



# ADVERBIAL CLAUSE & ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

“A belief which is generally held is not necessarily one which is true”

# INTRODUCTION

- An adverbial clause is dependent clause introduced by an adverbial subordinator.

***Because** she had an appointment, she left work right at 5:00.*

- Adverbial clauses contain their own subject and verb, which are not the main subject or main verb.

*Stay away from the water **if** you can't swim*

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- It is used to modify the verb of the independent clause and tells **when** (time), **where** (place), **why** (reason and purpose), and **how** (opposition and condition).

*We **left** the bicycle **where we had found it.** (verb)*

*(Compare with noun clause : I **know where he lives**)*

- It also modifies an adjective or an adverb in the main clause.

*The public library is **bigger than it used to be.** (adjective)*

*Ferguson ran **faster than the other track stars did.** (adverb)*

# Adverbial Clause of Time

- It is used to modify verb in main clause and to tell the time that an action takes place.
- Common subordinators for adverbial clause of time are including: *when, whenever, anytime, before, after, till, until, while, since, just as, as soon as, as often as, now that, as long as, the first time, the last time, the next time*
- Examples:

*I was still in the office **when** the incident happened*

***As** she stood in front of the cheering crowd of fans, she realized that her dream had come true.*

*You should make a bag lunch **before** you go*

***After** we saw *Lord of the Rings*, we went for a pizza.*

*Students are not allowed to talk **while** the teacher is lecturing.*

*I've been working part-time or full-time **since** I was 14 years old*

***As soon as** you finish the test, write down the time and turn your paper over.*

*Take a walk **until** dinner is ready*

***Whenever** you make a promise, you must keep it*

*You can keep the book **as long as** you like.*

***The first time** I went to New York, I went to an opera.*

# Adverb Clause of Place

- Used to modify verb in main clause and to tell the place that an action takes place.
- Common subordinators for adverbial clause of place are including: *where, as far as, as near as, wherever, anywhere*
- Examples:

*Please visit us wherever you are in the Chicago area.*

*We will stop where we can find a shelter*

*They looked for the trail as far as they could go.*

## Adverbial Clause of Reason (Cause and Effect)

- Used to modify verb in main clause and to tell the reason that an action takes place.
- Common subordinators for adverbial clause of reason are including: *because, since, now that\**, *as, as/so long as, inasmuch as\*\**, *so (that\*\*\*), in order that\*\*\*\**.

- Examples:

*Because the snow has melted, the rivers run high.*

*I'm really tired since I stayed up until 2:30 last night.*

*Now that the semester is finished, I'm going to take a trip.*

*As the prices went up, we decided to spend less money on marketing.*

*As (so) long as you're not busy, could you lend me a hand with this stuff?*

*Inasmuch as the two government leaders could not reach an agreement, the possibilities for peace seem unlikely.*

*Concrete needs time to cure so that the chemical reaction in the cement reaches maximum hardness*

*They painted the road signs on pale green backgrounds in order there would be maximum visibility at night*



# Adverb Clause Concession and Opposition

- The adverbial clause of concession describes a qualification or circumstance that gives rise to **an unexpected result** in the main clause. Common subordinators for adverbial clause of concession are: even though, although, and though:

*Even though the economy was bad, the country could survive.*

*They went swimming although it was cold.*

*Though she is not tall, she can play basketball very well.*

- When we want to express an expected result, because is used instead of although:

*Because the economy was very bad, the country could not survive.*

*They didn't go swimming because it was cold.*

- To express direct opposition, **whereas** and **while** are used:

*Whereas in the West people shake hands when introduced to each other, in Japan people bow.*

*He went to the prom whereas she did not.*

*Carnivores eat meat, while herbivores eat plants.*

# Adverb Clause of Condition

- Used to modify the verb in the main clause and express the condition required to fulfill the action or event described in the main clause.
- Common subordinator for adverbial clause of condition are: *if, unless, only if, whether or not, even if, until, once, providing (that), provided (that), in the event (that)*:

