

Outline:

I. *Introduction*

II. *Function*

III. *Types of embedded clause*

IV. *Quiz*



❖ Note

S: Sentence

N: Noun

V: Verb

C: Complementizer

A: Adjective

Det: Determiner

Prt: Particle

PP: Prepositional phrase

Prep: Preposition

Aux: auxiliary

NP: Noun Phrase

VP: Verb Phrase


Pro: pronoun



1

1. Definition

THE SENTENCES contain more than one sentence that are the **PART OF ANOTHER**, i.e. that have a function in that sentences, are often referred to as embedded clause



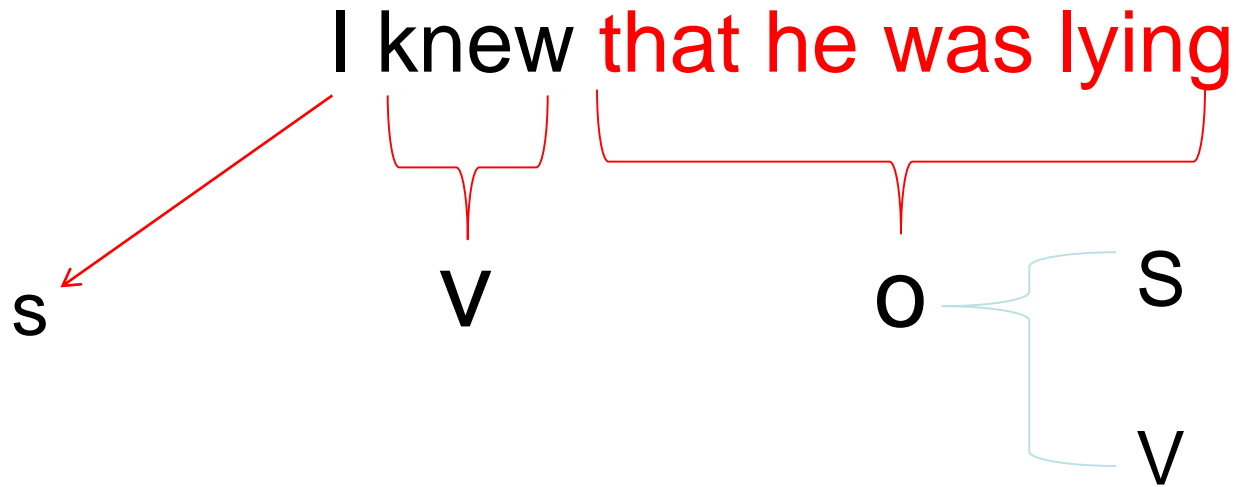
Embedded clause is the clause that found in the main clause, something is called subordinate clause.

- (1) [Peter said **[that Danny danced]**].
- (2) [Bill wants **[Susan to leave]**].

In each of these sentences there are two clauses:

- (1) ***(that) Danny danced*** which is inside the root clause **Peter said that Danny danced.**
- (2) **Susan to leave** which has **the subject Susan**, and **the predicate phrase (to) leave**. This is contained within the main clause **Bill wants Susan to leave.**

→ *Both of these clauses within clauses are called **embedded clauses***



It must be a Noun clause which function S/ O/ C → embedded clause if rejecting embedded clause, that will break the structure of sentences



2. Formation

- Often start with relative pronouns **WHO, WHERE, THAT,...**
- Followed by comma
- Explain time, place, reason or other conditions in which an action took place
- At **the end** or in **the middle** of some sentences



Example

The book which you told me about was really boring.



embedding

which you told me about part is an embedded clause describing 'book'



Note

Embedded clause function semantically as arguments of predicates, i.e. the nominal units required by the predicator(either verb group, or noun group, or adjective group, or preposition) of the sentence.

Ex: Wando knows *that Edgar loves Angela*.

the clause *that Edgar loves Angela* is a must argument of the predicate *love*. To make a complete sentence with the predicate *love*, we must need an argument subject and an argument object. Thus, *that Edgar loves Angela* is called embedded clause.



III

Function of embedded clause

It works as **subject** , **direct**
or **phrasal object**, **subject**
predicate or **adverbial**





As subject

Examples:

- That he answered was nice

This clauses...

- have both a **subject** and a **verb**
- can stand **dependently**
- **Function as subject**



As subject predicate

Examples:

- The problem is that he reads junk



This clauses...

- have both a **subject** and a **verb**
- can stand **dependently**
- **Function as subject predicate**



As phrasal object

Example:

- He figured out that it didn't work

This clauses...

- have both a **subject** and a **verb**
- can stand **dependently**
- **Function as phrasal object**



As adverbial


Example:

She left **when** the clock struck midnight



This clauses...

