

Clause and Sentence: Correlation and Correspondence

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Abstract – A clause is a sentence or a part of sentence having a subject and a principal verb; it may express a complete thought or may not. But, a sentence is a group of words arranged orderly, and it has a complete thought. Clause and sentence are interrelated with each other. It is really quite impossible to decide whether a sentence is simple, complex or compound without having much idea about clause. Correspondingly, getting complete idea about whether a clause is main or subordinate without having idea about sentence is also not possible. Even, it is somewhat a difficult task for an instructor to teach sentence or clause in a classroom unconnectedly or independently. At the time of discussing the types of sentences, the teacher must talk about clause. Likewise, an educator must confer sentences when he or she teaches clause in a classroom. This paper aims at discussing types of clauses and sentences in details, and showing their interrelationship.

Keywords – Clause, Correlation, Dependent, Independent, Interrelationship, Sentence.

CLAUSE DEFINITION

A clause is a sentence or a part of sentence having a subject and a finite or principal verb.

A clause is a 'part of a sentence which contains a subject and a verb, usually joined to the rest of a sentence by a conjunction'. (Swan, 2005, p. xvii).

A clause is a group of words containing a verb. (Hanks, 2006, p. 246) A clause is a group of words that contains a finite verb. (Das, 2008, p. 266).

In grammar, a clause is the smallest grammatical unit that can express a complete proposition. A typical clause consists of a subject and a predicate, where the predicate is typically a verb phrase – a verb together with any objects and other modifiers.

A group of words that forms a part of a sentence, and has a subject and a predicate of its own, is called a clause. (Martin, 2000, p. 186).

A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb. (<http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/clause.htm>).

A clause is a group of related words containing a subject and a verb. A clause can be usefully distinguished from a phrase, which is a group of related words that does not contain a subject-verb relationship, such as "in the morning" or "running down the street" or "having grown used to this harassment." A review of the different kinds of phrases might be helpful. (<http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/clauses.htm>).

Examples

She received a mail from her boy-friend the day before yesterday.

Natural resources that provide energy will run out eventually.

The girl you love is my sister.

Types of Clause

Clauses are actually of three types:

- 1) Main Clause or Independent Clause
- 2) Sub-ordinate Clause
- 3) Co-ordinate Clause

Clauses come in four types: main or independent, subordinate or dependent, adjective correlative, and noun. Every clause has at least a subject and a verb. (<http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/clause.htm>).

1) Main Clauses or Independent Clause: A main clause is a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence. (Hanks, 2006, p. 867).

POINTS TO REMEMBER

An independent clause can express a complete thought and stand alone. (<http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/clause.htm>).

The important point to remember is that every sentence must have at least one main clause. Otherwise, you have a fragment, a major error (<http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/clause.htm>). In a main or independent clause, there will be only one subject and one finite or principal verb. It is also to be remembered that a main clause will never have two subjects or two principal verbs.

The Structure of a Main Clause

Subject+ Verb = complete thought

Here are Some Examples

The boys are playing football.

The boys = subject; playing = verb.

My dog loves pizza crusts.

Dog = subject; loves = verb.

Because of his having all the qualifications, he got a good job.

NB: In the last sentence, there is only one subject i.e. 'he'. The word 'his' is a possessive adjective, and we know that an adjective can never be used as subject in a sentence. The sentence has got only one principal verb i.e. 'got'. It also may seem that 'having' is another verb. No, it is not right. Here, the word 'having' is a gerund which is one of the kinds of non-finite verbs. And it is also known to everybody that a non-finite verb cannot be used as principal verb in a sentence. So, the sentence has got only one subject and one principal verb. Thus, it is a main clause.

2) Subordinate Clause: A subordinate clause is a clause in a sentence which adds to or completes the information given in the main clause. It cannot stand alone as a sentence. (Hanks, 2006, p. 1444).

A subordinating conjunction is a word such as 'although', 'because', or 'when', which begins a subordinate clause. (Hanks, 2006, p. 1444).

A coordinating conjunction is a word such as 'and', 'or', or 'but', which joins two or more words, groups, or clauses



of equal status, for example two main clauses. (Hanks, 2006, p. 310).

