

B. A.- III
Semester- V
Paper: INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH SYNTAX PART-I –
(MM-09: Major Mandatory)

Syllabus & Question Paper Pattern

- **Course Category:** Major Mandatory
- **Course Code:** BAU0325MML403E09
- **Credits:** 02
- **Total Marks:** 50 (Semester End: 40, Internal Assessment: 10)
- **Core Focus:** This is a technical, linguistics-focused paper. It is the first of a two-part series on syntax. The subject matter is purely grammatical, covering the structure and function of phrases (NP, VP, AjP, AvP, PP, GP) and clauses. Students learn to identify, label, and parse sentence elements.
- **Module Details:**
 - **Module 1:** Phrases (Classes of Phrase, Main and Subordinate Phrases, Form and Function of NP, PP, GP, AjP, AvP, VP)
 - **Module 2:** Clauses (Elements, Structure, Types of Clauses; Complex Sentences, Clause Patterns, Parsing a Simple Sentence)

Question Paper Pattern:

Q.1 a: Give form and function labels to underlined phrases (5/7 sentences) – (05 Marks)

Q.1 b: Identify if underlined phrases are Main or Subordinate (5/7 sentences) – (05 Marks)

Q.2: Write short notes (2/4) on Phrases – (10 Marks)

Q.3: Answer the following in short (2/4) on Clauses – (10 Marks)

Q.4 a: Identify clause elements (S, P, O, C, A) in sentences (5/7) – (05 Marks)

Q.4 b: Parse the following sentence (2/3) OR Identify the type of clauses (5/7) – (05 Marks)

MODULE I

PHRASES

WHAT IS SYNTAX?

Definition:

- Syntax is the **study of sentence structure**.
- It is how words are **arranged** to form sentences.
- It deals with **rules** of grammar.
- It helps us understand **how language works**.

Simple Meaning:

- Syntax tells us how to **build** sentences.
 - It is the **grammar** of a language.
 - It shows the **order** of words.
 - It helps us speak and write **correctly**.
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WHAT IS A PHRASE?

Definition:

- A phrase is a **group of words**.
- It does **not** have a subject and verb.
- It acts as a **single unit**.
- It functions as a **part of speech**.

Simple Meaning:

- A phrase is a **small group** of words.
- It is **not** a complete sentence.
- It works together as a **unit**.
- It does **not** make complete sense alone.

Characteristics:

- It has **no subject-verb** relationship.
 - It can be **short** or **long**.
 - It has a **head word**.
 - The head word gives the phrase its **name**.
-

CLASSES OF PHRASE

1. NOUN PHRASE (NP)

Definition:

- A noun phrase is a group of words that acts as a **noun**.
- Its head word is a **noun**.
- It can include **determiners** and **modifiers**.

Structure:

- **Head Noun** + Modifiers
- Modifiers can come **before** or **after**.

Examples:

- "The boy" (Determiner + Noun)
- "A big house" (Determiner + Adjective + Noun)
- "The man in the hat" (Noun + Prepositional Phrase)
- "My best friend" (Determiner + Adjective + Noun)
- "The book on the table" (Noun + Prepositional Phrase)

Functions:

- Acts as **subject** of a sentence.
- Acts as **object** of a verb.
- Acts as **object** of a preposition.

Example in a Sentence:

- "The old man" walked slowly. (Subject)
 - I saw "the big house". (Object)
-

2. VERB PHRASE (VP)

Definition:

- A verb phrase is a group of words that acts as a **verb**.
- Its head word is a **main verb**.
- It can include **auxiliary verbs** (helping verbs).

Structure:

- **Main Verb** + Auxiliary Verbs
- May include **adverbs** and **objects**.

Examples:

- "is running" (Auxiliary + Main Verb)
- "has been waiting" (Auxiliary + Auxiliary + Main Verb)
- "will come tomorrow" (Auxiliary + Main Verb + Adverb)
- "eats an apple" (Main Verb + Object)
- "can speak English" (Auxiliary + Main Verb + Object)

Types of Verb Phrases:

1. Finite Verb Phrase:

- Has a **tensed** verb.
- Shows **time** (past, present, future).
- Example: "She sings".

