

Download the Testbook APP & Get Pass Pro Max FREE for 7 Days10,000+ Study NotesRealtime Doubt Support71000+ Mock TestsRankers Test Series+ more benefitsDownload App Now home-sitemap-A-Z grammar terms -subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not expressed to the clause it does not expressed to the clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not expressed to the clause a complete thought. For example: The dog stopped running when Jack blew the whistle. ("When Jack blew the whistle" is an example of a subordinate clause in this sentence. It is an example of a subordinate clause it could stand alone as a sentence.] A subordinate clause supports the main clause of a sentence by adding to its meaning. Like all clauses, a subject and verb is "blew." Table of Contents Examples of Subordinate Clause Subordinate Subor Adjective Clause Subordinate Noun Clause The Link between a Subordinate Clause and an Independent Clauses Are Important Test Time! Here are some examples of subordinate clauses (shaded). You will notice that none of the shaded clauses could stand alone as a sentence. This is how a subordinate clause (or a dependent clause) is different from an independent clause. She had a pretty gift for quotation, which is a serviceable substitute for wit. (W Somerset Maugham, 1874-1965) A musicologist is a man who can read music but can't hear it. (Sir Thomas Beecham, 1879-1961) Always be nice to those younger than you because they are the ones who will be writing about you. (Cyril Connolly, 1903-1974) Personally I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like being taught. (Sir Winston Churchill, 1874-1965) In the examples, the independent clauses are not shaded. Notice how they could all be standalone sentences. A subordinate clause supports the main clause in a sentence by functioning as an adverb. I fished until the Sun went down. (The subordinate clause "until the sun went down" modifies the verb "fished." It is an adverbial clause.) Read more about adverbial clauses. . Here is an example of a subordinate clause functioning as an adjective: The bull that charged us is back in the field. (The subordinate clause "that charged us" describes "the bull." It is an adjective clauses. Here is an example of a subordinate clause functioning as a noun: Whoever dislikes the new timings is more than welcome to leave. (The subordinate clause "Whoever dislikes the new timings" is the subject of this sentence. It is a noun clauses. When a subordinate clause and at least one subordinate clause). The link between a subordinate clause and an independent clause will often be a subordinating conjunction in bold) The bull that charged us is back in the field. (relative pronoun in bold) Here are some more common subordinating conjunctions and relative pronouns: after, although, as, because, before, even if, even though, if, provided, rather than, since, so that, than, though, unless, until, whether, while how, that, when, where, which, who, whom whose, why The relative pronouns above are the simple relative pronouns. There are also compound ones. A compound relative pronoun is formed by adding either "ever" or "soever" to a simple pronoun. whosever (whose + ever) (Spelling rule: Don't allow ee.) whosever (whose + ever) whosever (whose + soever) whosever (whose + ever) whosever (whose + soever) wh subordinate clauses is whether to offset one with a comma. If it ends the sentence, use a comma. If it ends the sentence, do not use a comma. For example (subordinate clauses shaded): Until there are no more shoppers, keep singing until there are no more shoppers. (The subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the start, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinate clause is at the end of the example (adverbial phrases in bold): At 4 o'clock, the bell will ring at 4 o'clock, the bell will ring at 4 o'clock. When the subordinate clause is essential for meaning. However, do use a comma if the clause is just additional information. For example: My sister who lives in Moscow. The clause is essential for meaning. It identifies what it modifies, i.e., it specifies which sister.) My sister Rebecca, who lives in Moscow, is getting married. (This time, the clause is just additional information. It needs commas.) If you'd happily put parentheses () around your clause, it needs commas. (Commas before relative pronouns. You cannot start a sentence). For example: I enjoy weeding. Which is helpful because I have a large garden. Read more about who and which as interrogative pronouns. If your subordinate clause is a fronted adverb, offset it with a comma. Remove the cake from the oven when it is brown. If your subordinate clause is an essential adjective, don't use commas. My sister who lives in Boston, gave me her laptop. (I have one sister Oh, by the way, she lives in Boston.) Don't start a sentence with "which." Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum A subordinate clause or dependent clause is a clause that can't exist as a sentence on its own. Like all clauses, it has a subject and a predicate, but it doesn't share a complete thought. A subordinate clause only gives extra information and is "dependent" on other words to make a full sentence. Examples of Subordinate clause answers the question "when?" Because he ate popcorn This clause answers the question "which dog?" 3. Parts of Subordinate ClausesSubordinate conjunctions and relative pronouns.a. Subordinate conjunctionsSubordinate conjunctions help the transition between two parts of a sentence with words expressing things like place and time. Here are some of the most common subordinate conjunctions: AfterAsAs long asAlthoughBecauseBeforeEven ifEven thoughIfNowNow thatOnceSinceThanThoughUnlessUntilWhenWheneverWhetherWhileWhoeverb. Relative pronouns are words like which, whoever, and whose. They are called "relative" because they are related to the topic of the sentence. For example, "the person who" or "whoever eats;" or "the house that" or "whichever house."4. Types of Subordinate Clauses A subordinate clauses and adverb in a sentence. So, there are three types of dependent clauses; noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverb clauses. Remember, none of them can be complete sentences on their own!a. Noun ClauseA noun clause is a group of words that acts as a noun in a sentence. They begin with relative pronouns like "how," "what," combined with a subject and predicate. For example: The dog can eat what he wants. Here, "what," is a noun for what the dog can eat. It's a noun clause because it has a subject (he) and a predicate (wants). Here's another: Whoever gave the dog popcorn. To be sure of the noun in the sentence, you can switch it with a single noun and the sentence will still make sense, like