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

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

1

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

- main clause (independent clause)
- subordinating conjunction
- dependent clause (adverbial clause)

A dependent clause can also come before the independent clause.
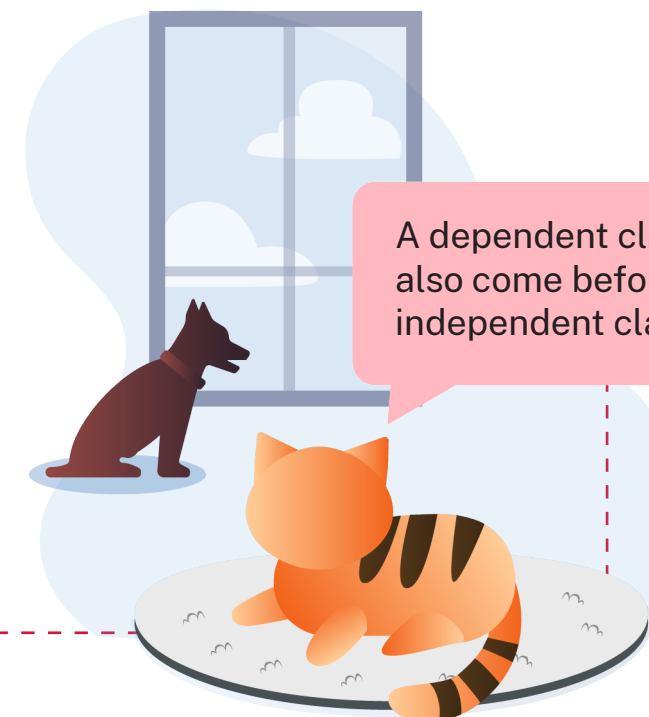
2

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

- subordinating conjunction
- dependent clause (adverbial clause)
- main clause (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

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

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

main clause (independent clause)

dependent clause (adjectival clause)

2

main clause ndependent clause)

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

relative pronoun

dependent clause (adjectival 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 |