

## DEPENDENT CLAUSE & ADVERB

Some finite verbs (verb+object) and dependent clauses that have both a subject and a verb. They can appear at the beginning of a sentence before the independent clause or at the end of the sentence after the independent clause. When an adverb clause occurs at the beginning of a sentence, it is usually separated from the independent clause by a comma.

### LIMITING THE CLAUSE MARKER – CAN IT BE OMITTED?

With adverb clauses, the clause marker (conjunction) **CANNOT** be omitted.

Ex: **INCORRECT** Ted left off his assignment ~~because~~ he knew the material.

**CORRECT** Ted left off his assignment ~~because~~ because he knew the material.

The only exception to the clause marker **BECAUSE** when an adverb clause introduced by "because" functions, "because" is omitted and the verb changes form (see more below in Part 3.)

**CLARENCE** (because she had always been that kind of a fool, she formed a team

**IN BUREAU** (having always been interested in jazz, she formed a team

## II. REDUCED ADVERB CLAUSES

Some adverb clauses, which clauses cannot reduced to phrases. An adverb clause marker reduced to an adverb phrase **CANNOT** when the subject of the independent clause and the subject of the subject clause.

Ex: **CLARENCE** After ~~she~~ singing her songs, ~~she~~ did a dance.

**IN BUREAU** After singing her songs, ~~she~~ did a dance.

When the clauses have two different subjects, the subject clause **CANNOT** be reduced!

Ex: **INCORRECT** After ~~she~~ graduated, ~~she~~ graduated (with the daughter graduated, from her parents' names.)

**CORRECT** After ~~graduating~~, ~~she~~ ~~graduated~~ (from graduating/graduated from her parents' names.)

**GOOD** Adverb clauses beginning with "as" or "while" **CANNOT** be reduced!

Ex: **INCORRECT** As she was walking, she kept stopping to look at the flowers.

**INCORRECT** As walking, she kept stopping to look at the flowers.