*If it rains tomorrow, we will cancel the race.*

*Unless there is greater equality, there will never be any peace.*

*I will come to the meeting only if the chairman himself invites me.*

*They are going to college whether or not their parents agree (or whether their parents agree or not).*

*Even if she gets C, Sue will not take the course again next year.*

*Until I get in contact with the bank, I will not be able to take out any money.*

*Once she arrives, we can start the meeting.*

*Providing/provided (that) no one has any further questions, the meeting will be adjourned.*

*In the event that (in case) you (should) need to reach me, I'll be at my apartment.*



# Adverb Clause of Condition

- **If** expresses present possible condition. The main clause expresses the result.
- **Unless** means if...not. The result will not happen if the condition is not fulfilled.
- **Only if** expresses the idea that there is only one condition that will cause particular result.
- **Whether or not** expresses the idea that neither condition matters, the result will be the same.
- **Even if** expresses the idea that particular condition doesn't matter. The result will be the same.
- **Until** and **once** express the idea that certain condition must be met or done before the result in the main clause can be seen or happen.
- **Providing/provided (that)** means **if** or **only if**. Commonly used in formal writing or speech.
- **In case (that)** and **in the event that** express the idea that something probably won't happen, but it might.

# Subordinator, Transition, Conjunction, Preposition

	Subordinators	Transitions	Conjunctions	Prepositions
Cause & Effect	because, since, now that, as etc.	therefore consequently	so for	because of due to
Concession & Opposition	even though although whereas while	nevertheless nonetheless however on the other hand	But...(anyway) Yet...(still)	Despite In spite of
Condition	if unless only if even if whether or not provided (that)	otherwise	or (else)	in case of in the event of

# Subordinator, Transition, Conjunction, Preposition

- A subordinator is used to introduce a dependent clause:  
*Because the car was broken, we stopped to camp.*  
*His wife insisted him to buy her a car, even though they were not wealthy.*
- A transition is used to show the relation between two consecutive separate sentences:  
*The car was broken. Therefore, we stopped to camp.*  
*They were not wealthy. Nevertheless, his wife insisted him to buy her a car.*
- A conjunction connects two independent clauses:  
*The car was broken, so we stopped to camp.*  
*They were not wealthy, yet his wife still insisted him to her buy a car.*
- A preposition is always followed by a noun object:  
*Because of the broken car, we stopped to camp.*  
*Despite their poverty, his wife insisted him to buy her a car.*

# Using Prepositions to Show Cause Effect

- Cause and Effect can be expressed by using either adverbial clause or prepositional phrase. The meaning is the same:

*Because the weather was cold, we stayed at home (Adverbial Clause)*

*Because of the cold weather, we stayed at home (Prepositional Phrase).*

*Due to the cold weather, we stayed at home (Prepositional Phrase)*

- Sometimes in more formal writing, **due to** is followed by a noun clause introduced by the fact that:

*Due to the fact that elementary education is very crucial, the government issues a program to upgrade teachers' competence.*

- Like adverb clauses, prepositional phrase can also follow the main clause:

*We stayed at home due to the cold weather*

*We stayed at home because of the cold weather*

*The government issues a program to upgrade teachers' competence due to the fact that elementary education is very crucial*

# Using Transitions and Conjunctions to Show Cause Effect

- A subordinator occur within the same (complex) sentence:  
*The prices have risen significantly **because** the supply has been decreasing*
- A transition occurs in the second of two related sentences:  
*The supply has been decreasing. **Therefore**, the prices have risen significantly.*  
*The supply has been decreasing. **Consequently**, the prices have risen significantly.*
- A transition has different possible position in the second sentence:  
*The supply has been decreasing. The prices, **therefore**, have risen significantly.*  
*The supply has been decreasing. The prices, **consequently**, have risen significantly.*
- A conjunction has only one possible position:  
*The supply has been decreasing, **so** the prices have risen significantly.*

## Reduction of Adverb Clause to Modifying Phrase

- Some adverb clauses may be changed to modifying phrases by:
  - 1). Omitting the **subject** of the dependent clause and the **be** form of the verb:

