

**University of Tikrit**  
**College of Education for Humanities**  
**Department of English**  
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## **English Grammar**

### **Adverbial Clauses in English**

**By**

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## 1. Introduction

Complex sentences are an essential component of English grammar because they allow speakers and writers to express relationships between ideas. One of the most common types of subordinate clauses found in complex sentences is the **adverbial clause**.

Consider the following examples:

- Because it was raining, we stayed indoors.
- When the lecture ended, the students left.
- If you study hard, you will succeed.

The clauses *because it was raining*, *when the lecture ended*, and *if you study hard* provide additional information about the circumstances surrounding the action expressed in the main clause.

Like adverbs, adverbial clauses modify verbs, adjectives, or entire clauses by expressing meanings such as time, cause, condition, purpose, result, contrast, and manner.

Because of their flexibility and communicative value, adverbial clauses are frequently used in both spoken and written English, particularly in academic and professional discourse.

## 2. Definition of an Adverbial Clause

An adverbial clause is a dependent (subordinate) clause that functions like an adverb.

It modifies: A verb, An adjective, Another adverb, An entire clause

### Example

- We stayed home because it was raining.

Main Clause:

- We stayed home.

Adverbial Clause:

- because it was raining.

The adverbial clause explains the reason for staying home.

Like all subordinate clauses, adverbial clauses cannot normally stand alone as complete sentences.

Incorrect:

- Because it was raining.

Correct:

- Because it was raining, we stayed home.

### 3. Characteristics of Adverbial Clauses

Adverbial clauses possess several important characteristics.

#### 3.1 They Are Dependent Clauses

They require a main clause to complete their meaning.

Example:

- Although she was tired, she continued working.

The clause *although she was tired* cannot function independently.

#### 3.2 They Are Introduced by Subordinators

Adverbial clauses are usually introduced by subordinating conjunctions.

Examples include: because, since, when, while, after, before, if, unless, although, though, so that

These conjunctions signal the semantic relationship between the subordinate clause and the main clause.

### 4. Adverbial Clauses of Time

Time clauses indicate when an action occurs.

**Common Subordinators:** when, while, before, after, since, until, as soon as, whenever

#### Examples

- When the lecture ended, the students left.
- After she completed her assignment, she went home.
- We waited until the bus arrived.
- While they were discussing the proposal, the manager entered the room.

#### Function

These clauses establish temporal relationships between events.

### 6. Adverbial Clauses of Cause and Reason

These clauses explain why something happens.

**Common Subordinators:** because, since, as

#### Examples

- We canceled the match because it was raining.

- Since the roads were blocked, we stayed home.
- As she was feeling unwell, she decided to rest.

### **Function**

They express the reason or cause behind an action or event.

## **7. Adverbial Clauses of Condition**

Conditional clauses express circumstances under which something happens.

**Common Subordinators:** if, unless, provided that, as long as, in case

### **Examples**

- If you study hard, you will pass the examination.
- Unless you hurry, you will miss the train.
- Provided that you follow the instructions, the experiment will succeed.

### **Function**

These clauses establish a condition that must be fulfilled for the main clause to occur.

## **8. Adverbial Clauses of Contrast and Concession**

These clauses express opposition, contrast, or unexpected relationships.

### **Common Subordinators**

Although, though, even though, whereas, while

### **Examples**

- Although she was tired, she continued working.
- Even though the task was difficult, they completed it successfully.
- Whereas Ahmed enjoys football, Ali prefers basketball.

### **Function**

They indicate that the information in the main clause occurs despite the condition stated in the subordinate clause.

## **9. Adverbial Clauses of Purpose**

Purpose clauses explain why an action is performed.

## **Common Subordinators**

- so that
- in order that

## **Examples**

- She studied hard so that she could pass the examination.
- The company invested heavily in order that it might expand its operations.

## **Function**

They indicate the intended goal or purpose of an action.

## **10. Adverbial Clauses of Result**

Result clauses indicate the consequence of an action or situation.

## **Common Subordinators**

- so...that
- such...that

## **Examples**

- The lecture was so interesting that everyone remained attentive.
- It was such a difficult exam that many students failed.

## **Function**

They show the outcome or result produced by a particular situation.

## **11. Adverbial Clauses of Manner**

Manner clauses describe how an action is performed.

## **Common Subordinators**

- as
- as if
- as though

## **Examples**

- She speaks as if she were an expert.
- He acted as though he knew the answer.

- Do it as I instructed you.

### **Function**

They indicate the way or manner in which an action occurs.

## **12. Adverbial Clauses of Comparison**

Comparison clauses compare two situations or entities.

### **Common Subordinators**

- than
- as...as

### **Examples**

- She is more intelligent than I expected.
- He works as hard as his colleagues do.

### **Function**

These clauses establish similarities or differences between entities.

## **18. Summary**

Adverbial clauses are subordinate clauses that function as adverbs within complex sentences. They modify verbs, adjectives, adverbs, or entire clauses and provide information about time, reason, condition, purpose, result, manner, comparison, and contrast.

The major categories include:

1. Adverbial Clauses of Time
2. Adverbial Clauses of Cause and Reason
3. Adverbial Clauses of Condition
4. Adverbial Clauses of Contrast and Concession
5. Adverbial Clauses of Purpose
6. Adverbial Clauses of Result
7. Adverbial Clauses of Manner
8. Adverbial Clauses of Comparison