Read the following sentences and analyze them from the syntactic point of view (type, main clause, dependent clause, relative, adverbial, nominal clause, conjunctions)

I heard that he failed the exam.

After she graduates, she will leave the country for two months.

The man who was standing at the corner was Mr. Smith.

A complex sentence

Subordinate clause (dependent)

Main clause (independent, matrix, superordinate)

Types of dependent clauses

* Finite or non-finite
* **When I was watching the news at 7**, I heard somebody screaming in the street.
* **Watching the 7 o´clock news,** I heard a strange noise.

3 types of non-finite clauses

* infinitive (To err is human…)
* ing-clauses (Going home from school, I met Cate Smith)
* ed-clauses (Made redundant by his employer, John started looking for a new job elsewhere)

Functions of dependent clauses

* subject (That we badly need a new vaccine is obvious.)
* direct object (I know that you have studied for the exam.)
* subject complement (The point is that it is extremely difficult now to socialize because of COVID-19 restrictions.)
* object complement (I can´t imagine Patrick to be a lorry driver.)
* adverbial (When we meet, I will tell you all about my visit to the USA.)
* postmodifier in a NP (I´d like a friend who will never let me down.)
* nominal
* relative
* adverbial

Nominal clauses (noun clauses, complement clauses)

* they can occur in positions where noun phrases occur
* completes the meaning relationship of an associated verb or adjective in the main clause
* like NP they act as subject (also extraposed), object…
* nominal clause specifies the content of the speaker´s thinking

Types of nominal clauses

* that-clauses (I heard that he failed the exam yesterday/That Martin does not have a permanent work annoys them hugely/The doctor recommended that he should stay in hospital for a few days)
* wh-clauses (I don´t remember where I put my keys/I don´t understand why he failed the Maths exam/I´d like to know who she is and where she lives)
* to-infinitive clauses (They are trying to continue in this work./To finish this book had taken third year students almost a year./I told grandma to make an apple pie.)
* ing-clauses (Thinking about the Covid-19 and the number of people infected every day made George very sad and frustrated./I started reading some detective stories./Mary has been busy cleaning up the household.)

The language of reporting

* She asked me whether/if I liked that picture.
* Dad wanted to know when Susan would arrive home.
* They asked me whether I had worked in a similar company before.
* Peter told me that he had seen an accident in front of his house that evening.

Relative clauses

* It´s a postmodifier in a NP
* Linked to the main clause by a back-pointing element (wh-word or that)
* The relativizer (relative pronoun or adverb)
* Antecedent (the NP)
* Relative pronouns (which, who, whom, whose, that)
* Relative adverbs (where, when, why)

Examples

* The man who gave me this bag is Mr. Smith.
* My son who is now in Prague spent the summer in England.
* They are going to move to a place where no one lives.
* I´ll never forget the day on which all my dreams came true.
* She wouldn´t do anything that would make me sad.

Restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses (look for the difference)

* The man who witnessed the accident is now being examined by the police.
* Scholarships are available to those who have got excellent study results.
* Miss. Smith, who was born in Bristol, is our French language teacher.
* Sue was late again, which made me really angry.
* All the books that are in this shelf are mine.
* This is the woman who is in charge of our department.
* I would like to thank my mother, Ann O´Shea, for being a great help for me for all those hard years of disease.

Adverbial Clauses

* Modify verb, adjective, adverb, or main clause
* Function (adjuncts and disjuncts)
* Used to realise time, place, manner, reason, result, purpose, condition, concession, contrast, comparison…
* Subordinators (when, where, wherever, as if, so that, because, if, although…)
* Can be finite and non-finite

A few examples with the same conjunction but different function, can you see the difference in the function of ´as´?:

* He did his work as his boss told him.
* Sue can´t speak French as well as she can writes it.
* He decided to travel to Florida as he had never been there before.
* As she was walking home, she realized that she had forgotten her schoolbag in the shop.

Adverbial clauses of Time

* ***When, as, after, before, while, until, since***
* *While Sue is at college, her children will be attending a local kindergarten.*
* *I´ll tell you when I come home.*
* *But!!! She wants to know when they will home. (nominal)*
* *They had given up hope of finding their way to the hotel, when a tourist guide appeared.*
* Reduction of adverbial clauses (While walking home, I ran into Kathy./ Before leaving for school, I wrote a note for my brother./Since coming back from England, she has met most of her family.)

