Clauses and phrases

Adverbials and adverbial phrases

Adverbials change a sentence by adding extra detail to a verb. This can often be **where, when or how** something is happening, but can also explain **why.**

John sat down. ← Sentence

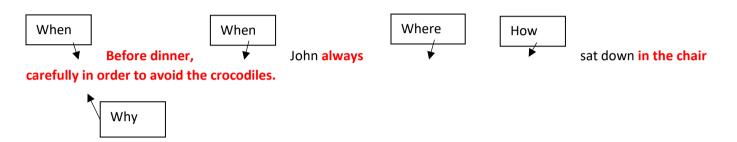
John sat down in the chair. ← Where

John sat down before dinner. ← When

John sat down carefully. ← How

Sometimes this is placed at the start of a sentence and is called a **fronted adverbial**. This needs a **comma** to separate it from the main clause.

Carefully, John sat down.



Prepositional phrases

These are similar to adverbial phrases, using a preposition (in, on, from, beside, etc). In the example above, in the chair is a prepositional phrase.

Relative clauses

A clause that describes a noun using a relative pronoun such as **who, whose, where, when, which** and **that.** These can be used in the middle or at the end of sentences.

My grandma, who lives in New York, is very old.

My grandma lives in New York, which is in the USA.

My grandma, when she was younger, moved to New York.

The grandma that lives in New York is my dad's mum.

Clauses and phrases

Main clause

Sometimes called an **independent clause**. This a group of words that make sense on their own and can be used as a sentence. They need a **subject** (usually a noun) and a **verb**.

Subordinate clause

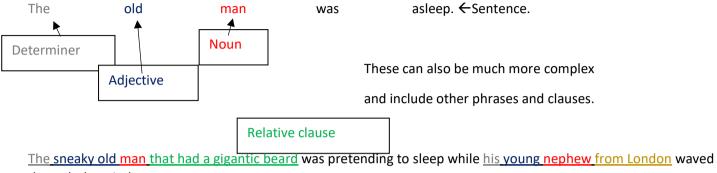
A group of words that do not make sense on their own. They must begin with a **subordinate conjunction** (ISAWAWABUB) but can be at the beginning, middle or end of a complex sentence.

Complex sentence

A sentence that uses a main clause and a subordinate clause.

Noun phrases

A noun phrase is a group of words that add detail to a noun. They must include a **determiner**, **adjective** and **noun**.



through the window.

Prepositional phrase

[&]quot;A gigantic beard" is another noun phrase!