

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PHRASE AND CLAUSE

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## PHRASE

A **phrase** is a group of words that does not contain a finite verb. It does not have a subject and predicate. It gives some sense but does not give complete sense.

### Examples

1. On the table
2. In the corner
3. To the west
4. On my promotion
5. About her failure
6. On my success
7. On the roof

A phrase can be turned into a meaningful sentence as:

1. The cup is lying on the table.
2. He stood in the corner.
3. We ran to the west.
4. She was happy about the promotion.
5. I am grieved about her failure.

## CLAUSE

A **clause** is a group of words that contains its subject and predicate.

### Examples

1. If you work hard you will pass
2. If I were you. I would not do it.

**A) Phrase:** I gave him a gold chain.

**B) Clause:** I gave him a chain that was made of gold.

**C) Phrase:** the boy with the blue eye is my cousin.

**D) Clause:** there came my cousin who had blue eyes.

**E) Phrase:** mercury gave we woodcutter a gold axe.

**F) Clause:** mercury gave way to woodcutters an axe that was made of gold.

### Types of Clause:

- Adjective clause Noun clause
- Adverb clause

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## CLAUSE

A clause is a group of words that contains its subject and predicate.

## ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

An adjective clause is a group of words that has a subject and predicate of its own. It is used as an adjective to qualify a noun or pronoun or it denotes a relation to a noun or a pronoun.

- This is the boy who stole my pen.
- This is the horse that runs fast.
- The man whom I do not know came here.
- The reason why he did is not clear.
- The book that is torn is not mine.
- The boy whose books are lying here is coming back.
- The time when he will come is not known.
  
- This is the man who created us.
- I met an old man whose son was killed in the war.
- He is the best player whom I met at school.
- He had a hen that laid an egg of gold daily.
- This is safe where she keeps her cosmetics.

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## ADJECTIVE CLAUSE Exercise

This is the house where I lived twenty years ago.

The dog that bites does not bark.

I know the man whose book is lying there.

Here is the book which you want.

People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.

Any boy who makes a mistake will be punished.

I have a lamb whose fleece is white as snow.

Does he laugh the best who laughs last?

I have a box which is filled with diamonds.

The people who were sitting in the gallery could not hear.

This is the boy whom I beat for stealing.

This is the street where we stayed for two years.

He tells a tale that sounds false.

She never does anything silly.

He went away by train that left an hour ago.

She met the girl whose eyes were blue.

His offense cannot be pardoned.

I am the king of all I survey.

He that climbs too high is sure to fall.

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## ADVERB CLAUSE

The part of speech that modifies an adjective, verb, or another adverb is called an adverb. When the same function is performed by a clause, it is called an adverb clause. This clause begins with a subordinating conjunction.

FUNCTION	LINKING WORDS	EXAMPLES
Time	When	He came when I went out.
Place	Where	He may go where he likes.
Cause or reason	Because	Ali will not go because he is ill. Or Ali will not go as he is ill.
Effect or result	That	He ran so fast that he got tired.
Extent	As far as	As far as I know, he is a noble fellow.
Manner	As if as	You play as you usually do. He yelled as if he were mad.
Condition	if	I shall support him if he likes.
Comparison	As in as	Ahmad is as honest as his father. He is wiser than you.

# ADVERB CLAUSE

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## Adverb clause of time

They are introduced by subordinating conjunction like when, whereas, while, before, after, ere, till, until, since, and as soon as.

### Examples

You can meet me when the class is over.

You can come whenever you like.

He left while I was busy.

He came before I could leave.

He came after we had left.

## Adverb clause of place

They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions like where, wherever, whence, and whether.

### Examples

I shall go wherever I like.

He can go back whence he comes.

He can stay where he likes.

You can tell us whether he is going.

## Adverb clause of purpose

They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions like: that, lest, so that, so that.

### Examples

We eat so that we may live.

Walk carefully lest you should slip.

We work so that we may succeed.

He studies hard so that he can get good marks.

Come here that I may bless you.

## Adverb Clause of cause

They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions like: "because, since, that, as, for, etc.

### Examples

He succeeded because he worked.

You can go home since you are not well.

He is happy that his son has succeeded.

She failed because she did not work.

# ADVERB CLAUSE

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## Adverb clause of condition

They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions like: "if, unless, whether, in case, on condition, provided.

### Examples

If it rains today, I shall not go out.  
You will not pass unless you work hard.

Work hard whether you like it or not.

I shall help you on the condition you cooperate.

## Adverb clause of comparison

They start with subordinating conjunctions like "that, so-that, such-that,"

Note: so or such are used before that as the principal clause.

### Examples

He worked so hard that he won the first position.

He ran that he overtook us.

He is so miser that no one likes him.

## Adverb clause of Effect

They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions like:

In positive degree: as \_as, so-as, such-as,

### Examples

In comparative degree: then

He is as brave as ali.

He is so brave as to beat anyone.

He is such a brave fellow as cannot be defeated by anyone.

He is older than he looks.