2. Non-Finite Verb Phrase:

- Has no **tense**.
- Uses **infinitives**, **participles**, or **gerunds**.

- Example: "to sing", "singing".

Example in a Sentence:

- She "is reading" a book.
 - They "have arrived".
-

3. ADJECTIVE PHRASE (AjP)

Definition:

- An adjective phrase is a group of words that acts as an **adjective**.
- Its head word is an **adjective**.
- It modifies a **noun** or **pronoun**.

Structure:

- **Head Adjective** + Modifiers
- May include **adverbs** and **comparatives**.

Examples:

- "very tall" (Adverb + Adjective)
- "extremely beautiful" (Adverb + Adjective)
- "quite interesting" (Adverb + Adjective)
- "too hot to drink" (Adverb + Adjective + Infinitive)
- "less expensive" (Adverb + Adjective)

Functions:

- Modifies a **noun**.
- Comes **before** or **after** the noun.

Example in a Sentence:

- She is "very intelligent".
 - I saw a "rather large" house.
-

4. ADVERB PHRASE (AvP)

Definition:

- An adverb phrase is a group of words that acts as an **adverb**.
- Its head word is an **adverb**.
- It modifies a **verb**, **adjective**, or **another adverb**.

Structure:

- **Head Adverb** + Modifiers
- May include **intensifiers**.

Examples:

- "very slowly" (Adverb + Adverb)
- "quite clearly" (Adverb + Adverb)
- "extremely fast" (Adverb + Adverb)
- "too quickly" (Adverb + Adverb)
- "rather loudly" (Adverb + Adverb)

Functions:

- Modifies a **verb** (tells how, when, where).
- Modifies an **adjective**.
- Modifies another **adverb**.

Example in a Sentence:

- He ran "very quickly".
- She sings "quite beautifully".

5. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE (PP)

Definition:

- A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a **preposition**.
- Its head word is a **preposition**.

- It includes a **noun phrase** as its object.

Structure:

- **Preposition** + Noun Phrase (Object)

Examples:

- "**on the table**" (Preposition + Noun Phrase)
- "**in the garden**" (Preposition + Noun Phrase)
- "**with a smile**" (Preposition + Noun Phrase)
- "**under the bed**" (Preposition + Noun Phrase)
- "**after the party**" (Preposition + Noun Phrase)

Functions:

- Acts as an **adjective** (modifying a noun).
- Acts as an **adverb** (modifying a verb).

Example in a Sentence:

- The book is "**on the table**". (Adverb)
 - The man "**in the car**" is my friend. (Adjective)
-

6. GERUND PHRASE (GP)

Definition:

- A gerund phrase is a group of words that begins with a **gerund**.
- A gerund is a verb ending in "**-ing**".
- It acts as a **noun**.

Structure:

- **Gerund** + Modifiers / Complements

Examples:

- "**Swimming in the pool**" (Gerund + Prepositional Phrase)
- "**Reading books**" (Gerund + Object)

- **"Eating too much"** (Gerund + Adverb + Object)
- **"Walking in the park"** (Gerund + Prepositional Phrase)
- **"Teaching children"** (Gerund + Object)

Functions:

- Acts as **subject** of a sentence.
- Acts as **object** of a verb.
- Acts as **object** of a preposition.

Example in a Sentence:

- **"Swimming"** is good exercise. (Subject)
- I like **"reading books"**. (Object)

MAIN AND SUBORDINATE PHRASES

1. MAIN PHRASE

Definition:

- A main phrase is the **most important** phrase in a sentence.
- It contains the **main verb**.
- It makes **complete sense**.
- It can stand **alone**.

Characteristics:

- It is **essential** to the sentence.
- It forms the **core** of the sentence.
- It contains the **subject** and **predicate**.
- It expresses a **complete idea**.

Example:

- **"The boy is running"** - This is a main clause/phrase.

- **"He went to the store"** - Main phrase.
-

2. SUBORDINATE PHRASE

Definition:

- A subordinate phrase is **dependent** on the main phrase.
- It gives **extra information**.
- It cannot stand **alone**.
- It is **less important**.

Characteristics:

- It is **not** essential.
- It adds **details**.
- It begins with a **subordinating word**.
- It cannot be a **complete sentence**.