- have both a **subject** and a **verb**
- can stand **dependently**
- **Function as adverbial**



II

Types of embedded clause

1. Finite

Finite clauses contain *finite verb phrases* which *carry tense*. They can be main clauses or subordinate clauses.

Example:

- **Is it raining?** (main: present)
- **I spoke** to Joanne last night. (main: past)
- **We didn't** get any food because we **didn't** have enough time. (main: past; subordinate: past)



1. Finite

a. Relative clauses

Introducers

Wh-word **who, whom, which, whose**, complementizer **that** (maybe omitted, except when subject); occasionally, **when** and **where**

Example

The man [*whose car we crashed into*] called the police.

We'll rent the apartment to the person [*that we like best*].



1. Finite

b. Adverbial clauses

Introducer

Subordinating conjunctions. (while, because, since, in order to, so that, whereas, unless, as though, as if, whenever, etc.)

Example

- o [Although it rained all week], the sun came out during the weekend.*
- o The department called an urgent meeting [because the dean was dissatisfied with their proposals]*



1. Finite

c. Complement clauses

Introducer

- Complementizers (that, whether) referred to as noun
- Also referred to as noun clauses, nominal clauses, or completive clauses.
- Often the direct object of a verb such as think, believe, ask, and also some adjectives and nouns.

Example

- o He asked *[whether there was parking in the building]*.
- o I'm sure *[that Kate will be here soon]*.



1. Finite

d. Subject clauses

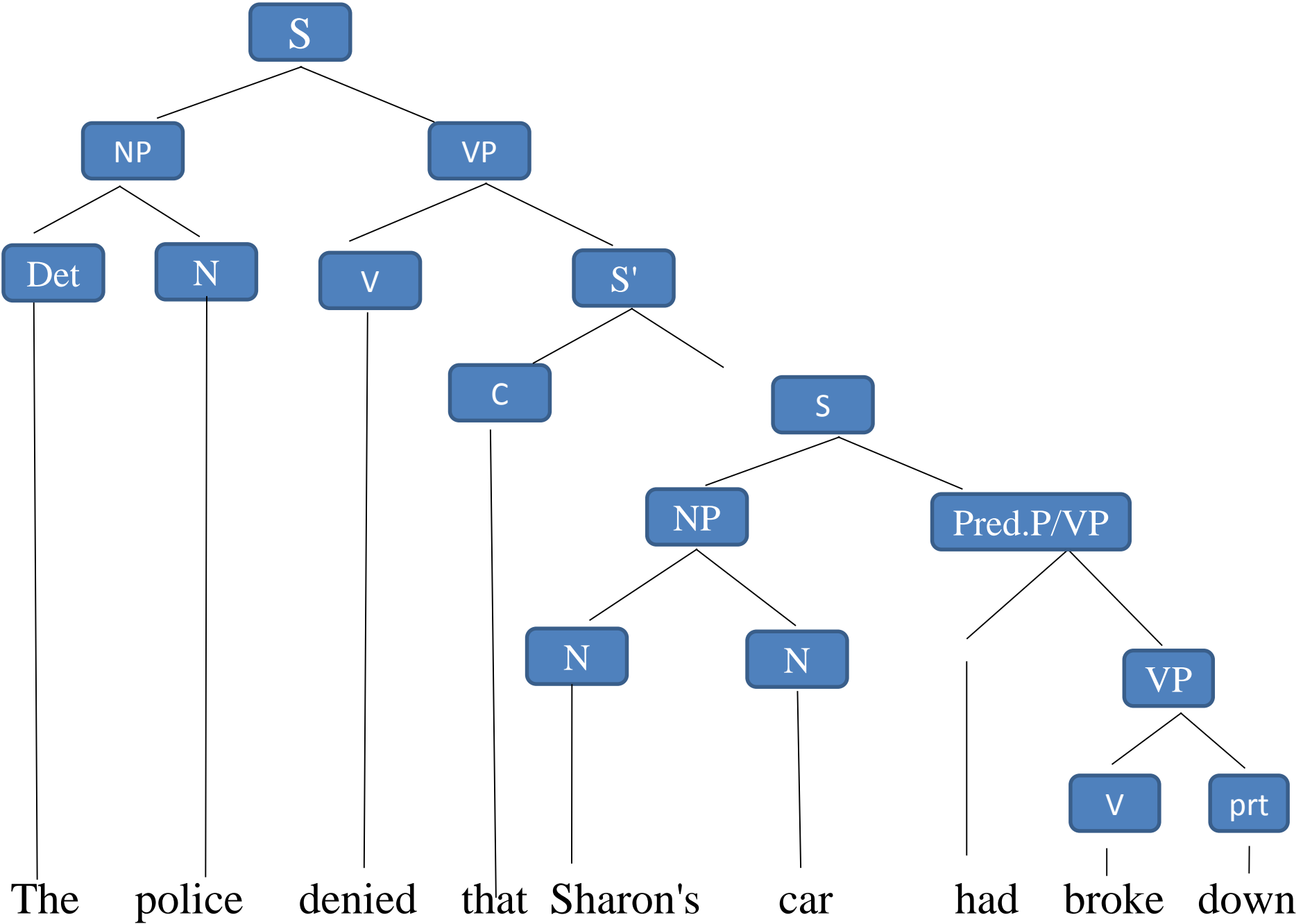
They are the subject of a main clause.