*While I was walking to class, I ran into an old old friend. (AC)*  
*While **walking** to class, I ran into an old friend. (MP)*
  - 2). If there is no be form of the verb, omitting the **subject** and change the verb into **-ing**:

*Before I left for work, I gave the key to my landlord. (AC)*  
*Before **leaving** for work, I gave the key to my landlord. (MP).*
- An adverb clause can be changed to a modifying phrase only when the subject of the adverb clause and the subject of main clause are the same:

*While **Ann** was sitting in class, **she** fell asleep (AC)*  
*While **sitting** in class, **Ann** fell asleep (MP).*

## Changing Time Clauses to Modifying Phrase

- Adverb clauses beginning with **after**, **before**, **while**, and **since** can be changed into modifying phrase:

*Since Mary came to this country, she has made many friends (AC)*

*Since coming to this country, Mary has made many friends (MP)*

*After he (had) finished his homework, he went to bed (AC)*

*After finishing his homework, he went to bed (MP)*

*After having finished his homework, he went to bed (MP)*

- A modifying phrase may follow the main clause:

*He went to bed after finishing his homework (MP)*

- **Upon/On + -ing** can be used to replace adverb clause using **when**:

*When I reached the age of 21, I received my inheritance (AC).*

*Upon reaching the age of 21, I received my inheritance . (MP)*

*On reaching the age of 21, I received my inheritance . (MP)*

## Expressing the Idea of “During the Same Time” in MP

- Sometimes **while** is omitted but the **-ing** phrase at the beginning of the sentence gives the same meaning:

*While we were hiking through the woods yesterday, we saw a bear.*

*While **hiking** through the woods yesterday, we saw a bear.*

***Hiking** through the woods yesterday, we saw a bear.*

- More example:

*While the teacher was pointing to the sentence on the board, he explained the meaning of adverb clause.*

*While **pointing** to the sentence on the board, the teacher explained the meaning of adverb clause.*

***Pointing** to the sentence on the board, he explained the meaning of adverb clause*



## Expressing Cause and Effect Relationship in MP

- Sometimes an **-ing** form at the beginning of a sentence gives the meaning of “because”:

*Because she needed some money to buy a book, Sue cashed a check. (AC)*

***Needing** some money to buy a book, Sue cashed a check. (MP)*

*Because he lacked the necessary qualifications, he was not considered for the job. (AC)*

***Lacking** the necessary qualifications, he was not considered for the job. (MP)*

- Having + past participle gives not only the meaning of “because”, but also of “before”:

***Having seen** that movie (before), I don't want to go again (MP).*

***Having seen** that movie (before), I didn't want to go again (MP).*

- A form of **be** in the adverb clause is often changed to **being**:

*Because she was unable to afford a car, she bought a motorcycle (AC)*

***Being** unable to afford a car, she bought a motorcycle (MP). or,*

***Unable** to afford a car, she bought a motorcycle (MP).*

# ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

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- Compare the following three types of clauses:
  1. *I knew where I could find him.*
  2. *I went to the place where I could find him.*
  3. *I went wherever I could find him.*
- Adjective clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun. Study the following sentences:
  1. *The umbrella with a broken handle is mine.* (Noun Phrase)
  2. *The umbrella which has a broken handle is mine.* (Adj. Clause).
- An adjective clause begins with relative pronouns (**who, which, that, whom, whose, where, when, why, how**):

*People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.*

*The letter brought money which was badly needed.*

*The house that I live in belongs to my father.*

*Give the the letter to whom it belongs.*

*Mary had a little lamb whose fleece was white as snow.*

*I remember the house where I was born.*

*The time when we should depart has now arrived.*

*The reason why he failed is obvious.*

*Can you explain the way how you do that?*

# USING SUBJECT PRONOUN (WHO, WHICH, THAT)

- Relative pronoun **who**, **which**, **that** are used as subjects of the adjective clause:

*I thanked **the woman**.*

***She** helped me yesterday.*

*I thanked **the woman who** helped me yesterday.*

- Either **who** or **that** can be used as subject pronoun for people:

*I thanked **the woman that** helped me yesterday.*

- Either **which** or **that** can be used for things:

*Algebra problems contains **letters**.*

***They** stand for unknown numbers.*

*Algebra problems contains letters **which** stand for unknown numbers, or:*

*Algebra problems contains letters **that** stand for unknown numbers.*

# USING OBJECT PRONOUN (WHOM, WHICH, THAT)

A. As the object of a verb.

- Either **whom** or **that** are used as object pronoun for people:

*The man* was Mr. Jones.

