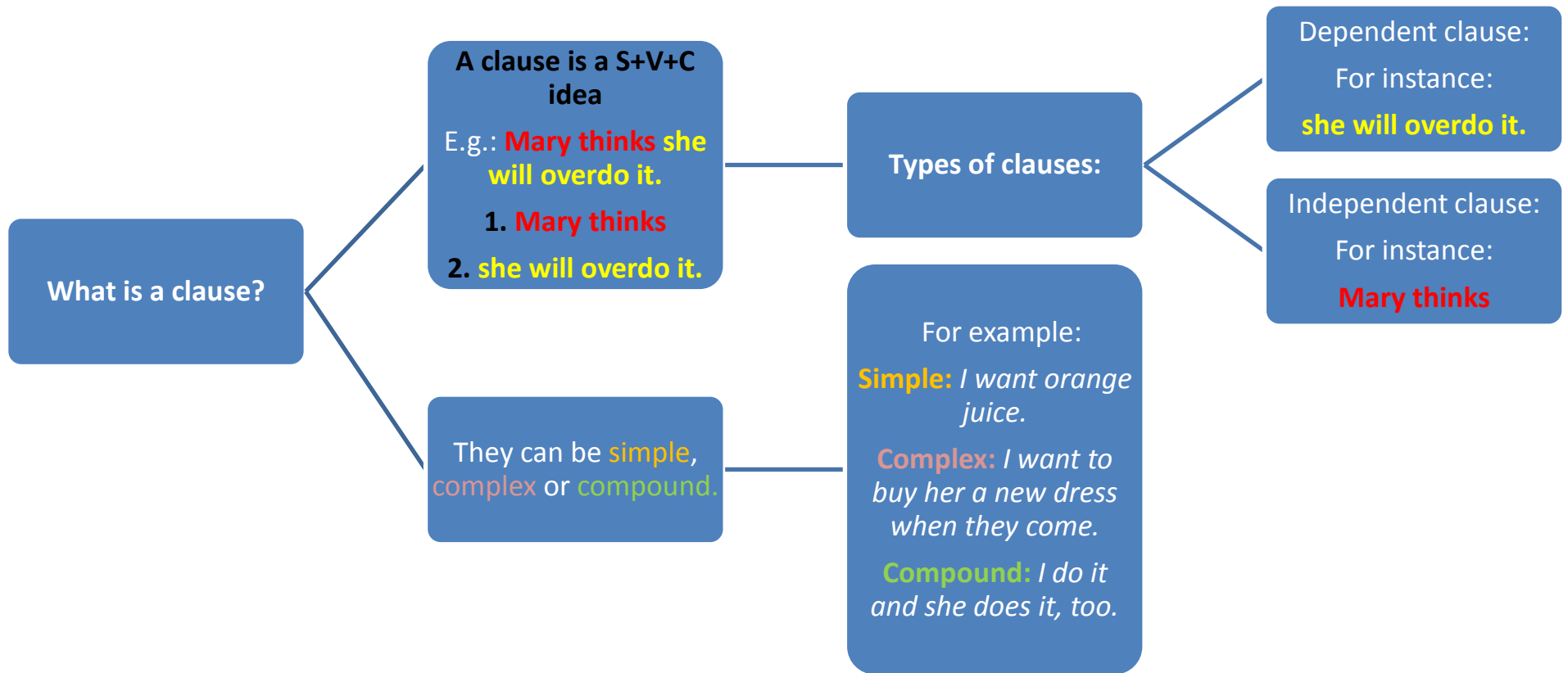


ENGLISH CLAUSES



ENGLISH CLAUSES

Syntactic Functions of Clauses

Nominal Clause

- It is the clause type found in initial position as an nominal phrase in a sentence.
- For example: **What I want** is going to the river.

