot stand alone as sentences, and depend on an independent clause to form a complete sentence. Examples include: "When I arrived at the store" and "Because I was hungry."

Dependent clause	Example
Dependent as a noun	"I don't know what time is it."
Dependent as an adjective	"the book, which was recommended by my teacher, was very interesting."
Dependent as an adverb	"when I finish work, I will met you for dinner."
Infinitive phrase	"He need to study to pass the test."

3. Relative clauses(R.C.): These are clauses that begin with a relative pronoun, such as "who," "whom," "whose," "that," or "which," and provide additional information about a noun or pronoun in the sentence. An example is: "The woman who was wearing a red coat walked by."

Relative clause	Example
Defining Relative clauses	"the book that I read last week was very interesting."
Non-defining Relative clauses	"my sister, who lives in New York, is coming to visit me next month."
Infinitive as an adverb	"He went to the store to buy some milk."
Restrictive Relative clauses	"The women who owns the store is my neighbor."

4. Adverbial clauses (A.C.): These are clauses that function as adverbs, modifying the verb in the sentence. Examples include: "After he finished his work" and "Although it was raining."

Adverbial clause	Example
Time clauses	"after she finishes her work, she plans to go for a run."
Place clauses	"whatever you go, I will follow you."
Manner clauses	"she drove the car as if she was in race."
Degree clauses	"he run so fast that nobody can catch up with him."
Condition clauses	"if it rains, we will stay inside."

5. Noun clauses(N.C.): These are clauses that function as nouns, either as subjects or objects in a sentence. An example is: "What he said was very interesting."

Noun clause	Example
Subject	"what she said is true."
Object	"I don't know what to do."
Indirect object	"I ask him what he wanted."
Object of a preposition	"she is not sure about what she wants to do."
Predicate nominative	"her goal is to become a doctor."

6. Participial clauses(P.C.): These are clauses that use a participial verb form (-ing or -ed) and function as adjectives in a sentence. An example is: "The dog, wagging its tail, ran towards me."

Participial clause	Example
Present Participial phrase as an adjective	"the boy smiling happily, ran towards his mother."
Past Participial phrase as an adjective	"the tree, cut down last week, was blocking the road."
Present Participial phrase as an adverb	"feeling tired, she decided to take a nap."
Past Participial phrase as an adverb	"having finished his work, he went home early."

These are just a few examples of the many types of clauses that exist in English. Each type of clause has its own rules and conventions, and understanding them is essential for effective communication in the language.