this: The dog can eat popcorn.Sally is in trouble!b. Adjective ClauseAn adjective is a descriptive word. Adjective clauses are groups of words that act as an adjective in a sentence. They have a pronoun (who, that, which) or an adverb (what, where, why) and a verb; or, a pronoun or an adverb that serves as subject and a verb. They should answer questions like "what kind?" or "which one?" and follow one of two patterns: Pronoun/adverb + subject + verb, or pronoun/adverb as subject + verb. For example: Whichever (pronoun) + flavor (subject) + have (verb) is an adjective clause that describes the popcorn. As you can see, it's not a full sentence. The dog is the one who ate the popcorn. "Who" (pronoun acting as subject) + "ate" (verb) is an adjective clause that describes the dog.c. Adverb clause is a group of words that work as an adverb in a sentence, answering questions asking "when?", "when," "how?" and "why?" They begin with a subordinate conjuction. The dog ran until he got to the county fair. This asking "when?", "when," "how?" and "why?" They begin with a subordinate conjuction. The dog ran until he got to the county fair. This asking "when?" and "why?" They begin with a subordinate conjuction. The dog ran until he got to the county fair. This asking "when?" and "why?" 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With the adverb clause "after the dog arrived," this sentence answers, "when did the dog eat popcorn. With the adverb clause "after the dog arrived," this sentence answers, "when did the dog eat popcorn. With the adverb clause "after the dog arrived," this sentence answers, "when did the dog eat popcorn. With the adverb clause "after the dog arrived," this sentence answers, "when did the dog eat popcorn. With the adverb clause "after the dog arrived," this sentence answers, "when did the dog eat popcorn. With the adverb clause "after the dog arrived," this sentence answers, "when did the dog eat popcorn. With the adverb clause "after the dog arrived," this sentence answers, "when did the dog eat popcorn. With the adverb clause "after the dog arrived," this sentence answers, "when did the dog eat popcorn. With the adverb clause "after the dog arrived," this sentence answers, "when did the dog eat popcorn. 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With the adverb clause "after th subordinate clause, it's important to review the things that it always needs: A subject or the end of a sentence, so long as it is paired with an independent clause. That's because, as mentioned, it only adds extra details to sentence. So, start with an independent clause: The dog ate whatever he wanted to. This full sentence uses the noun clause "whatever he wanted to." It begins with a subordinate conjunction, followed by a subject (he) and a verb (wanted). It needs the first part of the sentence to be complete. To avoid mistakes with subordinate clauses, always remember: a subordinate clause is never a full sentence (an incomplete sentence). That's because a subordinate clause is never a full sentence on its own. Therefore, the most common mistake you can make is a fragment sentence (an incomplete sentence). example: Whoever gave the dog popcorn. This is a fragment sentence. Though it has a subject (whoever) and a verb (gave), it isn't complete. It doesn't express a whole thought, and leaves the question, "what happened to whoever gave the dog popcorn?" So, we need to add information: Whoever gave the dog popcorn is in trouble! This is a complete sentence. Main Subordinate Clause Takeaways: A subordinate clause contains a noun and a verb. This type of clause is also called a dependent clause since it doesn't make sense by itself. One easy trick for remembering the difference is to look at the prefix ("sub" means under or below). On the other hand, independent clauses do make sense by itself. themselves. In fact, they work as stand-alone sentences (not "sub" or below any other clauses can be nouns, adverbs, and adjectives. Subordinate clauses with main clauses can be nouns, adverbs, and adjectives. Subordinate clauses can be nouns, adverbs, and adjectives. clause. In this guide, we'll dive into just one type of clause: the subordinate clause needs another clause to make sense. It can't stand alone as a complete sentence. A subordinate clause, also known as a dependent clause to make sense. It can't stand alone as a complete sentence. Simply put, the main clause can make sense or be considered a complete sentence without the main clause. Here are more subordinate clause examples: After she braided her hair... Providing you let the dog out... Within the allotted time... Given her regular schedule...For you to easily identify the main clause and the subordinate clause in a sentence, you first need to know what they are and their differences. Let's start with the main clause or the independent clause is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. It has a subject and a predicate that together allow it to stand on its own, thus, the moniker independent clause of it to mean something. It is normally joined to the main clause for it to mean something. It is also referred to as a dependent clause. Below are examples of sentences containing a main clause and a subordinate clause. The subordinate clauses will be highlighted in bold text. Like a bullet speeding through the air, Jake took all of his belongings and ran out of the house. Dorothy went to church after school because her mom asked her to. My uncle, who lives in a nearby town, is coming for Thanksgiving. Independent (Main) Clauses: don't need another clause to make sense and can't stand alone as a complete sentence. You can start a sentence with a subordinate clause to make sense and can't stand alone as a complete sentence. a long walk). Or, it can go later in the sentence (I decided to go for a walk since I was up early). Other than the position of the subordinate clause comes at the beginning of the sentence, you need to place a comma after it. However, if the subordinate clause comes later, you don't need a comma with this clause. While she cooks, my mother loves to play high-energy music. We love cooking with garlic even though it's an intense flavor). However, when it comes at the beginning of sentence, you do need a comma after the subordinate clause in a sentence, look for a clause that 1) starts with a subordinate clause in a sentence, look for a clause that 1) starts with a subordinating conjunction (like because, while, and considering) or a relative pronoun (like who, whoever, whenever); 2) contains a noun and a verb; 3) doesn't form a complete sentence. They can appear at the beginning or later on in a sentence, but subordinate clauses have a subject and a verb. However, unlike some clauses, subordinate clauses are