Examples:

- **"When the boy is running"** - Subordinate.
 - **"Because he was tired"** - Subordinate.
 - **"After the rain stopped"** - Subordinate.
-

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAIN AND SUBORDINATE PHRASES

Feature	Main Phrase	Subordinate Phrase
Importance	Essential to the sentence.	Adds extra information.
Meaning	Makes complete sense.	Does not make complete sense alone.
Stand Alone	Can stand alone as a sentence.	Cannot stand alone.

Feature	Main Phrase	Subordinate Phrase
Dependency	Independent.	Dependent on the main phrase.
Example	"The boy is running."	"When the boy is running."

FORM AND FUNCTION OF PHRASES

What is FORM?

Definition:

- Form is the **structure** of a phrase.
- It is the **type** of phrase.
- It is what the phrase **contains**.
- It is the **internal organization**.

Examples of Form:

- Noun Phrase (NP)
 - Verb Phrase (VP)
 - Adjective Phrase (AjP)
 - Adverb Phrase (AvP)
 - Prepositional Phrase (PP)
 - Gerund Phrase (GP)
-

What is FUNCTION?

Definition:

- Function is the **role** of a phrase.
- It is what the phrase **does**.
- It is the **job** of the phrase.

- It is the **external relationship**.

Examples of Function:

- Subject (S)
- Predicator/Verb (P)
- Object (O)
- Complement (C)
- Adjunct/Adverbial (A)

SUMMARY TABLE OF PHRASES

Phrase	Head Word	Example	Function
Noun Phrase (NP)	Noun	"The big house"	Subject, Object
Verb Phrase (VP)	Verb	"is running"	Predicate
Adjective Phrase (AjP)	Adjective	"very tall"	Modifies noun
Adverb Phrase (AvP)	Adverb	"very quickly"	Modifies verb
Prepositional Phrase (PP)	Preposition	"on the table"	Modifies noun/verb
Gerund Phrase (GP)	Gerund	"Swimming in the pool"	Subject, Object

IDENTIFYING PHRASES IN SENTENCES

Sentence 1:

"**The tall boy**" is reading a book.

- **Phrase:** "The tall boy"
 - **Type:** Noun Phrase (NP)
 - **Function:** Subject (S)
-

Sentence 2:

She "**has been waiting**" for hours.

- **Phrase:** "has been waiting"
 - **Type:** Verb Phrase (VP)
 - **Function:** Predicator (P)
-

Sentence 3:

He is "**very intelligent**".

- **Phrase:** "very intelligent"
 - **Type:** Adjective Phrase (AjP)
 - **Function:** Complement (C)
-

Sentence 4:

She runs "**very quickly**".

- **Phrase:** "very quickly"
 - **Type:** Adverb Phrase (AvP)
 - **Function:** Adjunct (A)
-

Sentence 5:

The book is "**on the table**".

- **Phrase:** "on the table"
- **Type:** Prepositional Phrase (PP)

- **Function:** Adjunct (A) or Complement (C)
-

Sentence 6:

"Swimming in the pool" is fun.

- **Phrase:** "Swimming in the pool"
 - **Type:** Gerund Phrase (GP)
 - **Function:** Subject (S)
-

EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Identify the type of phrase.

1. "The beautiful garden" - **NP**
 2. "is singing" - **VP**
 3. "very tall" - **AjP**
 4. "quite slowly" - **AvP**
 5. "under the bridge" - **PP**
 6. "Running in the park" - **GP**
-

Exercise 2: Identify Main and Subordinate Phrases.

1. "The boy is playing" - **Main**
 2. "When the boy is playing" - **Subordinate**
 3. "She went home" - **Main**
 4. "Because she was tired" - **Subordinate**
 5. "The man is working" - **Main**
 6. "After he finished work" - **Subordinate**
-

IMPORTANT RULES TO REMEMBER

1. A Phrase Has No Subject-Verb Combination

- It lacks a **finite verb**.
- It is **not** a complete sentence.

2. A Phrase Has a Head Word

- The head word determines the **type**.
- Examples: Noun head = NP.

3. A Phrase Can Be Modified

- Modifiers add **information**.
- They can come **before** or **after**.

