

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

# EMPOWER GRAMMATICAL BACKGROUND

## CLAUSES

# Clauses

- ▶ A clause contains the basic units of a **subject (S)** and a main **verb (V)**.

e.g. The sun shines.

S          V

He wrote me a letter.

S      V

# Two Types of Clauses

There are two main types of clause structures:

**independent clauses**

and

**dependent clauses.**

# Independent Clauses

a clause (subject + verb)

- can stand alone
- expresses a complete thought
- is also a **sentence**.

e.g. *They got married last year.*

*I wrote a letter to him.*

# Dependent Clause

- ▶ has a **subject + verb**
- ▶ does **NOT** express a complete thought
- ▶ **CANNOT** stand alone as a sentence
- ▶ starts with **SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS**

<b>After</b>	<b>How</b>	<b>Unless</b>	<b>Which</b>
<b>Although</b>	<b>If</b>	<b>Until</b>	<b>While</b>
<b>As</b>	<b>Since</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Who</b>
<b>As if</b>	<b>So that</b>	<b>Whenever</b>	<b>Whom</b>
<b>As though</b>	<b>Than</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>whose</b>
<b>Because</b>	<b>That</b>	<b>Wherever</b>	
<b>Before</b>	<b>Though</b>	<b>Whether</b>	

e.g. **When you are free**, please contact me.

**If you want to come**, you can come.

**Because he was ill**, he couldn't come to class.

# Joining Clauses

- ▶ Clauses can be joined with:
  1. Coordinating conjunctions (join two independent clauses)
    - AKA “FANBOYS” for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
  2. Subordinating conjunctions (join dependent clause to independent clause)
    - if, since, because, with, when, whether, while
  3. Relative Pronouns
    - who, whose, whom, which, that

# Coordinating Conjunctions

- F** or = because *I like ice cream, **for** it is delicious.*
- A** nd = more information *I like ice cream, **and** Judy likes cookies.*
- N** or = two negative options *Neither ice cream **nor** cookies are good for your health.*
- B** ut = contrast *I like ice cream, **but** I don't like cake.*
- O** r = alternative *I could eat ice cream, **or** I could eat carrots.*
- Y** et = contrast *I could eat carrots, **yet** I wouldn't feel happy.*
- S** o = result/consequence *I will eat ice cream, **so** I can feel happy.*



# subordinating conjunction

- I'll leave for the party **as soon as** the meeting ends.
- **When** the rain stops, we'll go out.
- You'll feel better after you've had some rest.
- **Because** it was raining heavily, I couldn't go home.
- I have too much work to do, **so** I can't go to the party tonight.
- **Although/Though/Even though** it was raining, I went running.

# Relative Pronouns: who, whose, whom, which, that

- ▶ WHO OR WHOM?
- ▶ **WHO** – used as the **subject** of a clause
- ▶ **WHOM** – used as an **object**
  - Direct object
  - Indirect objects
  - Object of a preposition
- ▶ Example:

*The cat is white. It is climbing the tree.*

The cat, **which is white**, is climbing the tree.

# Joining Clauses:

**Dependent Clause** (with subordinating conjunction)

+ **TWO Independent Clauses** (with coordinating conjunction)

+ **Relative Clause** (with relative pronoun)

- ▶ *While she was taking notes, she relaxed, and some ideas popped up in her brain, which indicated the understanding of the new concepts.*

