

**The Al - Khadhra Secondary School
For The Distinguished Boys**

Clause in English Language

by

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المستخلص

العبارة وحدة لغوية اكبر من الكلمة و اصغر من الجملة. تصاغ بالقوانين النحوية للغة. وهي غالبا ما تكون جملة فرعية تابعة للجملة الاساسية تلعب ادوارا نحوية مختلفة ك (الفاعل و المفعول و ظرف الزمان و ظرف المكان.. الخ). هناك انواع مختلفة من العبارة لكل نوع دوره و تركيبه الخاص بها.

من خلال تجربتي في تدريس اللغة الانكليزية لاكثر من ثلاثة عقود في مختلف مدارس المتوسطة و الاعدادية و المعاهد تبين لي ان مناهج مفردات اللغة الانكليزية لا تنطبق الى هذا الجزء المهم من قواعد اللغة الانكليزية بشكل وافي . هذا البحث محاولة لتبيان بعض جوانب العبارة في اللغة الانكليزية من حيث انواعها و وظائفها و ادوارها على امل ان يجلب انتباه مصممي مفردات مناهج اللغة الانكليزية للاهتمام بهذا الجانب الاساسي في قواعد اللغة الانكليزية لتطوير العملية التعليمية للنهوض بمستوى تعليم و تعلم اللغة الانكليزية.

Clause

Definition

Clause is a grammatical unite which is smaller than sentence and larger than phrases and words

Like a phrase, a clause is a group of related words, but unlike a phrase, a clause has a subject and predicate. An independent clause, along with having a subject and predicate, expresses a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence. On the contrary, a subordinate or dependent clause does not express a complete thought and therefore is **not** a sentence. A subordinate clause standing alone is the most common type of sentence fragment.

The differences between Clause and Sentence.

The main difference between sentence and clause is that sentence can have a sentence in it.

The main conclusion of this research is the sentence can have a sentence in it. Because of this a distinction has been maid between sentences and clauses. In a clause there is only one single verb, while a sentence may consist of a number of clauses each with a lexical verb .i.e a clause is a unit within the basic structure of a sentence which may be a part of a compound or complex. Therefore a distinction has been maid between sentences and clauses. In a clause there is only one single verb, while a sentence may consist of a number of clauses each with a lexical verb

Types of Clauses

1 - Independent clauses.

He saw her. The Washingtons hurried home. Free speech has a price.

Independent clause are grammatically complete statements which can stand alone. When they are part of longer sentences, they are referred to as independent (or main) clauses.

Two or more independent clauses can be joined by using coordinating *conjunctions* (and, but, for, nor, or, so, *and* yet) or by using semicolons. The most important thing to remember is that an independent clause can stand alone as a complete sentence.

In the following example the independent clause is a simple sentence.

- Erica brushed her long, raven hair.

Here, the coordinating conjunction *and* joins two independent clauses:

- Fernando left, and Erica brushed her long, raven hair.

Here, a semicolon joins two independent clauses:

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- Fernando left; Erica brushed her long, raven hair.

All sentences must include at least one independent clause.

- After she told Fernando to leave, Erica brushed her long, raven hair.

The independent clause is preceded by a clause that can't stand alone.

- *Erica brushed her long, raven hair* while she waited for Fernando to leave.

The independent clause is followed by a clause that can't stand alone.

Beginning sentences with coordinating conjunctions

Any of the coordinating conjunctions (*and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet*) can be used to join an independent clause to another independent clause. But can you *begin* a sentence with one of these conjunctions?

No one knew what to do. *But* everyone agreed that something should be done.

An old rule says that you shouldn't. But beginning a sentence with a coordinating conjunction is widely accepted today. (Notice the preceding sentence, for example.) Sometimes beginning a sentence this way creates exactly the effect you want; it separates the clause and yet draws attention to its relationship with the previous clause. Use this technique when it works for you. If you're confronted with an advocate of the old rule, you'll have no trouble finding support for your position from the best writers and usage experts.

2 - Equative Clause:

An equative clause is a clause which describes a feature of its subject. It contains a subject complement and, typically, a copula.

He is a doctor.

She is the queen.

3 - Existential clause

Existential clause is a clause, having a distinctive grammatical structure, which expresses the real or imagined existence of an entity.

An existential clause often introduces an entity into a discourse.

The clause construction "*there* + verb [typically *be*] + noun phrase" forms an existential clause, as in:

There was a man.

final clause

A final clause is the last clause in a clause chain. It is distinguished from medial clauses by a difference in verb morphology.

finite clause

A finite clause is a clause with a finite verb. one of two or more clauses of equal status in a sentence, especially when joined by a coordinating conjunction, as either *The sun came out* or *the ice started to melt* in *The sun came out and the ice started to melt*.

4 - coordinate clause

A coordinate clause belongs to a series of two or more clauses which are not syntactically dependent one on another, and are joined by means of

a) - coordinating conjunction:

I will go home and he will go to work.

b) -connective:

John likes hamburgers, but Mary prefers hot dogs.

c) - parataxis:

We might go to Seattle, or we might go to California.

5 - Subordinate clauses

A subordinate clause has a subject and predicate but, unlike an independent clause, cannot stand by itself. It *depends* on something else to express a complete thought, which is why it is also called a dependent clause. Some subordinate clauses are introduced by relative pronouns (*who, whom, that, which, what, whose*) and some by subordinating conjunctions (*although, because, if, unless, when, etc.*). Subordinate clauses function in sentences as adjectives, nouns, and adverbs.