easy to spot. They begin with subordinating conjunctions or dependent pronouns (also called relative pronouns), and they contain both a subject and a verb. Instead of forming complete sentences by themselves, subordinate clausescontribute information to main (or independent) clauses. The subordinating conjunction and dependent pronouns in all the following examples of subordinate clauses are bold to make them easier to spot. Relative pronouns. First, you'll see the subordinate clause to form a full sentence. Ben slammed the doorafter jul stepped out. Paul made a faceas though he felt ill. Rather thanrunning away, why not stay for cake? Whoeverleaves lastmust shut the door. I'll walk until I get tired or the light fades, whichevercomes first. Subordinate clauses are equally important, you use a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so) to bring them together. Subordinate clauses need another clauses are: noun, adverb and adjective clauses are: noun, adverb and adjective clauses. This basically means that we can treat a subordinate clause as an entire unit of a sentence rather than just a noun and verb pieced together. When we do, this entire unit can act as a noun, adverb, or even an adjective. For instance, when a subordinate clause is the subject, direct object, prepositional object, or predicate nominative, it's an adverb clause. Finally, when it modifies nouns and pronouns, it's an adjective clause. The Three Types of Subordinate Clauses: Noun clauses can be subjects, direct objects, and predicate nominatives (also known as subject complements). Adverb clauses (also called adverbial clauses) modify verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. They tell readers why, where, when, to what extent, or under what circumstances something has happened. Adjective clauses modify nouns and pronouns. They're often introduced by relative pronouns (for example that, which, who, whom, whose, what). Use a subordinate clause in a sentence to provide more information or details about the main clause. They don't make sense by themselves. They need a buddy — a main clause — to become part of a sentence. Connect a subordinate clause with a main clause using either a subordinate clause tells us why the main clause happens, or to whom or what the main clause applies. She fed the ducks before returning home from the vegetable market. Subordinate clauses need a noun and a verb. What's more, they also need an independent, or main, clause to make a complete sentence without a main clause. I adore coffee because the smell is so captivating. A subordination clause is not the same thing as a subordinate clause. One one hand, a subordinate clause is a contractual provision that gives one claim on a debt precedence over other clause is a clause comprised of a noun and a verb. Unlike an independent clause, subordinate clauses cannot stand alone as a sentence. While there is a clear difference between the meanings and the usages of these words. For example, associate a subordinate to the main one. Similarly, associate subordinate clause with a clause being subordinate to the main one. There may be four different types of sentences: simple, compound, complex, but they all have one thing in common; they're all made of clauses. Some sentences contain just one independent clauses with a clause being subordinate to the main one. There may be four different types of sentences contain just one independent clauses. Subordinate clauses play a crucial role in the main proposition of a sentence. Examples: I like heavy rain (Subject) want to buy a car (Direct Object) want to buy a car (Direct clause) They arrived when we had finished dinner (adverbial clause) Substantive (Noun) Clauses function as nouns within the main clause, acting as subjects, or complements. Common linking words include the conjunction that and if, especially in disjunctive (Tell me if you're coming or going), doubtful (I wonder if it will be in senses), and interrogative sentences (I do not know if you're listening). They can also be juxtaposed without a conjunction, or introduced by interrogative adverbs and pronouns (indirect questions). Example: I do not know where I put it; tell me who gave it to you. Adjectival (Relative) Clauses Adjectival clauses function as adjectives, modifying a noun in the main clause, known as the antecedent.Example: Will adopt the child who smiles at me.They are connected to the main clause by:Relative pronouns: what, who, when (only if they refer to an antecedent).Example: This is the place where we met.These clauses serve as a link between the main clause and the subordinate clause, acting as an anaphoric reference to the antecedent. They reflect the meaning of the antecedent but not its grammatical function. Example: I like that car you saw in the store. (direct object in the subordinate clause.) The antecedent is usually a noun but can also be a pronoun, adverb, or even a proposition. Types of Adjective (Specifying): We clean the rooms, which were dirty. (Commas; only the dirty rooms are cleaned.) Nonrestrictive (Explanatory): We clean the rooms, which were dirty. (Commas; only the dirty rooms are cleaned.) Nonrestrictive (Explanatory): We clean the rooms, which were dirty. indicate all rooms were dirty.)Sometimes, the relative pronoun is omitted, and the clause functions as a noun clause: The ending may leave. (There is no antecedent, so it's a noun clause functions as a noun clause: The ending may leave.)Adverbial clauses function as adverbial clauses function as a noun clause. clauses that can be replaced by adverbs and those that cannot. Adverbial clauses that can be replaced by a dverbs indicate place, time, or manner. They are also called circumstantial clauses. Location: Linked by when, just, while, etc Example: I came when it stopped raining.Manner: Linked by as. Example: I did as I could.Adverbial clauses that cannot be replaced by adverbs include: Reason/Cause: Linked by because, since, as. Example: I bought it because I liked it a lot. Sometimes, the reason is due to the intensity of an element in the subordinate clause: No studies, nothing is vague. My feet hurt so much as I went. Consecutive/Result: Linked by so much ... that, therefore, consequently, then, so, etc. Example: I think, therefore I am. It is so loud that it can not be out the door. Conditional: Linked by if, like (with subjunctive), provided, etc. The subordinate clause is called the protasis, and the main clause is the apodosis. Example: If you want to study medicine, you must take good note. Concessive: Linked by although, despite the fact that, even though. Example: I like ham more than lobster. Purpose/Final: Linked by for that, that, in order that, etc. Example: I came to pay me. In this lesson, you will learn about subordinate