

Complex sentences with an adverbial clause

- Adverbial clauses combine a main (independent) clause with one or more dependent (subordinate) clauses.

Dependent clauses:

- are unable to stand alone as a sentence
- provide additional information to the main (independent) clause.

- Adverbial clauses are a type of dependent (subordinate) clause that:

- begin with a subordinating conjunction
- add information to the verb or verb group of the main (independent) clause
- provide information about time, place, condition, reason, manner or purpose.

Examples

1

The cat sat on the mat while the dog looked through the window.

main clause
(independent clause)

subordinating
conjunction

dependent clause
(adverbial clause)

Examples of subordinating
conjunctions include: **while, until,**
as, because, if, when.

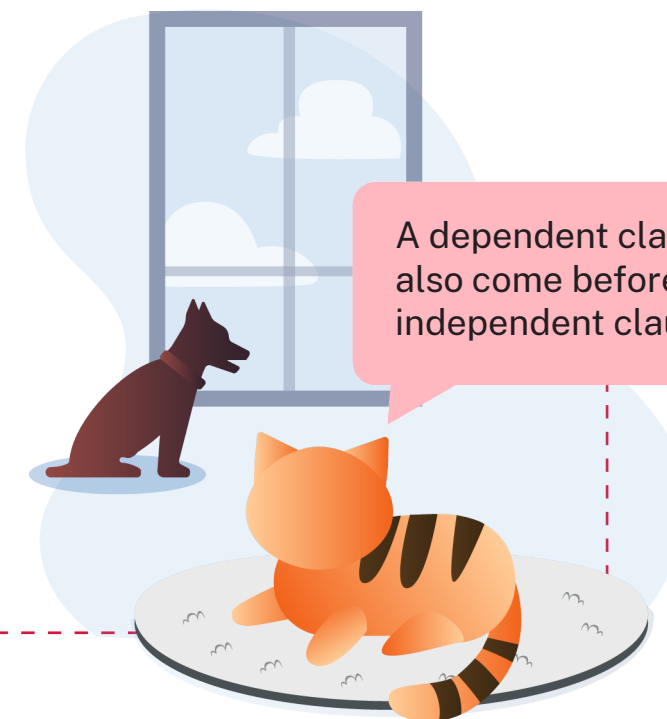
2

While the dog looked through the window, the cat sat on the mat.

subordinating
conjunction

dependent clause
(adverbial clause)

main clause
(independent clause)



A dependent clause can
also come before the
independent clause.

Complex sentences with an adverbial clause

Punctuating a complex sentence with an adverbial clause

- 1 A comma does not usually separate the clauses when the adverbial clause (dependent clause) comes after the main clause (independent clause).
- 2 A comma is used after the adverbial clause (dependent clause) when it comes before the main clause (independent clause).

If the adverbial clause is in the middle of a main clause, it is sometimes called an embedded clause.



Subordinating conjunctions

• time (sequence) •

after
as
before
once
since

until
when
whenever
while

• place •

where
wherever

• manner •

although
as
as if

• cause (reason) •

as
because
since

Complex sentences with an adjectival clause

- Adjectival clauses combine a main (independent) clause with one or more dependent (subordinate) clauses.

Dependent clauses:

- are unable to stand alone as a sentence
 - provide additional information to the main (independent) clause.
- Adjectival clauses are a type of dependent (subordinate) clause that:
 - begin with a relative pronoun
 - typically come straight after the noun or pronoun they are modifying
 - provide more information to the noun or pronoun.

Examples

1

The cat sat on Orla, **who** adored him greatly.

main clause
(independent clause)

dependent clause
(adjectival clause)

Examples of relative pronouns include:
who, whom, whose, which, that.

2

The cat's owner, **who** adored the cat greatly, sat on the lounge.

relative
pronoun

dependent clause
(adjectival clause)

main clause
ndependent clause)



Complex sentences with an adjectival clause

Punctuating a complex sentence with an adjectival clause

- 1 A comma usually separates the clauses when the adjectival clause (dependent clause) comes after the main clause (independent clause).
- 2 If the adjectival clause is in the middle of the main clause, commas are usually placed on either side.



This is sometimes referred to as an **embedded clause**.

Relative pronouns

who

whom

whose

which

that