A dependent clause is a group of words that also contains a subject and a verb, but it is not a complete thought. Because a dependent clause cannot stand on its own as a sentence; it is dependent on being attached to an independent clause to form a sentence.

Points to Remember

The important point to remember about subordinate clauses is that they can never stand alone as complete sentences. To complete the thought, you must attach each subordinate clause to a main clause.

A SUBORDINATE CLAUSE WILL FOLLOW THIS PATTERN

Subordinate Conjunction + Subject+ Verb = incomplete thought.

Here are Some Examples

If you attend the classes regularly

If = subordinate conjunction; you = subject; attend = verb.

As I told you

As = subordinate conjunction; I = subject; told= verb.

Because he was seriously ill

Because = subordinate conjunction; he = subject; was = verb.

Whom you love

Whom=Subordinate conjunction, you= subject, love= verb.

A subordinate clause generally starts with subordinating conjunctions like if, though, although, as, since, so that, that, because, until, till, unless, when, where, why, who, which, before, while, after, than, lest, what, whom, whose, as far as etc.

That the above stated sentences don't express complete thought is comprehensible. They need the help of a main clause to express the meaning completely.

For Example

If you attend the classes regularly, you'll make a comparatively good result.

Do the work as I told you.

Because he was seriously ill, he couldn't go to university last week.

The girl whom you love is my sister.

Now these sentences are expressing complete thought. So, that the subordinate clauses are dependent on main clauses to express a complete thought is proved here.

TYPES OF SUBORDINATE OR DEPENDENT CLAUSES

Subordinate or dependent clauses are of three types:

"A subordinate (dependent) clause may function as a noun, an adjective or an adverb in sentence. On the basis of their function in a sentence, subordinate clauses can be divided into three types."(<http://www.studyandexam.com/types-of-subordinate-clause.html>)

The types are:

- i) Noun Clause
- ii) Adjective Clause or Relative Clause
- iii) Adverbial Clause

Noun Clause

Any clause that functions as a noun becomes a noun clause.

"A dependent clause that functions as a noun in a sentence is called noun clause."(<http://www.studyandexam.com/types-of-subordinate-clause.html>)

'The noun clause does the work of a noun'. (Das, 2008, p. 267).

NB: Since a noun clause functions like a noun, so it works like a subject, or an object in a sentence as a noun is used either as a subject or an object in a sentence. So, it will not be an exaggeration to say that as a subject, noun clause may come before the principal verb (as we know that subject generally comes before principal verb); and as an object, this clause may come after the principal verb (an object generally takes place after the principal verb in a sentence).

There is no confusion in the fact that a noun clause cannot stand alone as it is a type of Subordinate clause.

Examples

Noun Clause as Subject

What she told made me angry.

Here, 'what she told' is subordinate noun clause; and '(It made me angry)' is the main clause. The verb of the main clause is 'made'. 'what she told' is functioning as a subject for this verb (made), and accordingly the noun clause has taken place before the principal verb (made). So, 'what she told' is undoubtedly a noun clause. That this clause cannot stand alone is also understandable to us. A noun clause generally starts with subordinate conjunctions "that, what, whatever, who, whom, whoever, whomever".

Other Examples

That Mr. Ahmad is a benevolent person is known to all.

What you taught really pleased us.

How he died is really a mystery.

Whatever you learn will help you in future.

Who telephoned me is still a mystery.

Whatever he earns is spent lavishly.

That you should say so surprises me.

Noun Clause as Object

She knows that she will get a good grade in the test.

Here, 'that she will get good grade in the test' is subordinate noun clause; and 'She knows (it)' is the main clause. The verb of the main clause is 'knows'. 'that she will get good grade in the test' is functioning as an object for the verb 'knows', and accordingly the noun clause has taken place after the principal verb 'knows'. So, 'that she will get good grade in the test' is undoubtedly a noun clause. And accordingly, this clause also cannot stand alone.

Other Examples

Do you know why he came here?

He told me that he had gone through the novel twice.

I realized what he explained in the classroom.

She doesn't understand how a dependent clause functions in a sentence.

The thief confessed how he had committed the crime.



He believes that she is honest.

I ask you what you actually want.

He hoped that it was true.

Noun Clause as Object of Preposition

It should also here be stated that noun clause can also work as an object of a preposition.

For Examples

He failed to talk about what I said.