clauses—an essential part of English grammar that helps add more detail and complexity to sentences. A subordinate clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It depends on a main clause to make sense. We'l explore the definition, various types of subordinate clauses, and provide examples to help you understand how they function in sentence-building skills. What is a Subordinate clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It depends on a main clause to give it full meaning. Subordinate clauses are also called dependent clauses because they depend on the main clause to give it full meaning. Subordinate clauses are also called dependent clauses because they depend on the main clause to give it full meaning. sentence. They can act as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs. Types of Subordinate Clauses Complementary clauses Adjective clauses (Relative clauses Complementary clauses Adjectives, or adverbs. Types of subordinate clauses Comparative clauses (Relative clauses) Adverb clauses Complementary clauses Adjectives, or adverbs. object, or complement. Common words that introduce noun clauses: that, what, who, where, why, how, whether, if, which, whose, whoever, whatever Examples: What she said is true. (Subject) I don't know where he lives. (Object) I don't know where he lives. (Subject) I don't know where he lives clause acts like an adjective and describes a noun. It usually begins with who, whom, whose, which, that, when, where. Examples: The book that I borrowed was very interesting. She is the girl who won the competition. This is the house where I was born. 3. Adverb Clauses An adverb clause acts like an adverb and describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb. It tells when, where, why, how, to what extent, or under what condition something happens. Common words that introduce adverb clauses: because, since, if, when, while, although, before, after, unless, until, as, so that, even though, though, though, whereas, whenever, provided that, in case, in order that, as soon as, as long as, as long as, as though, rather than, just as Examples: I stayed home because it was raining. (Reason) We will go out if it stops snowing. (Conditional clauses express a condition that must be met for something to happen. They often start with if, unless, provided that, in case. Common words that introduce conditional clauses: if, unless, provided that, in case, on condition that, as long as Examples: If you study hard, you will pass the exam. I won't go unless you come with me. She will be happy provided that everything goes well. 5. Comparative Clauses are used to compare two things. They usually start with than, as...as, the more, the less. Examples: She is taller than her brother. This book is as interesting as the other one. The more you practice, the better you become. 6. Verbless clauses that do not contain a verb but still provide additional information. Common words that introduce verbless clauses: though, if possible, when necessary, while young Examples: Though tired, he continued working. If possible, let's meet tomorrow. 8. Complementary clauses complete the meaning of a verb, adjective, or noun in the main clause. Common words that introduce complementary clauses: Examples: She is happy that she got the job. I am sure that he will come. Formation and Rules of Subordinate Clauses A subordinate clause must always be connected to a main clause. It cannot stand alone as a sentence. It usually begins with a subordinate clause must always be connected to a main clause. It cannot stand alone as a sentence. It usually begins with a subordinate clause must always be connected to a main clause. Example Sentences for Subordinate Clauses She was happy because she won the prize. I will go out after I finish my homework. He left before the movie ended. I don't know why she is upset. They will come if you invite them. She sings when she is happy. The man who lives next door is a doctor. This is the book that I was talking about. I remember the day when we first met. He didn't know where he should go. Although it was raining, we went outside. The teacher said that we should study harder. I will wait here until you return. She acted as if nothing had happened. This is the place where I grew up. I was late because my car broke down. You can stay here as long as you want. He behaves as though he knows everything. She is more talented than her sister. The girl who won the race is my cousin. You will succeed provided that you work hard. I wonder why she left so early. She speaks English better than I do. I left my keys where I always keep them. I will help you if you need assistance. I am not sure whether he will come. He works as if he were the boss. She is as intelligent as her mother. Though exhausted, he continued to run. Whenever I see her, she is smiling. The cake that you baked was delicious. Since she was unwell, she stayed at home This is the reason why I called you. You should apologize before she gets angrier. If possible, let's meet tomorrow. The more you learn, the better your skills become. We should leave early in case there is traffic. The man whom I met at the park was very friendly. It seems as if she knew the answer already. She enjoys music because it makes her feel happy. I will give you a call whenever I reach home. The cat that is sitting on the sofa is mine. I don't know how he managed to do that. I am happier than I used to be. Unless you hurry, we will miss the train. Even though she was tired, she continued working. The more you exercise, the healthier you become. Read More FAQs about Subordinate Clauses and their Types 1. What is a subordinate clause? A subordinate clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It depends on a main clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It depends on a main clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. subordinate clauses: adjective clauses, adverb clauses, and noun clauses. Each type has a different role in a sentence. 3. What is an adjective clause? An adjective clause? An adjective clause? An adverb clause? Set type has a different role in a sentence. 