Clauses of Place

* **where, wherever**
* *I parked my car where I usually do.*
* *She wanted to go wherever it was nice and sunny and hot.*
* *I always meet Mary where I least expect.*

Reason and Cause Clauses

* **Cause - effect** (*Henry is an excellent player because he trains every day for 2 hours.*)
* **Reason – consequence** (*Because she had a runny nose and a starting headache, she did not go with them*.)
* **Motivation – result** (*I will support her as she is one of the most diligent students in our class.)*
* **Circumstance – consequence** (Since the weather has got worse, we will stay at home and play chess.)
* *Having seen that film before, Sue didn´t want to go to the cinema.*
* *Unable to afford a house, they decided to buy an apartment.*

Result Clauses

* **So that**
* **So….that, such…that**
* *I didn´t have any change, so that I couldn´t lend her anything.*
* *The weather was so nice that we decided to spend it in our garden.*

Purpose Clauses

* **In order, so as, so that, in order that**
* *We were in a hurry (in order) to catch the early bus.*
* *She turned of the TV so that John could study.*

Clauses of concession and contrast

* *Even tough he had seen her only once, he recognized her face immediately.*
* *He is talkative and lively; however, hi siblings are quiet and reserved.*

Clauses of comparison

* *She behaved as if she were a child/had been a child.*
* *He acted as though he had never heard that news.*
* *She is as healthy as her sister is.*
* *He is taller than his brother (is).*
* *Verbless (non-finite) – Fill in this form as instructed./She looked at me as if to say hello.*

Conditional clauses

* ***A direct condition on which a situation in the main clause depends***
* *If I had 200 000 euros on my current account, I would immediately buy that house.*
* *If, unless (used also with non-finite and verbless clauses):*
* *If in doubt, call me.*
* **Other conditional subordinators**: *as long as, in case, on condition that, only if, provided(that), providing (that), supposing (that), whether or not*

Examples:

*Unless it is cheaper, I won´t be able to buy any.*

*The performance will be held inside, only if it rains.*

***Only if*** *it rains,* ***will*** *the ceremony be held inside.*

***Summary:***

* ***Definition:***
* *An adverbial clause is a clause that has an adverb-like function in modifying another clause.*
* *An adverbial clause is likely to be distinct in its syntax or verb morphology.*
* *He kept quiet****in order to avoid trouble.*** *(purpose)*
* *Jennifer scrubbed the bathtub* ***until her arms ached****. (This adverb clause describes how Jennifer scrubbed.)*
* *The dogs started chasing my car* ***once they saw it turn the corner****.*
* ***After having my wisdom teeth out****, I had an oatshake for dinner because I couldn't chew anything.*

***Do a quizz:*** [***https://www.grammarwiz.com/adverb-clause-quiz.html***](https://www.grammarwiz.com/adverb-clause-quiz.html)

**Conditional clause (different types)**

**Tpye zero (generally true)**

If I stay out late, I always take a taxi home.

If you heat water, it boils.

**Type one (likely to happen)**

If he is at home, Susan will visit him.

If you come late, I might be in bed.

**Type two (hypothetical, unlikely to happen)**

If I were you, I would stay at home.

If you were coming with me, I would give you a lift.

**Type three (unfulfilled condition in the past)**

If she had called me, I would have come immediately.

If you had studied more, you would have definitely pass that exam.

Mixed conditional

* If you had eaten your breakfast, you wouldn´t be hungry now.
* If you come to the party tomorrow, I wouldn´t bring Martin with you.
* If she loved him, she would not have left him.

**Inversion (more formal)**

* **Were my grandad alive, he would be 87 now.**
* **Had it not been for his help, she would not have survived the accident.**

**Negative condition**

* Unless
* He will fail the exam unless he starts studying properly.
* John always come unless he´s ill.

 Alternative conditions

* You will have to tidy up, whether you like it or not.
* Whether it rains or not, we will go.

Interpret the following conditional sentences according to type they belong to:

* If I were you, I would stay at home.
* If I had eaten my breakfast, I would not be hungry now.
* If we heat water, it boils.
* If you are positive after testing, you will go straight to home quarantine.

Clauses of similarity and comparison

* Semantic blend with manner clauses
* Similarity: as, like (Please do as I said. / It was just like I imagined it would be.)
* Comparison: as, as if, as though (It looks as if/as though it is going to snow.)

Hypothetical comparison

* Your behaved as if you were a child. (you are not)
* You acted as though you had never seen her before. (but you has)

As…..as, than, enough to, too ….to

* She is **as** healthy **as** her sister (is).
* Bob is taller **than** Martin (is).
* They are wise **enough to** understand what is happening.
* He is **too** polite **to** say anything about his behaviour.