4. A Phrase Can Function Differently

- The same phrase can have **different functions**.
- Its function depends on its **role** in the sentence.

5. Main Phrases are Independent

- They can stand **alone**.
- They form the **core** of the sentence.

6. Subordinate Phrases are Dependent

- They cannot stand **alone**.
- They depend on the **main phrase**.

QUICK REVISION POINTS

- ✓ Syntax is the **study of sentence structure**.
- ✓ A phrase is a **group of words** with a head word.
- ✓ A phrase has **no subject-verb** relationship.
- ✓ There are **six types** of phrases.
- ✓ **Noun Phrase (NP)** - acts as a noun. Head = Noun.
- ✓ **Verb Phrase (VP)** - acts as a verb. Head = Verb.

- ✓ **Adjective Phrase (AjP)** - acts as an adjective. Head = Adjective.
- ✓ **Adverb Phrase (AvP)** - acts as an adverb. Head = Adverb.
- ✓ **Prepositional Phrase (PP)** - begins with a preposition. Head = Preposition.
- ✓ **Gerund Phrase (GP)** - begins with a gerund. Head = Gerund.
- ✓ **Form** is the structure/type of the phrase.
- ✓ **Function** is the role/job of the phrase.
- ✓ **Main phrase** is essential and can stand alone.
- ✓ **Subordinate phrase** is dependent and cannot stand alone.
- ✓ A phrase can function as **Subject, Predicator, Object, Complement, or Adjunct**.
- ✓ The function depends on the **role** in the sentence.
- ✓ Phrases make sentences **richer** and **more interesting**.

IMPORTANT TERMS

Term	Meaning
Syntax	The study of sentence structure.
Phrase	A group of words without a subject-verb combination.
Head Word	The main word in a phrase.
Modifier	A word that adds information.
Main Phrase	An independent phrase.
Subordinate Phrase	A dependent phrase.

Term	Meaning
Form	The type/structure of a phrase.
Function	The role/job of a phrase.
Subject (S)	The doer of the action.
Predicator (P)	The verb/action word.
Object (O)	The receiver of the action.
Complement (C)	Completes the meaning.
Adjunct (A)	Adds extra information.

MODULE II

(MM-09: Major Mandatory)

CLAUSES

WHAT IS A CLAUSE?

Definition:

- A clause is a **group of words**.

- It has a **subject** and a **verb**.
- It is a **part** of a sentence.
- It can be a **complete** sentence.

Simple Meaning:

- A clause is like a **mini-sentence**.
- It has a **doer** (subject) and an **action** (verb).
- It can stand **alone** or be **part** of a bigger sentence.
- It is the **building block** of sentences.

Characteristics:

- It has a **subject-verb** relationship.
- It makes **some sense**.
- It can be **independent** or **dependent**.
- It forms the **core** of a sentence.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PHRASE AND CLAUSE

Feature	Phrase	Clause
Subject-Verb	No subject-verb relationship.	Has a subject and verb.
Meaning	Does not make complete sense.	Makes complete or partial sense.
Independence	Cannot stand alone.	Can stand alone (Main Clause).
Example	"The tall boy"	"The boy is tall."
Head	Has a head word.	Has a subject and a predicate.

ELEMENTS OF A CLAUSE

1. SUBJECT (S)

Definition:

- The subject is the **doer** of the action.
- It is the **person** or **thing** that acts.
- It answers the question "**Who?**" or "**What?**".
- It is the **topic** of the sentence.

Examples:

- "**The boy**" is running.
- "**She**" sings beautifully.
- "**The book**" is on the table.
- "**My friends**" are coming.

Identifying the Subject:

- Ask: "**Who or what is doing the action?**"
- The answer is the **subject**.
- Example: "The dog barked." Who barked? **The dog**. (Subject)

2. PREDICATOR (P) / VERB

Definition:

- The predicator is the **action word**.
- It is the **verb** of the sentence.
- It tells what the subject **does**.
- It is the **heart** of the clause.

Examples:

- The boy "**is running**".
- She "**sings**" beautifully.

- The book **"is"** on the table.
- They **"have arrived"**.