3. What is an adjective clause? An adjective clause? An adverb clause? An adver provides information about time, place, reason, or condition, and modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. For example: "I left because it was late." 5. What is a noun clause? A noun clause? A noun clause functions as a noun in a sentence. It can be a subject, object, or complement. For example: "What is a noun clause? A noun clause? A noun clause functions as a noun in a sentence. It can be a subject, object, or complement. For example: "What is a noun clause? A a sentence?Yes, a subordinate clause to complete the meaning. For example: "If you study hard, you will pass the exam." home-sitemap-A-Z grammar terms - subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. For example of a subordinate clause in this sentence. It is an example of an independent clause because it could stand alone as a sentence.] A subordinate clause supports the main clause of a sentence by adding to its meaning. Like all clauses, a subordinate Clause subordinate clause of Subordinate Clauses Types of Subordinate Clause Subordinate Subord Adjective Clause Subordinate Noun Clause The Link between a Subordinate Clause and an Independent Clause Subordinate Clauses Why Subordinate Clauses Why Subordinate Clauses (shaded). You will notice that none of the shaded clauses could stand alone as a sentence. This is how a subordinate clause (or a dependent clause) is different from an independent clause. She had a pretty gift for quotation, which is a serviceable substitute for wit. (W Somerset Maugham, 1874-1965) A musicologist is a man who can read music but can't hear it. (Sir Thomas Beecham, 1879-1961) Always be nice to those younger than you because they are the ones who will be writing about you. (Cyril Connolly, 1903-1974) Personally I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like being taught. (Sir Winston Churchill, 1874-1965) In the examples, the independent clauses are not shaded. Notice how they could all be standalone sentences. A subordinate clause supports the main clause in a sentence by functioning as an adverb. I fished until the Sun went down. (The subordinate clause "until the sun went down" modifies the verb "fished." It is an adverbial clause.) Read more about adverbial clauses. . Here is an example of a subordinate clause functioning as an adjective clause.) Read more about adjective clauses. Here is an example of a subordinate clause functioning as a noun: Whoever dislikes the new timings is more than welcome to leave. (The subordinate clause "Whoever dislikes the new timings" is the subject of this sentence. It is a noun clauses. When a subordinate clause and at least one subordinate clause). The link between a subordinate clause and an independent clause will often be a subordinating conjunction in bold) Here are some more common subordinating conjunctions and relative pronouns: after, although, as, because, before, even if, even though, if, provided, rather than, since, so that, than, though, unless, until, whether, while how, that, when, whose, why The relative pronouns above are the simple relative pronouns. There are also compound ones. A compound relative pronoun is formed by adding either "ever" or "soever" to a simple pronoun. whosever (whose + ever) (Spelling rule: Don't allow ee.) whosever (whose + ever) subordinate clauses is whether to offset one with a comma (or commas). Here are the rules: When the subordinate clause starts the sentence, use a comma. If it ends the sentence, do not use a comma. For example (subordinate clauses shaded): Until there are no more shoppers, keep singing. (The subordinate clause is at the end, so a comma is needed.) Read more about commas with subordinating conjunctions. This ruling also applies to adverbial phrases. For example (adverbial phrases in bold): At 4 o'clock, the bell will ring at 4 o'clock, the bell will ring at 4 o'clock, the bell will ring at a comma before your relative pronoun (e.g., which, who), it will be functioning as an adjective. Do not use a comma if the clause is just additional information. For example: My sister who lives in Moscow, is getting married. (From this we can infer that there is at least one other sister.) My sister Rebecca, who lives in Moscow, is getting married. (This time, the clause is just additional information. It needs commas.) If you'd happily put parentheses () around your clause, it needs commas. (Commas before relative pronouns. You cannot start a sentence with who or which unless it is a question (i.e., an interrogative sentence). For example: I enjoy weeding. Which is helpful because I have a large garden. Read more about who and which as interrogative pronouns. If your subordinate clause is a fronted adverb, offset it with a comma. Remove the cake from the oven when it is brown. If your subordinate clause is an essential adjective, don't use commas. My sister who lives in Boston gave me her laptop. (I have one sister. The Boston-based one gave me her laptop.) If your subordinate clause is a nonessential adjective, use commas. My sister who lives in Boston gave me her laptop. (I have one sister. Oh, by the way, she lives in Boston.) Don't start a sentence with "which." Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Every sentence is a clause. Some sentence with "which." Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Every sentence is a clause. already know, are of two main types, namely, main clauses and subordinate clauses. In this article, you will be introduced to what subordinate clauses are and how they can be used in sentences. You can also go through the meaning, definition and types of subordinate clauses are and how they can be used in sentences. Contents A subordinate clause, also known as a dependent clause, is a combination of words that includes a noun, a verb, a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun, other parts of speech and determiners. It is only a part of the sentence, mostly employed to provide more information about the rest of the sentence. Let us look at how different dictionaries define a subordinate clause. A subordinate clause, according to the Main part of a sentence on its own but can be joined to a main part of a sentence." The Cambridge Dictionary defines a subordinate clause as "a clause that cannot form a sentence on its own but can be joined to a main clause to form a sentence." A subordinate clause is defined as "a clause that does not form a simple sentence by itself and that is connected to the main clause. It cannot usually stand alone as a sentence", according to the Collins Dictionary. Subordinate clauses can be classified into various types based on the role they play in a sentence. The types of subordinate clauses can be classified into various types based on the role they play in a sentence. Complementary clauses Here are a few examples of subordinate clauses that you can refer to. After watching the Quiet Place, I was petrified. Can you calculate these answer papers if you are free? In case you are ready, we can leave. Are you coming to the concert that I had told you about last week? Unless Quinn is fine with scoring low grades, she should not absent herself from classes too much. She continued to tap on the table though her parents asked her not to. I met the teacher who taught me French in college. As soon as I found out about your accident, I rushed to the hospital. Mathi did not go to work today as she was not keeping well. No one was paying attention to the chief guest because he had been speaking for a really long time. Identify the subordinate clause in the following sentences. 