

English Grammar Class 9

Clauses

Through this article, we're going to learn more about Clauses. Clauses are principally a type of collection and combination of words that includes a subject and a verb and carry a meaning themselves. In other words, a clause can be defined as a group of words that include a subject and a verb known as a clause. It can be either a judgment or a part of it. In the following chapter, the different types of Clauses are explained along with examples and practice questions.

Clauses:

A group of words that include a subject and a verb. The two main components of Clauses are the main clause and the subordinate clause. The main clause is a statement that may stand alone in a sentence and makes complete sense on its own. A clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence and does not create sense is referred to as a subordinate clause. The supporting clause clarifies or completes the main clause's meaning. The two main types of Clauses are:

- Dependent clause
- Independent clause

Dependent clause

It also goes by the name of a subordinate clause because it needs an independent clause to fully express the content of the sentence. This dependent clause has a verb, a subject, and a predicate, but it is dependent on an independent clause for support because it cannot stand alone as a sentence.

Example: She was upset because she failed.

Independent clause

It also goes by the name primary clause. It can function as a sentence because it has a subject and a verb. Due to their function, these cannot be employed only as nouns, adverbs, or adjectives.

Example: You are energetic.

Types of Dependent Clause:

Clauses may also be used as a noun, an adverb, or an adjective. These can be categorised into three groups on the basis of this.

1. Noun clause
2. Adverbial clause
3. Adjective/Relative Clause

1. Noun Clause

A dependent clause known as a "noun clause" provides more information about any noun in a sentence, including subjects, objects, and subject complements.

For example:

- I wish that **I could see it.**
- **You know what** I want.

Then in these rulings, the bold text is the Noun clause.

2. Adverbial Clause

An adverbial clause answers the question of how, how important, when, how frequently, and where. This clause is with submission conjunction later, since, or unless.

These are of two types:

1. Adverbial Clause of condition
2. Adverbial Clause of Place
3. Adverbial Clause of Time
4. Adverbial Clause of Reason
5. Adverbial Clause of Contrast

6. Adverbial Clause of Comparison

2.1 Adverbial Clause of condition

The clause introduced by if, unless, or whether is called a clause of Condition. The clauses that can be used are, if, even if, unless, in case and only if.

Examples:

- If you like it, I'll buy it for you.
- If she's done we can leave.
- I can't do it unless you tell me to do it.
- I don't know whether it's possible or not.

2.2 Adverbial Clause of Place

Where something has happened or will happen is described by an adverbial sentence of place. The words where, whenever, everywhere, and anyplace are the most often used subordinating conjunctions.

Examples:

- You will find a cold drink everywhere in this town
- This is the town where I wish to document in my short film.
- Wherever there are Hindus, there are temples.

2.3 Adverbial Clauses of Time

A time adverb clause identifies the moment that something occurs. Time adverbs are frequently used to introduce them. Examples include: before, following, as, during, until, as soon as, since, no sooner than, and as long as, among others.

For example,

- Maria was talking on the phone when the three musketeers arrived at the party.

- The food will be finished before Meghna arrives.
- He'll finish the schoolwork after returning from the zoo.
- I began working while I was washing dishes
- By the time you came, I was ready.

2.4 Adverbial Clause of Reason

Adverbial clauses of reason explain why the action in the sentence's main clause is being taken. The clauses that can be used are, as, since, because, now that, due to, owing to and on account of.

For Example,

- I dance because I like being on stage and people applauding for me.
- She has been calling me since yesterday.
- On account of Independence Day, the students have made donations to many charity organizations.

2.5 Adverbial Clause of Contrast

The idea presented in the main phrase can be contrasted or differed from in an adverbial clause of comparison. The subordinating conjunctions though, although, even though, while, and even if are frequently employed.

For example,

- It is very chilly even though the sun is bright and shining.
- Although I am sick, I will attend the farewell party.
- While my mother was out, I did all the dishes.

2.6 Adverbial Clause of Comparison

Comparative adverbial clauses describe how the subject of the dependent clause differs from the subject of the main sentence. Adverb clauses of degree comparison are prefaced with either the relative adverb as or the subordinating conjunction than. The verb of the adverb clause of degree comparison is

typically not expressed. Here it is important to employ an object pronoun following than in these circumstances. The clauses are, than, as as, or the the, so.....as.

For example,

- Nobody cares for you as much as I do.
- She is stronger than her brother.
- He is not so wise as you think.