Identifying the Predicate:

- Ask: **"What is the subject doing?"**
 - The answer is the **predicator**.
 - Example: "The dog barked." What did the dog do? **Barked.** (Predicator)
-

3. OBJECT (O)

Definition:

- The object is the **receiver** of the action.
- It answers the question **"Whom?"** or **"What?"**.
- It is affected by the **action**.
- It comes **after** the verb.

Types of Objects:

a) Direct Object:

- Directly receives the action.
- Answers: **"What?"** or **"Whom?"**

b) Indirect Object:

- Receives the action **indirectly**.
- Answers: **"To whom?"** or **"For whom?"**

Examples:

- She reads **"a book"**. (Direct Object)
- He gave **"her"** a gift. (Indirect Object)
- I saw **"the man"**. (Direct Object)
- She bought **"him"** a gift. (Indirect Object)

Identifying the Object:

- Ask: "**What or whom is the verb acting upon?**"
 - The answer is the **object**.
 - Example: "She read a book." What did she read? **A book**. (Object)
-

4. COMPLEMENT (C)

Definition:

- A complement **completes** the meaning.
- It is used with **linking verbs**.
- It refers to the **subject** or **object**.
- It gives **more information**.

Types of Complements:

a) Subject Complement:

- Follows a linking verb.
- Describes the **subject**.
- Can be a **noun** or **adjective**.

b) Object Complement:

- Follows the direct object.
- Describes the **object**.

Examples:

- She is "**a teacher**". (Subject Complement - Noun)
- He is "**tall**". (Subject Complement - Adjective)
- They made him "**captain**". (Object Complement)

Identifying the Complement:

- Ask: "**What is the subject or object?**"
- The answer is the **complement**.
- Example: "He is happy." What is he? **Happy**. (Complement)

5. ADJUNCT / ADVERBIAL (A)

Definition:

- An adjunct gives **extra information**.
- It tells **when, where, how, or why**.
- It is **optional**.
- It adds **detail** to the sentence.

Examples:

- She sings "**beautifully**". (How)
- He went "**to the store**". (Where)
- They arrived "**yesterday**". (When)
- She studied "**hard**". (How)
- He came "**in the morning**". (When)

Identifying the Adjunct:

- Ask: "**When? Where? How? Why?**"
- The answer is the **adjunct**.
- Example: "She sang beautifully." How did she sing? **Beautifully**.
(Adjunct)

SUMMARY TABLE OF CLAUSE ELEMENTS

Element	Abbreviation	Meaning	Example
Subject	S	The doer of the action.	The boy runs.
Predicator	P	The verb/action.	The boy runs .

Element	Abbreviation	Meaning	Example
Object	O	The receiver of the action.	She reads a book .
Complement	C	Completes the meaning.	He is happy .
Adjunct	A	Extra information.	He runs fast .

IDENTIFYING CLAUSE ELEMENTS

Sentence 1:

"The boy" "runs" "fast".

- S = The boy
- P = runs
- A = fast

Sentence 2:

"She" "reads" "a book" "every day".

- S = She
- P = reads
- O = a book
- A = every day

Sentence 3:

"He" "is" "a teacher" "in the school".

- S = He

- P = is
 - C = a teacher (Subject Complement)
 - A = in the school
-

Sentence 4:

"They" "gave" "her" "a gift" "yesterday".

- S = They
 - P = gave
 - O = a gift (Direct Object)
 - O = her (Indirect Object)
 - A = yesterday
-
-

STRUCTURE OF A CLAUSE

Basic Structure:

- Subject + Predicator + (Object) + (Complement) + (Adjunct)
-

1. SV (Subject + Verb)

- The simplest structure.
- Only subject and verb.

Example:

- **"The boy" "ran".**
 - S = The boy, P = ran
-

2. SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)

- Subject + Verb + Direct Object.

Example:

- **"She" "reads" "a book".**
 - S = She, P = reads, O = a book
-

3. SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)

- Subject + Verb + Subject Complement.

Example:

- **"He" "is" "a doctor".**
 - S = He, P = is, C = a doctor
-

4. SVA (Subject + Verb + Adjunct)

- Subject + Verb + Adjunct.

Example:

- **"She" "lives" "in London".**
 - S = She, P = lives, A = in London
-

5. SVOO (Subject + Verb + Object + Object)

- Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object.