I saw *him* at the airport.

The man *whom* I saw at the airport was Mr. Jones, or:

The man *that* I saw at the airport was Mr. Jones.

- Either **which** or **that** are used as object pronoun for things:

*The movie* wasn't very good.

We saw *it* last night.

The movie *which* we saw last night wasn't very good, or:

The movie *that* we saw last night wasn't very good.

- Object pronouns may be omitted from adjective clauses:

The man *I saw at the airport* was Mr. Jones.

The movie *we saw last night* wasn't very good.

# USING OBJECT PRONOUN (WHOM, WHICH, THAT)

B. As the objects of prepositions.

- Objects pronouns are sometimes used as objects of prepositions.
- The prepositions occur as the part of verbs in the second independent clauses:

*She is **the person**.*

*I **told you about her**.*

*She is the person **about whom I told you** (formal), or:*

*She is the person **whom I told you about** (everyday usage).*

***The music** was good.*

*We **listened to it** on our way home.*

*The music **to which we listened on our way home** was good, or:*

*The music **which we listened to on our way home** was good.*

- A preposition is never immediately followed by **that** or **who**:

*She is the person **that I told you about** .*

*The music **that we listened to on our way home** was good.*

# USING POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (WHOSE, OF WHICH)

- **WHOSE** is used to show possession in an adjective clauses and has the same meaning as possessive adjectives (**his, her, its, their**):

*They are greeting **the woman**.*

***Her** husband is the president of the corporation.*

*They are greeting the **woman whose** husband is the president of the corporation.*

- **Whose** usually modifies people, but it may also be used to modify things:

*I come from **a country**. **Its** history goes back thousands of years.*

*I come from **a country whose** history goes back thousands of years.*

- **NOUN + OF WHICH** is used to modify things and carries the same meaning as **WHOSE**. Primarily occurs in formal written English:

*The generic engineers are engaged in **significant experiments**.*

***The result of the experiments** will be published soon.*

*The engineers are engaged in significant experiments **the result of which will be published soon**.*

# USING “WHERE” AND “WHEN”

- WHERE is used in an adjective clause to modify a place:  
*The building is very old. The widow lives there (in that building).*  
*The building where the widow lives is very old, or:*  
*The building in which the widow lives is very old, or:*  
*The building which the widow lives in is very old, or:*  
*The building that the widow lives in is very old, or:*  
*The building the widow lives in is very old.*
- If WHERE is used, a preposition is not included. If WHERE is not used, the preposition MUST BE INCLUDED (look at the examples above).
- WHEN is used to modify noun of time. If WHEN is used, no preposition is included. A preposition is used preceding WHICH. Otherwise the preposition is omitted:  
*I will never forget the day. I met you then (on that day).*  
*I will never forget the day when I met you, or:*  
*I will never forget the day on which I met you, or:*  
*I will never forget the day that I met you, or:*  
*I will never forget the day I met you.*



# Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Adjective Clause

- Restrictive adj. clauses give essential information to define or identify the person or thing being talked about.
- This is only necessary if there are more than one person or thing involved:  
*Professor Wilson **who teaches Chemistry 101** is an excellent lecturer.*  
(Meaning: there are more than one professors named Wilson, and we are talking about the one who teaches Chemistry 101 )  
*The children **who wanted to play soccer** ran to the field as soon as the bell rang.*  
(meaning: there were only some students who wanted to play soccer).
- Nonrestrictive adj. clauses are only used to give more information about the thing or person being discussed. They are used between commas:  
*Professor Wilson, **who teaches Chemistry 101**, is an excellent lecturer.*  
(meaning: there is only one professor Wilson and he teaches Chemistry 101).  
*The children, **who wanted to play soccer**, ran to the field as soon as the bell rang.*  
(Meaning: all the children wanted to play soccer).
- The pronoun THAT may not be used, and object pronoun cannot be omitted:  
*Mr. Lee, **whom we met in the library**, teaches Eastern Culture.*