Here, 'what I said' is functioning as the object for the preposition 'about'.

I know nothing except what he told me.

They were punished for how they acted.

There is no meaning in what you say.

NB: This is to state that an appositive refers to additional information about the noun before it. A noun clause can also function like an appositive.

Examples

The news that he has become a criminal distressed his parents.

N.B: Here, the clause 'that he has become a criminal' refers to the noun 'news' before it. This also should be borne in mind that here, the only word 'that' refers to the noun 'news'. If it were so, then this would be another clause (adjective clause or relative clause). So, the whole clause 'that he has become a criminal' refers to the noun 'news'.

Adjective Clause or Relative Clause

Any clause that functions as an adjective clause is an adjective clause or relative clause.

The adjective clause or relative clause does the work of an adjective. This clause is used as an Adjective to qualify a noun, or pronoun. (Das, 2008, p. 269).

'In grammar, a relative clause is a subordinate clause which specifies or gives information about a person or thing. Relative clauses come after a noun or pronoun and, in English, often begin with a relative pronoun such as 'who', 'which', or 'that'. (Hanks, 2006, p. 1212).

Relative clause is 'a clause which modifies a noun, usually introduced by a relative pronoun like *who* or *which*'. (Swan, 2005, p. xxiv).

Relative clauses describe, identify, or give more information about the nouns they follow. (Kirn, 2009, p. 214).

"A dependent clause that functions as an adjective in a sentence is called adjective clause. An adjective clause works like adjective in a sentence. The function of an adjective is to modify a noun or a pronoun." (<http://www.studyandexam.com/types-of-subordinate-clause.html>).

The main function of a relative clause is to modify a noun phrase. (Savartik, 2002, p. 383).

A relative clause always begins with a relative pronoun such as *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, or *that* or a relative adverb *when*, *where*, or *why*. So, it is clear that an adjective clause does the work like an adjective. But the important point to remember is that an adjective generally takes places before noun, but an adjective clause takes place after a noun. It is also called relative clause as this clause starts with relative pronoun or relative adjective.

For Example

Do you know the man who came here last night?

Here, 'who' is a relative pronoun as it refers to the noun 'man' before it. The clause 'who came here last night' comes after the noun 'man'. The noun before relative pronoun is called its 'antecedent'. So, for a relative clause, there must be an antecedent for the relative pronoun.

Look at the sentence-

Do you know who came here last night?

Here, the clause 'who came here last night' is same to look at, but it is a noun clause as it is working as an object for the verb 'know'; it is not adjective clause because the pronoun 'who' is not a relative pronoun since it doesn't have any 'antecedent' here. Notices the difference between noun clause and relative clause here:

Noun Clause	Relative or Adjective Clause
Tell me <u>who did it</u> . Tell me <u>where he lives</u> . I know <u>how he did it</u> .	Tell me the name of the boy <u>who did it</u> . Tell me the name of the place <u>where he lives</u> . I know the way <u>how he did it</u> .

So, there is no confusion in the fact that a relative clause or an adjective clause cannot stand alone as it is one of the types of Subordinate clause.

Other Examples of Relative or Adjective Clauses

This is the grammar book which should be read carefully.

The boy to whom you have disclosed the secret is a spy.

Rabindranath Tagore whom we hold in high esteem was a great poet.

The gallery which holds only one thousand people was crowded.

It is here mentioned that if the relative pronoun of a relative clause does the work like an object, this relative pronoun may be omitted/ silent. (Haque, 2008, p. 201)

For Example

The book (which) I borrowed from the library is very interesting to read.

Here, the conjunction 'which' is the object for 'I borrowed from the library'. So, this conjunction can be omitted from the sentence.

The girl (whom) you disturb is my friend's sister.

The people (who/whom) we met in the hospital were very nice.

There are Two Different Types of Relative Clauses

- restrictive, and
- non-restrictive

A restrictive relative clause tells you which person, place, or thing the writer is referring to. The information in the restrictive is necessary to complete the sentence. (Baker, 2003, p. 124).

A comma is not used with restrictive clause.

For Examples

Children who are bilingual have an advantage over their monolingual playmates.

May and October are the months that I like best.

Note: Notice that if the restrictive clauses ‘who are bilingual’ and ‘that I like best’ are omitted, the sentences will remain incomplete.