Example:

- **"She" "gave" "him" "a gift".**
 - S = She, P = gave, O = him (Indirect), O = a gift (Direct)
-

6. SVOC (Subject + Verb + Object + Complement)

- Subject + Verb + Object + Object Complement.

Example:

- **"They" "made" "him" "captain".**

- S = They, P = made, O = him, C = captain
-

7. SVOA (Subject + Verb + Object + Adjunct)

- Subject + Verb + Object + Adjunct.

Example:

- "She" "put" "the book" "on the table".
 - S = She, P = put, O = the book, A = on the table
-

TYPES OF CLAUSES

1. MAIN CLAUSE (INDEPENDENT CLAUSE)

Definition:

- A main clause makes **complete sense**.
- It can stand **alone**.
- It is **independent**.
- It forms a **complete sentence**.

Characteristics:

- Has a subject and verb.
- Expresses a **complete thought**.
- Can be a **sentence** by itself.

Examples:

- "The boy is running." (Complete sentence)
 - "She sings well." (Complete sentence)
 - "He went to the store." (Complete sentence)
 - "I like coffee." (Complete sentence)
-

2. SUBORDINATE CLAUSE (DEPENDENT CLAUSE)

Definition:

- A subordinate clause does **not** make complete sense.
- It **cannot** stand alone.
- It is **dependent** on the main clause.
- It begins with a **subordinating conjunction**.

Subordinating Conjunctions:

- **Because, although, when, while, if, since, after, before, that, which, who, whom, whose**

Characteristics:

- Has a subject and verb.
- Does **not** express a complete thought.
- Depends on the **main clause**.

Examples:

- **"When the boy is running"** (Incomplete)
- **"Because she sings well"** (Incomplete)
- **"He went to the store" + "after he finished work"**

Examples in Sentences:

- **"The boy is running" + "when he is happy"**.
 - Main Clause: The boy is running.
 - Subordinate Clause: when he is happy.
- **"She sings well" + "because she practices daily"**.
 - Main Clause: She sings well.
 - Subordinate Clause: because she practices daily.

COMPLEX SENTENCES

Definition:

- A complex sentence has **one main clause**.
- It also has **one or more subordinate clauses**.
- The clauses are joined by **subordinating conjunctions**.

Examples:

- **"He went to the store" + "because he needed milk"**.
 - Main Clause: He went to the store.
 - Subordinate Clause: because he needed milk.
 - **"She sings well" + "when she is happy"**.
 - Main Clause: She sings well.
 - Subordinate Clause: when she is happy.
 - **"The book that I read" + "was interesting"**.
 - Main Clause: The book was interesting.
 - Subordinate Clause: that I read.
-

PARSING A SIMPLE SENTENCE

What is Parsing?

- Parsing is **analyzing** a sentence.
 - It identifies the **elements** of a sentence.
 - It labels each word's **function**.
 - It shows the **structure** of the sentence.
-

Steps in Parsing:

Step 1: Identify the **subject (S)**.

Step 2: Identify the **predicator (P)**.

Step 3: Identify the **object (O)**, if any.

Step 4: Identify the **complement (C)**, if any.

Step 5: Identify the **adjunct** (A), if any.

Step 6: Identify the **type** of each clause.

Example 1:

- **"The boy runs fast."**
 - S = The boy (Noun Phrase)
 - P = runs (Verb Phrase)
 - A = fast (Adverb Phrase)
 - Type: Main Clause
-

Example 2:

- **"She reads a book every day."**
 - S = She (Pronoun)
 - P = reads (Verb)
 - O = a book (Noun Phrase)
 - A = every day (Adverb Phrase)
 - Type: Main Clause
-

Example 3:

- **"He is a teacher."**
 - S = He (Pronoun)
 - P = is (Linking Verb)
 - C = a teacher (Noun Phrase - Subject Complement)
 - Type: Main Clause
-

Example 4:

- **"They gave her a gift."**
 - S = They (Pronoun)
 - P = gave (Verb)
 - O = her (Indirect Object)
 - O = a gift (Direct Object)
 - Type: Main Clause
-

Example 5:

- **"The man who lives next door is a doctor."**
 - S = The man (Main Subject)
 - P = is (Main Verb)
 - C = a doctor (Subject Complement)
 - Subordinate Clause: who lives next door
 - S = who
 - P = lives
 - A = next door
 - Type: Complex Sentence
-

TYPES OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

1. NOUN CLAUSE

Definition:

- A noun clause acts as a **noun**.
- It functions as subject, object, or complement.