1. With reference to the instructions provided, I think it is compulsory to submit a consent letter from our parents. 2. We did not see the man, who sells balloons in front of our school, today. 3. Although my stomach was so full, I managed to finish my food. 4. After I reach home, I will give you a call. 5. Even though the little dog was blind, it found its way to Arjun. 6. When we have a break, we will discuss the movie. 7. If you don't want it, make sure you let them know. 8. Since Simba was blind, he moved from one place to another with the help of sounds. 9. I am taller than my brother. 10. When I was six years old, I participated in the singing contest for the first time. Given below are the answers to the above exercise. Find out if you have identified the subordinate clauses correctly. 1. With reference to the instructions provided, I think it is compulsory to submit a consent letter from our parents. 2. We did not see the man, who sells balloons in front of our school, today. 3. Although my stomach was so full, I managed to finish my food. 4. After I reach home, I will give you a call. 5. Even though the little dog was blind, it found its way to Arjun. 6. When we have a break, we will discuss the movie. 7. If you don't want it, make sure you let them know. 8. Since Simba was blind, he moved from one place to another with the help of sounds. 9. I am taller than my brother. 10. When I was six years old, I participated in the singing contest for the first time. In English, a basic sentence has a subject and a predicate, forming a simple sentence. Essentially, sentences are made up of clauses. This article will introduce you to the concept of clauses, explaining their meaning and definition, exploring the different types of clauses, and demonstrating how they function in sentences. Examples for a clearer grasp of these fundamental building blocks of sentences. Examples are provided to enhance your understanding of these fundamental building blocks of sentences. a subject and a predicate. The subject is the person or thing the sentences or be part of a larger sentence. There are two main types: the ones that can stand alone (Independent Clause) and the ones that depend on an independent clause (Dependent Clause). Types of Clauses: Clauses can be categorized into five main types. For instance: Independent Clause, also known as a main clause, can stand alone as a complete sentence. It expresses a complete thought and doesn't rely on another clause for its meaning. "(This can be a sentence by itself.) Example: The sun shines. Birds sing sweetly. I love chocolate. She dances gracefully. We enjoy picnics. Dependent clause, cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It relies on an independent clause, also called a subordinate clause, cannot stand alone as dependent clause and needs more information to complete the thought, e.g., "Although it was raining, we went for a walk.") Example: Because it rained, we stayed inside. Since it's cold, wear a jacket. Types of Dependent Clauses: Dependent clauses are further divided into three types. For example: Adjective Clauses: An adjective clause gives extra details about a noun. It often starts with words like 'who,' 'which,' or 'that.' Example: The fluffy cat is mine. I met a person who speaks five languages. He has a dog that barks loudly. She wore a necklace that I have a friend who likes to draw Adverbial Clauses: An adverbial clause is like a time or place helper. It tells us more about when, where, or how something happens. Example: When it rains, we stay indoors. Where they play, it's always fun. When the phone rings, answer it. Where we eat, it smells delicious. Noun Clauses: A noun clause is a group of words acting as a single unit that functions like a noun in a sentence. It often starts with words like 'what,' 'how,' or 'when,' 'who,' or 'whether'. Example: What he said surprised everyone. Where she lives. I wonder if it will rain. They asked where we were going. Principal Clause; A principal clause, also known as an independent clause, is a group of words that forms a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence. It has a subject and a predicate. The sun setsown.) Example: Birds sing sweetly. The flowers bloom in spring. They laugh loudly at jokes. I read books every night. in the evening. Coordinate Clause: A coordinate clause consists of two or more independent clauses that are connected by coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so). These clauses that are connected by coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so). struggles with English. I like pizza, and my sister loves sushi. You can finish your homework now, or you can do it later. She will stay at home. Non-finite clauses are word groups that don't have a specific time or a clear subject doing the action. They hang out with main clauses, adding extra details without being a complete sentence on their own. To dance in the rain is pure joy. (Here, "to dance in the rain" is a non-finite clause, expressing an idea without saying when.) Examples: To swim in the ocean. Eating delicious cake. Running in the park. To learn new things. Jumping with joy. Examples: To swim in the ocean. Eating delicious cake. Running in the park. To learn new things. Jumping with joy. Examples: To swim in the ocean. Eating delicious cake. girl who won is happy. After the bell rings, we leave. Where you go, I go. Birds sing sweetly. Because it rained, we stayed indoors. What he said surprised everyone. She dances gracefully. To swim in the ocean is my dream. Eating delicious cake, she smiled. Having a cozy nap, he felt better. The flowers bloom in spring, and I enjoy picnics in the park. To learn new things, is exciting for me. Types of Clause Q2: What is a clause? A group of words with a subject and a verb A punctuation mark A type of sentence Q2: What type of clause can stand alone as a complete sentence? Adjective clause Independent clause Adverbial clause Q3: What type of clause adds details to a noun in a sentence? Independent Clause Adjective (Relative) Clause Q4: What does a dependent clause rely on? A main idea A period A question Q5: What type of clause Q6: What does a non-finite clause lack? Subject Verb Both subject and verb Q7: Which conjunction is commonly used to introduce adverbial clauses? Q8: What is another name for a main clause? Subordinate clause Adverbial clause Q10: How can you combine two independent clauses to form a compound sentence? Use a semicolon Use a comma Use a period O11: What type of clause acts as a noun in a