‘A nonrestrictive relative clause gives additional information. This additional information is not necessary to complete the sentence.’ (Baker, 2003, p. 124).

A comma is used to separate a nonrestrictive clause from the rest of the sentence.

For Example

My brother’s children, who are bilingual, are seven and ten years old.

May and October, which have the best weather, are my favourite months.

Note: Notice that if the nonrestrictive clauses ‘who are bilingual’ and ‘which have the best weather’ are omitted, the sentences are still complete.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

Any clause that works like an adverb in a sentence is called an adverbial clause.

An adverbial clause is used as an Adverb to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; and this clause usually denotes time, place, cause or reason, effect or result, extent, manner, comparison, contrast, condition, or purpose. (Das, 2008, p. 271)

An adverb clause is a group of words which contains a subject and a predicate of its own, and does the work of an adverb. (Martin, 2000, p. 186)

Examples

I will let you know the result as soon as it comes out.

Though he is poor, he is honest.

If he came, he could know the news.

Do the work as I told you.

Wait here until I come back.

He held my hand lest I should fall.

I will wait for you till you finish your lecture.

The doctor came after the patient had died.

Whoever he may be, he cannot be allowed.

He loves you better than he loves me.

Note: It is here remarkable that an adverbial clause is quite easy to recognize as most of them starts with if, though, although, as, since, so that, because, until, till, unless, before, whether, after, than, lest, as soon as, etc with which noun or adjective clauses generally don’t start. Since an adverbial clause is one of the kinds of subordinate clause, it also, like noun and adjective clause, cannot stand alone.

Sometimes, we are in confusion to identify a clause starting with when, where, why, or how. We generally regard a clause starting with these conjunctions as adverbial clause since they refer to time, place, or reason. But we should bear in mind that if these conjunctions have antecedent before them, then they will undoubtedly be called relative or adjective clause. And also, if the clauses starting with these conjunctions do the works like a subject or an object in the sentences, they will be called noun clause, and we have already come to know that.

Example

Can you remember the time when the accident took place? (Adjective or Relative clause).

Can you remember when the accident took place? (Adverbial Clause).

So, if the clauses starting with these conjunctions (where, when, why, how) don’t work like a subject or an object, and if these conjunctions don’t have their antecedent, then these clauses will be regarded as adverbial clauses.

Example

When Ali passed his B.A., he decided to go to university to study Physics.

I’ll go where none has gone before.

You may sit where you like.

Father came when I started for Delhi.

COORDINATE CLAUSE

A coordinate clause is an independent clause which is host in itself as it doesn’t need to depend on any other clauses to express a complete thought. Coordinate clauses are generally joined by a coordinating conjunction like and, but, or, yet etc.

A coordinate clause is a clause belonging to a series of two or more clauses which are not syntactically dependent on one another, and are joined by a coordinating conjunction.

(<http://www-01.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsACoordinateClause.htm>)

Co-ordinate clauses are independent clauses or of the same order or rank. The coordinating clauses are joined by coordinating conjunctions or connectives like and, but, or, yet, so, therefore, otherwise, both---and, either-----or, neither-----nor, not only----- but also.(Das, 2008, p. 271)

For Example

It stopped raining and the sun came out.

In the sentence ‘It stopped raining and the sun came out’, ‘It stopped raining’ and ‘the sun came out’ are both coordinate clauses, joined by the word ‘and’.

I went there and found him ill.

He threw the stone but missed the dog.

It is time to go; so let’s start.

The man is poor but honest.

The boy is unable yet willing to do the work.

I both thanked and rewarded him.

He is either a criminal or has gone mad.

He neither obtains success nor deserves it.

The woman is not only a knave but also a fool.

SENTENCE

A sentence is a group of words having a subject and a finite verb and expressing a complete thought.

‘A sentence is a group of words which, when they are written down, begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark. Most sentences contain a subject and a verb’. (Hanks, 2006, p. 1314).

‘A sentence is a group of words that expresses a statement, command, question, or exclamation. A sentence



consists of one or more clauses, and usually has at least one subject and verb. In writing, it begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark. (Swan, 2005, p. xxiv).

A group of words which makes a complete thought is called a sentence. (Martin, 2000, p. 1).