# USING ADJ. CLAUSE TO MODIFY PRONOUNS

- Adjective clauses can modify indefinite pronouns (**everyone, somebody, the one, those, everything, etc.**):

*There is **someone** (whom/that) I want you to see.*

***Everything** (which/that) **he** said was purely nonsense.*

***Everybody** **who** wants to come is welcome.*

*Derrick is **the only one** (whom/that) I knew in the party.*

*Rewards are available for **those** **who** get A in all subjects.*

- Adjective clauses modifying personal pronouns are very uncommon and very formal:

*It is **he** **who** is responsible*

*It was **I** **who** suffered the most.*

- When used in sayings or proverbs, “**he**” is commonly used (meaning “anyone”):

***He** **who** laughs last laughs best.*

## USING EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY IN ADJ. CLAUSES

- An adj. clause may contains an expression of quantity + of (**some of, many of, most of, a few of, two of, half of, both of, neither of, each of, all of, several of, little of, a number of, none of, etc.**):

*In my class there are 20 students. **Most of them** are female.*

*In my class there are 20 students, **most of whom** are female.*

*He gave several reasons. **Only a few of them** were valid.*

*He gave several reasons, **only a few of which** were valid.*

- Only WHOM, WHICH, and WHOSE, are used in this pattern:

*The teachers are discussing Jim. **One of his** problems is poor study habits.*

*The teachers are discussing Jim, **one of whose** problems is poor study habits.*

- These constructions are more common in writing.

## USING “WHICH” TO MODIFY A WHOLE SENTENCE

- The pronouns **THAT** and **THIS** can refer to the idea of a whole sentence which comes before:

*Jack was fired from his job. That surprised the whole office.*

*The elevator is out of order. This is too bad.*

- WHICH can be used to replace THAT as modifier in an adjective clause:

*Jack was fired from his job, which surprised the whole office.*

*The elevator is out of order, which is too bad.*

- Compare with Noun Clause:

*That Jim was fired from his job surprised the whole office.*

*That the elevator is out of order is too bad.*

- Using **WHICH** to modify a whole sentence is informal and occurs more frequently in spoken English.

# REDUCING ADJ. CLAUSE TO ADJ. PHRASE

- Only adj. clauses that have a SUBJECT PRONOUN-*who, which, that*-can be reduced to modifying adj. phrase.
- There are two ways of reducing adj. clauses to adj. phrase:

1. Omitting the *subject pronoun* and the *BE* form of the verbs in the adj. clauses:

*The man **who is talking** to John is from Korea.*

*The man **talking** to John is from Korea.*

*The ideas **which are presented** in the meeting are interesting.*

*The ideas **presented** in the meeting are interesting.*

*Ann is the person **who are responsible** for the accommodation.*

*Ann is the person **responsible** for the accommodation.*

*The papers **that are** on that desk are mine.*

*The papers **on that desk** are mine.*

## REDUCING ADJ. CLAUSE TO ADJ. PHRASE

2. If there are **no BE** forms in adj. clauses, omitting the subject pronouns and changing the verbs to **-ing** form:

*The children **who attend** that school receive a good education.*

*The children **attending** that school receive a good education.*

*Anyone **who lived** in the area was in a great risk of radiation exposure.*

*Anyone **living** in the area was in great risk of radiation exposure*

- If the adjective clause is nonrestrictive (requires a comma), the adj. phrase also requires a comma:

*George Washington, **who was the first president of the US**, was a wealthy colonist and a general in the army.*

*George Washington, **the first president of the US**, was a wealthy colonist and a general in the army.*