sentence? Noun clause Adjective clause Adjective clause O12: Finish the sentence: "I will go to the store you promise to finish your homework." Answers: A group of words with a subject and a verb Independent clause Adjective (Relative) Clause A main idea Adjective (Relative) Clause Both subject and verb Because A noun Independent clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb, forming part of a sentence. Q2: How is an independent clause different from a dependent clause? An independent clause can stand alone as a complete sentence, while a dependent clause needs another clause do in a sentence? An adjective (relative) clause adds details to a noun, often starting with words like 'who,' 'which,' or 'that.' Q4: What is the purpose of an adverbial clause? An adverbial clause provides information about when, where, why, or how an action in the main clause occurs. Q5: When do we use a noun clause? We use a noun clause stand alone as a sentence? No, a non-finite clause cannot stand alone as it lacks a specific verb tense and subject acting. Q7: Which conjunctions for connecting independent clauses include 'and,' 'but,' 'or,' and 'so.' Q8: What type of clause starts with words like 'what,' 'how,' or 'why'? A noun clause starts with words like 'what,' 'how,' why,' or 'if,' acting as a sentence actor. Q9: How does an adverbial clause provides information about the action in the main clause differ from an adjective clause? An adverbial clause differ from an adjective clause? An adverbial clause differ from an adjective clause? An adverbial clause provides information about the action in the main clause differ from an adjective clause? An adverbial clause differ from an adjective clause? stand alone as a complete sentence? No, a dependent clause cannot stand alone as it doesn't express a complete thought; it relies on an independent clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb, but it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. Instead, it depends or the main clause to make sense. Subordinate clauses are also known as dependent clauses, and they play an important role in sentence structure. Subordinate clauses are also known as dependent on the main clause. Subordinate clauses can function as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns, and they can add depth and complexity to your writing. Understanding how to use subordinate clauses If you want to improve your writing skills, it's essential to understand what a subordinate clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It depends on the main clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It depends on the main clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. clauses can be identified by the presence of a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun. These words signal that the clause is subordinating conjunctions are "because," "which," and "that." Types of Subordinate Clauses There are several types of subordinate clauses, adjective clauses, and adverbial clauses modify a noun or pronoun in the main clause. Adverbial clauses modify the verb in the main clause, providing information about time. place, reason, or condition. Punctuating Subordinate clause some at the end of the sentence, it should be followed by a comma. If the subordinate clause interrupts the main clause, it should be set off by commas. Common Mistakes to Avoid One common mistake people make with subordinate clauses is using them incorrectly. Remember that a subordinate clause to make sense. Another mistake is using a comma instead of a semicolon to connect two independent clauses. A comma is not strong enough to separate two complete thoughts. Understanding subordinate clauses is essential for improving your writing skills. By mastering the different types of subordinate clauses subordinate clauses is essential for improving your writing skills. can be categorized into three types: Adverbial, Adjectival, and Noun Subordinate Clauses. Adverbial Subordinate Clauses and answer questions such as when, where, why, and how the action in the main clause happened. They usually begin with subordinate grant conjunctions such as after, although, as, as if, as long as, as soon as, as though, because, before, even if, even though, if, in order that, provided that, since, so that, than, that, though, unless, until, when, whenever, wherever, wherever, wherever, wherever, wherever, wherever, wherever, whether, while. raining, we stayed at home. Adjectival Subordinate Clauses and provide additional information about it. They usually begin with relative pronouns such as who, whom, whose, which, and that. For example: The book that you recommended is excellent. The person who won the race was very fast. The car, which is parked outside, is mine. Noun Subordinate Clauses function as a noun in the main clause and can act as the subject, or complement of the sentence. They usually begin with subordinate Clauses function as a noun in the main clause function as a noun in the main clause function. you said is not true. I don't know when he will arrive. She is worried about how she will pay the bills. In summary, understanding the different types of subordinate clauses can help you to write clear and concise sentences. By using them correctly, you can add variety and complexity to your writing. Features of Subordinate Clauses Subordinate clauses are an essential component of English grammar, and they play a crucial role in sentence structure. Here are some features of subordinate clauses that cannot stand alone as complete sentences. They require a main clause to make sense. A subordinate clause usually acts as a modifier, providing additional information to the main clause. 2. Contains a Subject and a Verb: A subordinate clause due to the main clause, it cannot function as a complete sentence. 3. Introduced by a Subordinate clause is introduced by a subordinating conjunction, which connects the subordinate clause to the main clause. Some common subordinate clauses, ' 'although,' 'if,' 'unless,' 'while,' 'as,' and 'since.' 4. Can Function as Nouns, Adjectives, or Adverbs: Subordinate clauses can function as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs in a sentence. When a subordinate clause functions as a noun, it is known as an adjective, it is known as an adjective clause. S. Can Be Placed at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence, depending on the intended meaning. When a subordinate clause is placed at the beginning of a sentence, it is usually followed by a comma. 