‘When one person says something to another, or puts what he says into writing, he uses a combination of words which is called a sentence. (Nesfield, 2014, p. 1).

Examples

Fire burns.

Dogs bark.

His courage won him honour.

The moon was bright and we could see our way.

They rested when evening came.

Types of Sentences

Sentences are of three types according to structure:

- 1) Simple sentence
- 2) Complex Sentence
- 3) Compound sentence

SIMPLE SENTENCE

A sentence that has only one subject and one finite verb, and doesn't depend on any other sentences to express a complete thought is called a simple sentence. No conjunctions are used in a simple sentence. A simple sentence may have one or more non-finite verbs.

A simple sentence is one which has only one subject and one predicate. (Martin, 2000, p. 193).

A simple sentence is one that has only one finite verb, expressed or understood. (Nesfield, 2014, p. 93).

So, it is obvious that without studying clauses, it is not easy to understand simple sentence.

For Example

The boy played hockey the day before yesterday.

He found his meal ready.

She goes to school to read and write.

Because of his being ill, he couldn't go to varsity yesterday.

Note: Here, it seems that there are two subjects i.e. ‘his’ and ‘he’, and two finite verbs i.e. ‘being’ and ‘go’. But the idea isn't true. There are only one subject i.e. ‘he’ and one finite verb i.e. ‘go’. Here, ‘his’ is a possessive adjective, and we know that an adjective can never be used as a subject in a sentence. Nouns used with possessive adjectives (my, his, her, your, our, their) become subjects. For example: His brother stood first in the game. Here, ‘his’ is not subject, but the noun ‘brother’ is subject as the work of ‘standing first’ is performed by brother not by him.

Furthermore, ‘being’ is not a finite verb. A finite verb is a kind of principal verb. Here, ‘being’ is not a principal verb because it isn't preceded by helping verbs like am, is, are, was, or were. Besides this, ‘being’ is here used as present participle which is one of the kinds of non-finite verbs. Thus, that ‘being’ is not a finite verb, rather it is a non-finite verb is obviously comprehensible. So, the sentence has only one subject and one finite verb, and the sentence is simple.

The merchant, having much property to sell, caused all his goods to be conveyed on camels, there being no railway in that country.

In this sentence, there are five different verbs, ‘having’, ‘to sell’, ‘caused’, ‘conveyed’, ‘being’. Out of these, only one verb is finite i.e. caused. The sentence is therefore simple.

In spite of his having all the qualifications, he didn't get a good job.

The girls working in this factory are from the southern part of India.

COMPLEX SENTENCE

The sentence in which only one principal clause and one or more than one subordinate clauses are joined by subordinating conjunctions like if, though, although, as, since, so that, that, because, until, till, unless, when, where, why, who, which, before, how, whether, while, after, than, lest, what, whom, whose etc. is called a complex sentence.

A complex sentence consists of a Principal Clause (i.e. the clause containing the main or finite verb of the sentence) with one or more subordinate clauses. (Nesfield, 2014, p. 93).

Now, from the above stated definitions, it is clear to us that in a complex sentence, the following elements must be there:

- a) Two or more subjects + two or more finite or principal verbs.
- b) One principal clause + one or more subordinate clauses.
- c) One of the subordinating conjunctions stated before.

For Example

Unless you read the texts attentively, you may not pass the test.

Here, You +you= 2 subjects

Read+ pass= two finite verbs

Unless= subordinating conjunction

Unless you read the texts attentively= subordinate clause

You may not pass the test= Principal or main clause

So, the sentence is undoubtedly complex

Other Examples

If you told me before, I would come earlier.

(You) do it as I suggested you.

(You) wait here until I come back.

The boy who scored excellent in the test is my brother.

Here, ‘the boy is my brother’ = Main clause

‘Who scored excellent’ = Subordinate clause

All that glitters is not gold.

Here, ‘All is not gold’ = Main Clause

That glitters = Subordinate Clause

It should here be mentioned that in this sentence, the word ‘that’ is simultaneously doing the work of a conjunction and a subject. It is a conjunction since it has joined two sentences; and it is the subject for the subordinate clause.

The town in which I live is very large.

I went because I was invited.

Lord knew what they cost.

He came oftener than we expected.