6 - Relative clauses

A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun and functions as an adjective.

In the following sentence, the relative pronoun *that* is the subject of its clause and *won* is the predicate. This clause couldn't stand by itself. Its role in the complete sentence is to modify *novel*, the subject of the independent clause.

The novel *that won the Pulitzer Prize* didn't sell well when it was first published.

In the next example , *which* is the relative pronoun that begins the subordinate clause. *Celebrities* is the subject of the clause and *attended* is the predicate. In the complete sentence, this clause functions as an adjective describing *ceremony*.

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The ceremony, *which several celebrities attended*, received intense coverage.

Note that in a relative clause the relative pronoun is sometimes the subject of the clause, as in the following sentence, and sometimes the object, as in the next sentence.

Arthur, who comes to the games every week, offered to be scorekeeper.

Who is the subject of the clause and *comes* is the predicate. The clause modifies *Arthur*.

In the following sentence, *mother* is the subject of the clause, *adored* is the predicate, and *whom* is the direct object of *adored*. Again, the clause modifies *Arthur*.

Arthur, *whom* the team mother adored, was asked to be scorekeeper.

Noun clauses

A noun clause serves as a noun in a sentence.

- *What I want for dinner* is a hamburger. (subject of the predicate *is*)
- The host told us *how he escaped*. (object of the predicate *told*)
- The vacation is *what I need most*. (complement of the linking verb *is*)
- Give it to *whoever arrives first*. (object of the preposition *to*)

Pronoun case in subordinate clause *Who, whom, whoever, whomever*.

In deciding which case of *who* you should use in a clause, remember this important rule: The case of the pronoun is governed by the role it plays in its own clause, *not* by its relation to the rest of the sentence. Choosing the right case of pronoun can be especially confusing because the pronoun may appear to have more than one function. Look at the following sentence.

- They gave the money to *whoever* presented the winning ticket.

At first, you may be tempted to think *whomever* rather than *whoever* should be the pronoun here, on the assumption that it is the object of the preposition *to*. But in fact the entire clause, *not whoever*, is the object of the preposition. Refer to the basic rule: The case should be based on the pronoun's role within its own clause. In this clause, *whoever* is the subject of the verb *presented*. (A good way to determine the right pronoun case is to forget everything but the clause itself: *whoever presented the winning ticket*, yes; *whomever presented the winning ticket*, no.)

The following two sentences show more dramatically how you must focus on the clause rather than the complete sentence in choosing the right pronoun case.

- We asked *whomever we saw* for a reaction to the play.
- We asked *whoever called* us to call back later.

In each sentence the clause is the direct object of asked. But in the first sentence, *whomever* is correct because within its clause it is the object of saw, while in the second sentence, *whoever* is correct because it is the subject of *called*.

Adverbial clauses

An adverbial clause is a clause that has an adverb-like function in modifying another clause. Many subordinate clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions called adverbial clauses. Examples of these conjunctions are *because, unless, if, when, and although*. What these conjunctions have in common is that they make the clauses that follow them unable to stand alone. The clauses act as adverbs, answering questions like *how, when, where, why, to what extent, and under what conditions*.

- While Mauna Loa was erupting and spewing fountains of lava into the air, we drove away as quickly as we could.

In the preceding sentence, *while* is a subordinating conjunction introducing the adverbial clause; the subject of the clause is *Mauna Loa* and the predicate is *was erupting and [was] spewing*. This clause is dependent because it is an incomplete thought. What *happened* while the volcano was erupting? The independent clause *we drove away as quickly as we could* completes the thought. The adverbial clause answers the question "When did we drive?"

In the following sentence, *because* introduces the adverbial clause in which *van* is the subject and *needed* the predicate. This clause is an incomplete thought. What *happened* because the van needed repairs? The independent clause *The group of tourists decided to have lunch in the village* is necessary to complete the thought. Again, the subordinate clause as a whole acts as an adverb, telling why the tourists decided to have lunch in the village.

- The group of tourists decided to have lunch in the village *because the van needed repairs*.

subordinate clauses from the point of view of their meaning.

The main semantic types are exemplified in the following table:

Temporal

- I'll ring you again [*before I leave*]
- David joined the army [*after he graduated*]
- [*When you leave*], please close the door
- I read the newspaper [*while I was waiting*]

Conditional

- I'll be there at nine [*if I can catch the early train*]
- [*Provided he works hard*], he'll do very well at school
- Don't call me [*unless its an emergency*]

Concessive

- He bought me a lovely gift, [*although he can't really afford it*]
- [*Even though he worked hard*], he failed the final exam
- [*While I don't agree with her*], I can understand her viewpoint

Reason

- Paul was an hour late [*because he missed the train*]
- I borrowed your lawn mower, [*since you weren't using it*]
- [*As I don't know the way*], I'll take a taxi

Result

- The kitchen was flooded, [*so we had to go to a restaurant*]
- I've forgotten my password, [*so I can't read my email*]

Comparative

- This is a lot more difficult [*than I expected*]
- She earns as much money [*as I do*]
- I think London is less crowded [*than it used to be*]

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