6. Can Be Omitted: In some cases, a subordinate clause can be omitted from a sentence, it is usually followed by a comma. repetition or to make a sentence more concise. In summary, subordinate clauses are an important part of English grammar, and they add depth and complexity to sentences. By understanding the features of subordinate clauses in Sentences Subordinate clauses play an essential role in sentences. They are dependent clauses that cannot stand alone as complete sentences but instead complement the main clause, adding to the meaning of the sentences but instead complete sentences. Subordinate clauses can provide additional information about the subject, verb, or object of the main clause. For example, "While I was walking my dog" provides additional information about the speaker's activity at the time they saw the shooting star. 2. Expressing Time, Place, or Condition Subordinate clauses can express time, place, or condition, providing context for the main clause. For example, "If it rains tomorrow, we'll stay indoors." The subordinate clauses allow writers to create complex sentences, which can add variety and depth to writing. A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses. For example, "Although she was tired," The subordinate clause and one or more subordinate clauses and one or more subordinate clauses. provides additional information about the subject, and the second subordinate clauses are essential components of sentence structure and meaning. They provide additional information, express time, place, or condition, and allow writers to create complex sentences. By understanding the role of subordinate clauses, you can improve your writing subordinate clauses when it comes to identifying subordinate clauses, there are a few simple rules that you can follow. A subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence and relies on a main clause to make sense. Here are a few tips to help you identify subordinate clauses: Look for a subject and a verb, but it won't be able to stand alone as a complete sentence. Check for subordinate clauses: Look for a subject and a verb, but it won't be able to stand alone as a complete sentence. conjunctions are words that are used to connect subordinate clauses to main clauses. Some common subordinating conjunctions include "although," "because," "if," "since," and "when." Look for dependent markers: Dependent markers are words that signal that a clause is subordinate. These include words like "that," "which," and "who." Once vou've identified a subordinate clause, it's important to understand how it functions within a sentence. Subordinate clauses can act as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns. Here are a few examples: Adjectives, adverbs, or nouns. Here are a few examples: Adjectives, adverbs, or nouns. not, we're going to have to work together on this project. By understanding how subordinate clauses function within a sentence, you can better understand the meaning and structure of the sentence, you can better understand the meaning and structure of the sentence. Here are some common errors to avoid when using subordinate clauses. Error 1: Fragmented Sentences A subordinate clause to form a complete sentence. If you use a subordinate clause by itself, you create a sentence fragment. For example: Incorrect: Although I studied hard for the test. Correct: Although I studied hard for the test, I still failed. Error 2: Misplaced or Dangling Modifiers A misplaced next to the word it modifier. This can cause confusion and change the meaning of the sentence. For example: Incorrect: Walking to the store, the rain started to pour. Correct: Walking to the store, I got caught in the rain. A dangling modifier is a word or phrase that does not have a clear subject to modify. This can also cause confusion and change the meaning of the sentence. For example: Incorrect: After finishing the book, I turned on the TV. Error 3: Incorrect Use of Subordinating Conjunctions Subordinating conjunctions are used to introduce subordinate clauses. It is important to use the correct: I will go to the store, if it is not raining. Error 4: Run-on Sentences A run-on sentence occurs when two or more independent clauses are joined without proper punctuation. This can be confusing and difficult to read. For example: Incorrect: I went to the store I bought some milk. Correct: I went to the store I bought some milk. clauses and create clear, effective sentences. Practice and Application of Subordinate Clauses Now that you have a good understanding of what subordinate clauses are and how they function, it's time to put that knowledge into practice. Here are some tips and examples to help you use subordinate clauses are and how they function, it's time to put that knowledge into practice. clauses to add detail and complexity to your sentences. By adding a dependent clause, you can provide more information about the subject or action of the sentence, or you can show the relationship between two ideas. Be careful not to overuse subordinate clauses. While they can add depth to your writing, too many dependent clauses can make your sentences difficult to read and understand. Use a comma to separate the subordinate clauses. Try using adverbial clauses to show time, cause and effect, or condition, or use adjective clauses to add more detail to a noun. Here are a few examples of how you can use subordinate clauses in your writing: Although the window to get into his apartment. The book, which was written by a famous author, has been on the bestseller list for weeks. After he finished his dinner, he went for a walk around the park. By incorporating subordinate clauses into your writing, you can add depth and complexity to your sentences, making your writing more interesting and engaging to read. Frequently Asked Questions What are some common words that start a subordinate clause? Subordinate clauses usually begin with subordinate clause in a sentence? A subordinate clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought. It is dependent on the main clause to form a complete sentence. To identify a subordinate clause, look for a group of words that begins with a subordinate clause is to add information to the main clause of a sentence. It can provide additional details, describe a condition, express a reason, or show a contrast. Subordinate clauses? Although I was tired, I stayed up late to finish my homework. When the rain stopped, we went outside to play. If you need any help, just let me know. Because she studied hard, she passed the exam. While I was walking in the park, I saw a beautiful bird. What are the rules for using subordinate clauses? When using subordinate clauses, it is important to make sure that they are correctly connected to the main clause of the sentence. Subordinate clauses should be introduced by a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun. They should be placed close to the word or phrase they modify, and the verb tense should be consistent throughout the sentence.