Quarrels would not last long if the faults were only on one side.

Natural resources that provide energy will run out eventually.

Because my coffee was too cold, I heated it in the microwave.

The man who sold my dad the car is shift.

The movie that I like a lot is out on DVD now.

Though he was very rich, he was still very unhappy.

She returned the computer after she noticed it was damaged.

When the cost goes up, customers buy less clothing.

As she was bright and ambitious, she became manager in no time.

Wherever you go, you can always find beauty.

The professional who had been thoroughly trained was at a loss to explain.

NB: This (the last sentence) is an example of complex sentence since it has one independent clause and one dependent clause, but we cannot divide this sentence using a comma like: Who had been thoroughly trained, the professional was at a loss to explain. So, I think, it is true that dividing complex sentence using a comma cannot be applicable for each and every sentence. More specifically, it can be said that complex sentences containing one main clause and one relative clause cannot be divided using comma.

More Ideas

(You) wait here till my arrival. This sentence is simple, because there is only one subject i.e. 'You'. The word 'my' is a possessive adjective which is not, as we know, used as a subject in a sentence. Moreover, there is only one finite verb i.e. 'wait'. The word 'arrival' is a noun. The word 'till' here is a preposition as it has taken place before noun. It is not a conjunction.

Wait here before the sun rises. (complex)

Wait here before sun-rise. (simple)

It has been raining torrentially since morning. (simple)

So, it is again palpable that without studying clauses, it is not easy to understand complex sentence.

COMPOUND SENTENCE

A compound sentence is one that contains two or more independent clauses or coordinating clauses joined together by coordinating conjunctions like and, but, or, yet, therefore, as well as, etc.

A sentence which is made up of principal or main clauses, is called a compound sentence. (Martin, 2000, p. 194).

A compound sentence is one made up of two or more coordinate clauses. Coordinate clauses are joined together by the coordinative conjunctions. (Nesfield, 2014, p. 93).

Here, now it is again observable that without having much idea about clauses, it is quite difficult for a learner to understand compound sentence.

So, from the above stated definitions, we can say that in a compound sentence, the following elements must be there:

- a) Two or more subjects + two or more finite or principal verbs

- b) Two main clauses

- c) One of the coordinating conjunctions stated before

Example

The sun rose, and the fog dispersed.

Here, The sun= subject

The fog= another subject

Rose and dispersed= 2 verbs

And= coordinating conjunction

The sun rose=main clause

The fog dispersed= another main clause

The man is poor but his son is rich.

The man is poor but (he is) honest.

NB: if the subjects and verbs of two sentences joined together with and, but or yet, are same, the subjects and verbs of the second sentences can be omitted.

The boy is unable yet willing.

He gave them no money nor did he help them in any way.

I both thanked and rewarded him.

The horse reared and the rider was thrown.

(You) Walk quickly, else you will not overtake him.

I called her, but she gave me no answer.

He blushes; therefore he is guilty.

Man proposes, but God disposes.

(You) Listen carefully and (you) take notes.

(You) do or (you) die.

(You) take it easily otherwise you will suffer.

More Ideas

The train hasn't yet reached the station. Here, though the word 'yet' is here, but the sentence is not compound, rather it is simple as there is only one subject and one finite verb, i.e. there is only one main clause.

They have but gone away now. (Simple, here 'but' means 'right now').

None but the brave deserve the fair. (Simple, here 'but' is a preposition, not a conjunction).

CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, it can unquestionably be said that without having idea about clause, it is really not really easy to understand sentence. A complex sentence consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses; and a compound sentence is made up of two main clauses which are joined together by a coordinating conjunction. Thus, a learner who desires to comprehend sentence must study clause with its types beforehand. Similarly, he or she must have much idea about sentence if he or she desires to study clause.

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About the author: Mr. Mohammad Mozammel Haque, a Bangladeshi author and critic, has been rendering his services in Jazan University, KSA under the department of English since December 15, 2008. His graduation as well as post-graduation is from Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh. He also worked in Bangladesh Islami University, Dhaka, Bangladesh from 2007 to 2008 as a lecturer in the department of English. He attended some National and International conferences and presented his paper on English as well as Bengali Literature. Now, he is pursuing his PhD from Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh. His area of study is feministic literature.