Introducer

The complementizer **that** (which is not optional then), or by a **wh- word**.

Example

- o *[What he's been telling us] has all been true.*
- o *[That smoking causes lung cancer] seems evident.*





2. Nonfinite

- Non-finite clauses are regularly **dependent**. They are **more compact** and **less explicit** than finite clauses.
- Non-finite clauses contain only non-finite verbs and they can only function as **parts of another sentence**.

Example:

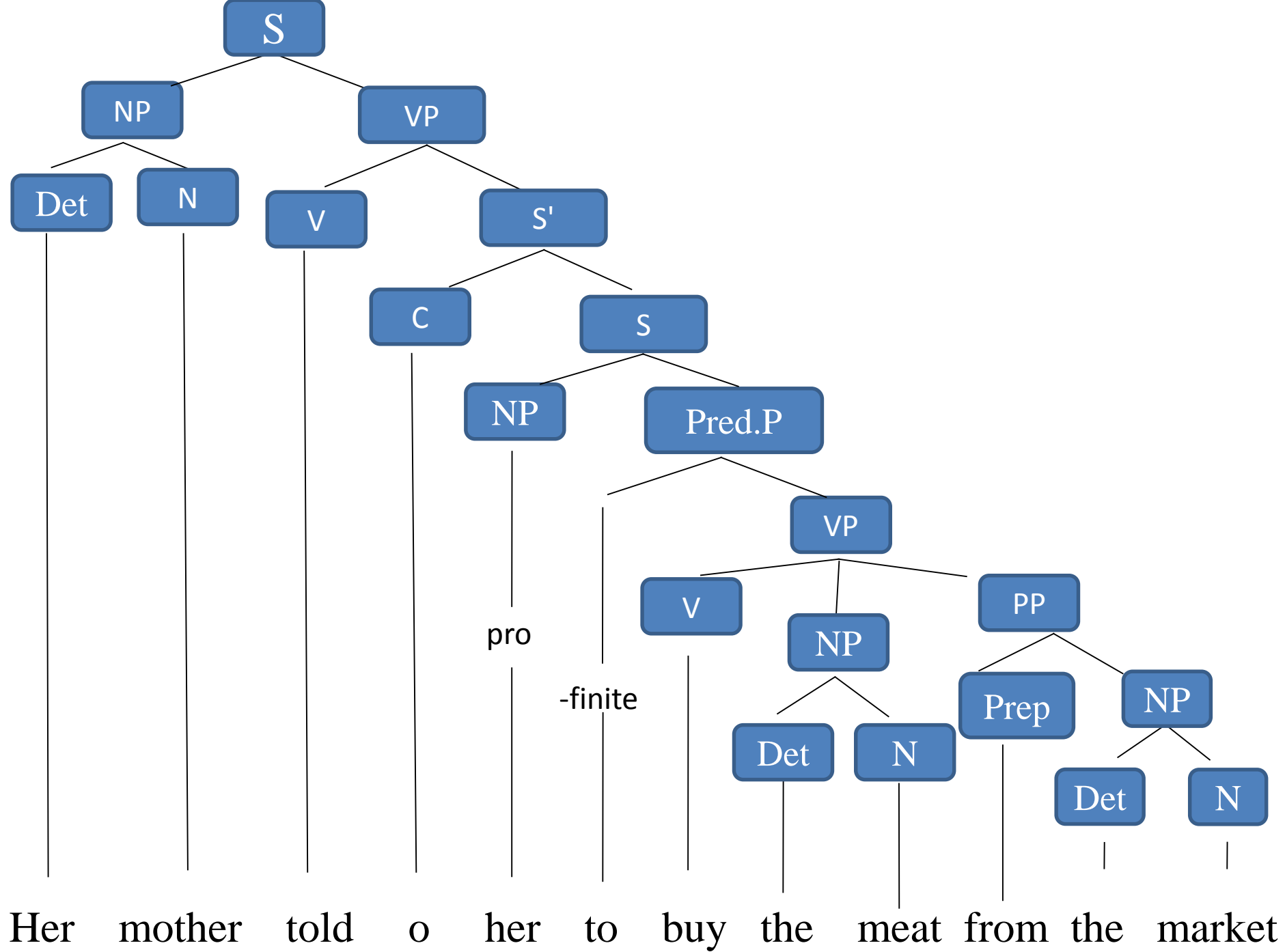
- ❖ I remembered to talk to my doctor.
- ❖ I intended to talk to my doctor.