Adjectival Clause

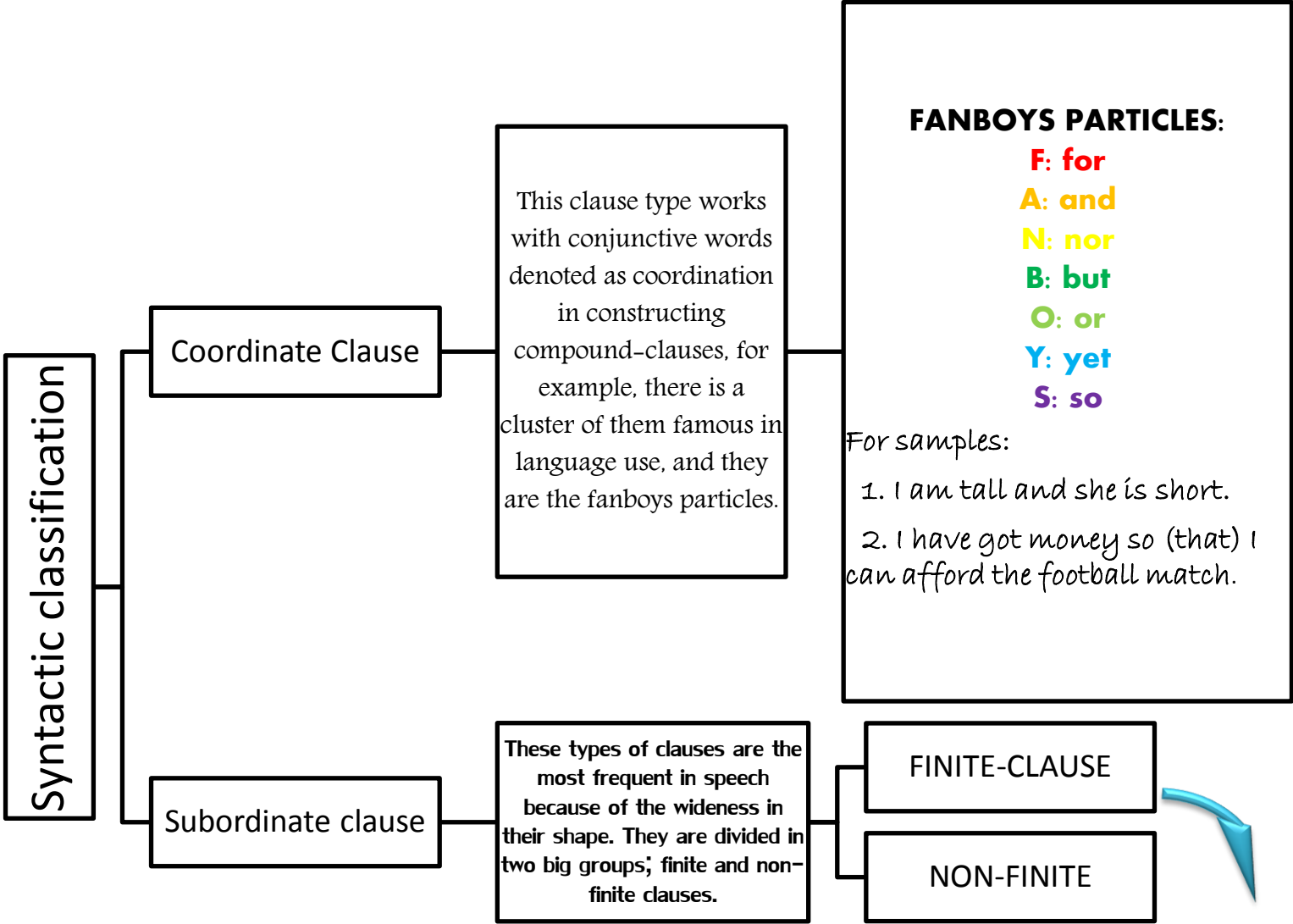
- This kind of clause is preferred as a referral fragment of datum in order to describe what is stated first.
- For example: It is a pencil **that is new**.

Adverbial Clause

- It is the sort of clause added to the main one just to provide more information to the interlocutor that is more narrative, argumentative or expositive.
- For example: It is amazing **that I can speak another language fluently**.

ENGLISH CLAUSES

SYNTACTIC CLASSIFICATION OF CLAUSES



ENGLISH CLAUSES

Non-finite Clauses are those which tend to be said in certain environments with a less elaborated writing and lack a subject. They are split in 3 major groups, such as:

Ed Clause: Past clause or PP clause, this sort one is frequent in written discourse and It is represented by an EdV+C as illustrates under:

E.g.: The man **dressed up for the party** is good-looking.

To + Verb: this clause is common and appears mostly in verbs that allow verbal sequence.

E.g.: I want **to go to your house**.

Ing Clause: this type of clause takes another derivational suffix "**ING**" with which it causes confusing viewpoint in pro of the aspect "**ING**" as an inflection of progressiveness or continuity.

E.g.: She believes in **going to the cinema**.

Finite Clauses are those which work with a larger set of words known as connectors of discourse, transition signals or metalinguistic markers.

Verbless Clause: It is a clause type that needs elements omitted, partially, required by grammar norms or rules.

E.g.: She considers them **when happy and excited**.

Transitional Clauses: These ones are formed by adding a connector with a functional purpose and/ or intention of the author. It uses all of the possible words , such as Wh units and all else.

For example:

1. I like my house **whereas my mum dislikes it**.
2. I want someone **who can understand French**.

ENGLISH CLAUSES

According to their communicative function

- What: Asking for information about something
- When: At that time or at which time or in which situation
- Where: In or to what place, in or to a place or situation
- Whose: belonging to which person/ of whom or which
- Who: What or which person or people, introducing a clause giving further information about a person or people mentioned
- Whom: used instead of "who" as the object of a verb or preposition
- Which: Introducing a clause giving further information about something mentioned, asking for information specifying one or more members.
- How: In what way or by what means, in what conditions , to what extent or degree , the way in which manner
- Why: for what reason or purpose, on account of which, the reason that
- Whence: from which or from where

Samples

- I want what you taste now.
- I do my homework when I study.
- I know where you go.
- Mary, whose car is red, is pretty.
- Eduardo, who is my teacher, is a wonderful person.
- The teacher who teaches me English is a wonderful person.
- I met the guy whom you gave a present last week.
- It is the type of clause which I like using at writing.
- I don't know how to do it.
- The reason why I never give up is that I feel optimistic.
- I always go whence the exercise initiates till It ends.