3. Relative Clauses

A relative clause is an inferior clause that modifies a noun or a nominal.

There are two types of relative clauses

1. Restrictive relative Clauses
2. Non-restrictive relative Clauses

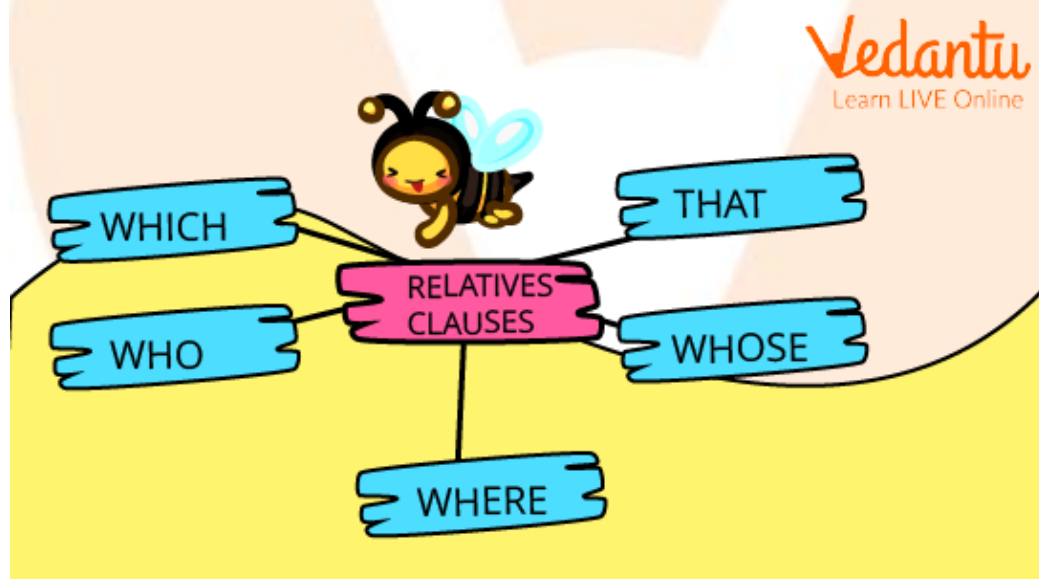


Image: Types of relative clauses

3.1 Restrictive relative clause:

A relative clause is defined when units input is nice defined when understanding the noun it explains ;without it, the noun doesn't make important sense. It answers the questions of who, whom or whose.

Example: The woman who lives across the road watches my cat when I go on holiday.

3.2 Non-Restrictive relative clause:

A nonrestrictive relative clause, also known as an adjective clause, is a relative clause that provides extraneous information to a phrase. In other words, a nonrestrictive relative clause, sometimes referred to as a non-defining relative clause, is not important to complete sentences. It is rather unaessential addition to the sentence.

Example:

- India, **which has a population of about 400,000,000** is the second highest populated country.
- People from **many** different cultures reside and work in New York together.

Difficult words with Meaning

Word	Meaning
Feathers	Types
Stressed	Focused
Designate	Assign
Restrictive	Limited

Summary

Clauses assist you in focusing the reader's attention so that your words are clear. The right usage will also assist you in avoiding run-on phrases and pesky sentence fragments. Make sure you know how to punctuate sentences with various types of clauses to avoid punctuation mistakes. A clause is a collection of words with a subject and a verb that relate to one another. This connection is essential because a clause, as opposed to being just a collection of words, transmits information about what the subject is or is doing. As a result, you must first practise classifying phrases and clauses. Because of how simple it will be to spot and fix sentence fragments, comma splices, and fused phrases, this topic is crucial.

Practice Questions

Identify the types of Clauses:

- 1. While flowers continue to bloom**
- 2. Whenever you come to visit**
- 3. Since I don't have enough money**
- 4. Whatever makes you happy that will be my priority.**
- 5. I am glad that you are listening.**
- 6. I was wondering, can he drive that far?**
- 7. I will never forget the day when I met Shahrukh Khan.**
- 8. We found the horse that went missing.**
- 9. I can understand that you did all this to support your family.**
- 10. I can't remember how much it weighs.**

Answers:

1. Adverbial clause
2. Adverbial clause
3. Adverbial clause
4. Noun clause
5. Noun clause

6. Noun clause
7. Relative clause
8. Relative clause
9. Noun clause
10. Noun clause