Ali is taller than Ahmad.

## Adverb clause of contrast

They are introduced by "though, although"

### Examples

Although he is healthy, he is cowardly.

Though he worked hard, he failed.

# ADVERB CLAUSE

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## LINKERS OF ADVERB CLAUSE

### Adverb clause of the extent

They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions like “ as far as, so far as, so-as.

1. As far as his case is concerned, I can say nothing.
2. So far as I know, he is a noble fellow.
3. He worked to succeed.

### Adverb clause of manner

They are introduced by as, as if.

Examples:

1. I hit the ball as I liked.
2. He cannot do everything as he likes.
3. He cries as if he were mad.
4. He acted as if he had been trained.

### Adverb clauses of supposition or concession

They are introduced by “ whoever, whatever, whichever, however, even if.”

Examples:

- Whoever likes it, may adopt it.
- You can do whatever you like.
- He can choose whichever he likes.
- I shall do it however hard whether you like it or not.

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## NOUN CLAUSE

When a clause serves the same purpose in a sentence as is served by a noun, it is called a noun clause. It is used as a noun. It contains a subject and predicate.

### As subject

The boys play hockey.  
The goat grazes in the field.  
The Indus is the largest river.  
We write essays.  
I know him.

### As an object to a preposition

I shall go to Islamabad.  
She will leave for Multan

### As an object in a sentence

We play tennis.  
I like Waleed.  
We write letters.

### As Object to an infinite

We want to serve our country.  
I want to see you.



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### As an object to participle

The thief began to steal considering the inmates sleeping.  
Note: The participle is framed by adding "ing" to the first form of a verb as eat: eating, work: working, Play: playing.

### As a complement to a verb

- He was Hamza.
- We made Ahmad our captain.

### Opposition to a noun or a pronoun

Quaid-e-Azim, the founder of Pakistan, was born in Karachi.  
Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan and is a beautiful city.  
Karachi, mini Pakistan, is the capital of Sindh.

**Note:** when a word or writing in a sentence has the same meaning as another word or writing, they are called Apposition to each other.

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## FUNCTION OF A NOUN CLAUSE

Functions of a noun clause	Examples
<b>As subject</b>	<p><u>All that he reported</u> is false. <u>Whether he will</u> come is certain. <u>When he will leave</u> is uncertain. <u>That he is a cheat</u> is known to all. <u>How he passed</u> is clear to us.</p>
<b>Object</b>	<p>We know <u>that he is a cheat</u>. We are sure <u>that he will reach soon</u>. We believe <u>what he says</u>.</p>
<b>Object to a preposition</b>	<p>I know nothing of <u>what he did</u>. It depends on <u>what he concludes</u>.</p>
<b>complement</b>	<p>This is all that we struggled with. That is all that they concluded.</p>
<b>Opposition to "it or noun"</b>	<p>My hope <u>that he will pass</u> proved false. It is a fact <u>that he is honest</u>. She is indeed <u>a swindler</u>.</p>

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## LINKING WORDS USED IN A NOUN CLAUSE

**That:** He said that he would pass.

**Who:** he knows **who** I am.

**Whose:** I know whose papers these are.

**What:** everyone knows what caused his death.

**Which:** I can tell which one is your cow.

**Where:** I do not know where he lives.

**When:** do you know When all will come?

**Why:** do you know why he came here?

**How:** I shall explain how the chain was broken.

**Why:** do you know why he came here?

**Whatever:** we spend whatever we like.

**If\whether:** he asked me whether\if I would do him a favor.

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## USE OF NOUN CLAUSE

### Subject to a verb

That he will come is not certain.

That he will return is quite certain.

What he says is false.

Who came here, no one knows with certainty.

When he will marry is uncertain.

Why he left the school is a mystery.

When he will marry is uncertain.

Which he selects is not known to anyone.

How the thief stole is not known.

Whether she will come seems uncertain.

### Object to a verb

I think that the post office is quite near.

We are certain that he always speaks the truth.

She denied that she had taken tea.

I can explain what befall him.

I do not know how he was ruined.

Can you tell why Ali did this?

I cannot say when he will come.

Do you know where he lives?

No one knows who the speaker was.

# USE OF NOUN CLAUSE

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## Object to a preposition

We should listen to what he says.

There is some sense in what he pronounces.

I know nothing about what he intends to do.

She is afraid of whatever she sees.

Pay attention to what your teacher says.

He is suffering from what the doctor knows.

We live on what we eat.

There was no complaint except that the night was cold.

This house will be sold for what it is worth.

There is no meaning in what you say.

## Object to a participle

We went out thinking that the night was starry.

He came to me hoping that he would cheat me.

The fox went away saying that grapes are sour.

The bear went away taking the man to be dead.

The deceit fired thinking that we were unarmed.

The doctor went away saying that he would come back.

They cried for help seeing that they were in danger.

We went to know what has happened.

We are sorry to say that we could not reach in time.

It is essential to inquire how he was killed.

We went to ask how the sum was solved.

The cow wanted to see what was in a jug.

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