Examples:

- **"What he said"** surprised me. (Subject)
 - I know **"where she lives"**. (Object)
 - The truth is **"that he lied"**. (Complement)
-

2. ADJECTIVE CLAUSE (RELATIVE CLAUSE)

Definition:

- An adjective clause modifies a **noun** or **pronoun**.
- It begins with a **relative pronoun** (who, whom, which, that).

Examples:

- The man **"who lives next door"** is my friend.
 - The book **"which I read"** was excellent.
-

3. ADVERB CLAUSE

Definition:

- An adverb clause modifies a **verb**.
- It tells **when, where, why, how**.
- It begins with a **subordinating conjunction**.

Examples:

- She sings **"when she is happy"**. (Time)
 - He left **"because he was tired"**. (Reason)
 - She works **"where she lives"**. (Place)
-

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIMPLE AND COMPLEX SENTENCES

Feature	Simple Sentence	Complex Sentence
Clauses	One main clause only.	One main clause + Subordinate clause(s).

Feature	Simple Sentence	Complex Sentence
Structure	S + V + (O) + (C) + (A)	Main Clause + Subordinate Clause
Independence	Can stand alone.	Subordinate part cannot stand alone.
Example	"The boy runs."	"The boy runs when he is happy."

EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Identify the clause elements (S, P, O, C, A).

- "The girl" "sings" "beautifully".**
 - S = The girl, P = sings, A = beautifully
- "He" "ate" "an apple".**
 - S = He, P = ate, O = an apple
- "She" "is" "a doctor".**
 - S = She, P = is, C = a doctor
- "They" "work" "in a factory".**
 - S = They, P = work, A = in a factory
- "We" "gave" "him" "a gift".**
 - S = We, P = gave, O = him, O = a gift

Exercise 2: Identify the type of clause.

- "The boy is running." - Main Clause**
- "When the boy is running" - Subordinate Clause**
- "She sings well" - Main Clause**
- "Because she sings well" - Subordinate Clause**

5. "The man who lives next door is my friend."

- Main Clause: The man is my friend.
- Subordinate Clause: who lives next door

QUICK REVISION POINTS

- ✓ A clause has a **subject** and a **verb**.
- ✓ A **phrase** has no subject-verb relationship.
- ✓ The **subject (S)** is the doer of the action.
- ✓ The **predicator (P)** is the verb/action.
- ✓ The **object (O)** receives the action.
- ✓ The **complement (C)** completes the meaning.
- ✓ The **adjunct (A)** gives extra information.
- ✓ **Main Clause** can stand alone.
- ✓ **Subordinate Clause** cannot stand alone.
- ✓ A **complex sentence** has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.
- ✓ **Parsing** is analyzing a sentence.
- ✓ Subordinate clauses can be **noun**, **adjective**, or **adverb** clauses.
- ✓ **Noun clauses** act as nouns.
- ✓ **Adjective clauses** modify nouns.
- ✓ **Adverb clauses** modify verbs.
- ✓ **Identifying elements** helps understand sentence structure.
- ✓ **SV, SVO, SVC, SVA, SVOO, SVOC, SVOA** are common clause patterns.

IMPORTANT TERMS

Term	Meaning
Clause	Group of words with subject-verb.
Subject	The doer of the action.
Predicator	The verb/action.
Object	Receiver of the action.
Complement	Completes the meaning.
Adjunct	Extra information.
Main Clause	Independent clause.
Subordinate Clause	Dependent clause.
Complex Sentence	Main + Subordinate clause(s).
Parsing	Analyzing sentence structure.
Noun Clause	Clause acting as a noun.
Adjective Clause	Clause modifying a noun.
Adverb Clause	Clause modifying a verb.
Simple Sentence	One main clause only.
Compound Sentence	Two or more main clauses.

