

CLAUSES



Clauses

- A **clause** is a group of words with its own subject and verb.
 - There are two basic types of clauses:
 - Independent Clause
 - Subordinate Clause

- Phrases **do not** contain a subject and a verb

Independent Clauses

- An independent clause has a **subject** and a **verb**.
- A clause **can stand by itself as a complete sentence.**
 - Examples:
 - A **reporter** **shouted**.
 - **Jerusalem** **is** a relatively small city in the area.
 - The **Dome** of the Rock, a Jerusalem landmark, **is** a holy safe.
 - Each example **expresses a complete thought.**

Subordinate Clauses

- A subordinate clause has a **subject** and a **verb** **but** cannot stand by itself as a sentence.
 - It is only a part of a sentence.
 - Begin with subordinating conjunctions or relative pronouns (that, which, who, whom, whose)
 - Examples:
 - when the **phone rang**
 - whom **I** often **admired**
 - since the **country** was **divided**
 - Each example lacks information that is needed to complete the thought.

Adjective Clauses

- An adjective clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or a pronoun.
 - ▣ Adjective clauses answer the questions what kind? or which one?
 - ▣ Most adjective clauses begin with a relative pronoun.
 - ▣ Sometimes they can begin with an adverb such as when or where.
 - Examples:
 - They visited the memorial **that remembers Holocaust victims**.
 - The British stamp, **which depicts Queen Victoria**, will be sold at auction.
 - The man **who opened the door** is my brother-in-law.

Adverb Clauses

- An adverb clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.
 - ▣ Adverb clauses begin with a **subordinating conjunction**.
 - ▣ Adverb clauses can answer:
 - Where?
 - When?
 - In what manner?
 - To what extent?
 - Under what condition?
 - Why?
 - ▣ Examples:
 - Jerusalem is **interesting** because it is home to several diverse religions.
 - ▣ **When** an adverb clause begins a sentence, a comma is used.
 - When she reached the station, Marie **phoned**.

Sentence Structure

- A simple sentence consists of a single independent clause.
 - Must contain a **subject** and a **verb**.
 - Examples:
 - **One subject and Verb:** The **siren** **sounded**.
 - **Compound Subject:** **Cats** and **dogs** **ran** down the street.
 - **Compound Verb:** My **sister** **acts** and **sings** in the play.
 - **Compound Subject and Verb:** **Art** and **Archeology** **reflect** and **explain** Jerusalem's history.
 - **With Phrases and Compliments:** A written **history** dating back to 600 B.C. **was found** in a cave near Jerusalem.

Compound Sentence

- A compound sentence consists of **two or more independent clauses**.
 - ▣ The independent clauses in most compound sentences are joined by a comma and one of the coordinating conjunctions (**FANBOYS**).
 - ▣ Sometimes a semicolon is used to join independent clauses in a compound sentence.
 - ▣ Compound sentences contain **no** subordinate clauses.
 - Example:
 - Israel **is** a democratic republic, **and** it **has** a parliament-cabinet form of government.

Complex Sentence

- A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses.
 - ▣ The independent clause is often called the main clause.
 - ▣ The main clause and the subordinate clause have their own **subjects** and **verbs**.
 - Examples:
 - (When the **fog lifted**) (S), (**we continued** our trip.) (I)
 - “we” is the subject and “continued” is the main verb
 - (The **person**) (I) (**who will speak last**) (S) (**is** my sister.) (I)
 - “person” is the subject and “is” is the main verb

Compound-Complex Sentence

- A compound –complex sentence consists of two or more independent clauses **or** more subordinate clauses.
- Examples:
 - (As **he was leaving**) (S) for school, (**Larry remembered**) (I) to take his lunch, but (**he forgot**) (I) the report that (**he had finished**) (S) the night before.