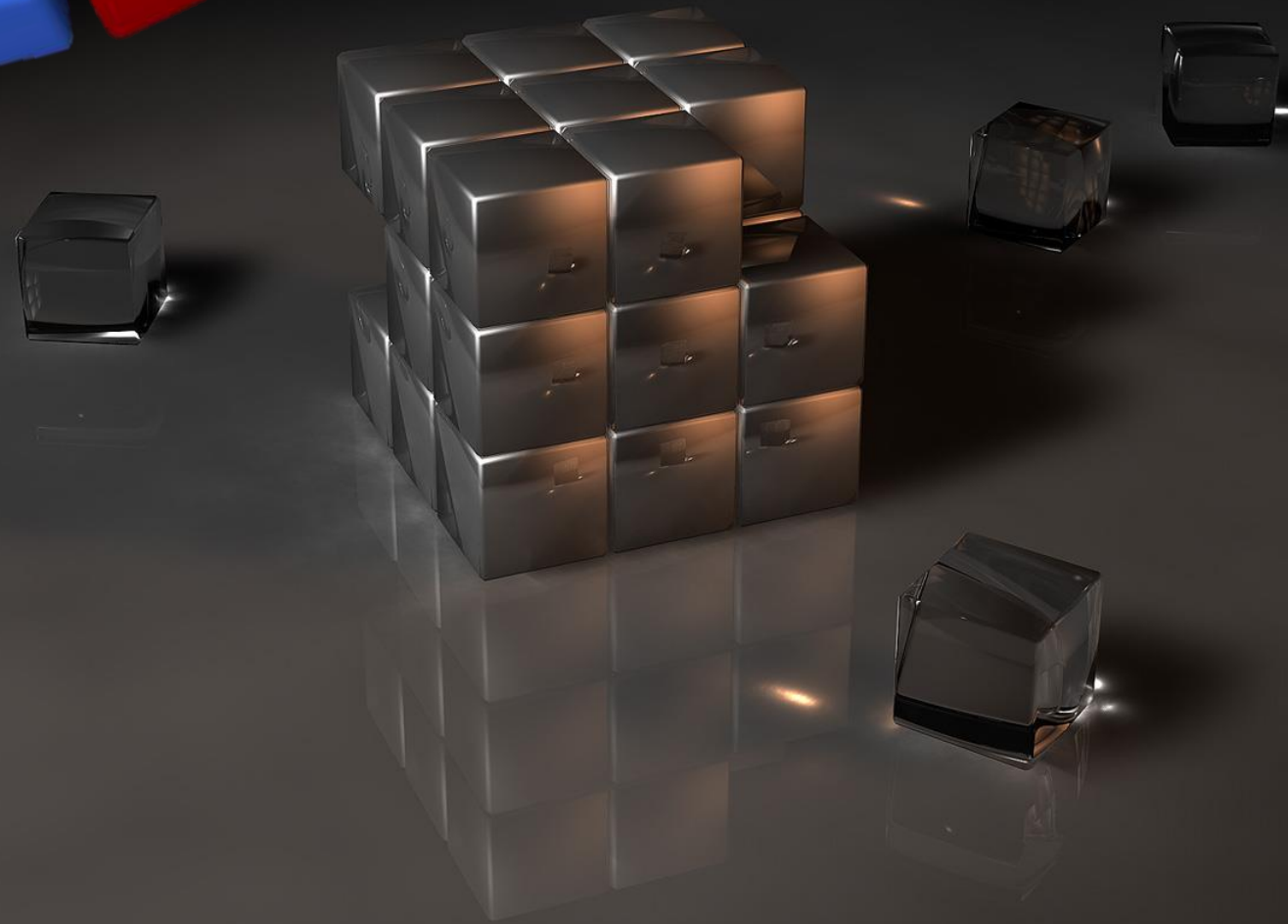
Nonfinite verb phrases **DO NOT CARRY TENSE.**

Their main verb is:

- *to-infinitive*: David loves [to play the piano]
- *bare infinitive*: We made [David play the piano]
- *ed form*: [Written in 1864], it soon became a classic
- *ing form*: [Leaving home] can be very traumatic



Q U I Z





Question 1

In each of the following sentences, decide whether the bracketed clauses are finite or nonfinite.

1. [Everybody left just after the ceremony]

- Finite ✓
 Nonfinite

2. [Inviting your sister] was not a great decision

- Finite
 Nonfinite ✓

3. I'll be home around ten [if my train is on time]

- Finite ✓
 Nonfinite

4. [They expect Susan to do all the work]

- Finite ✓
 Nonfinite

5. [Deprived of oxygen], plants will quickly die

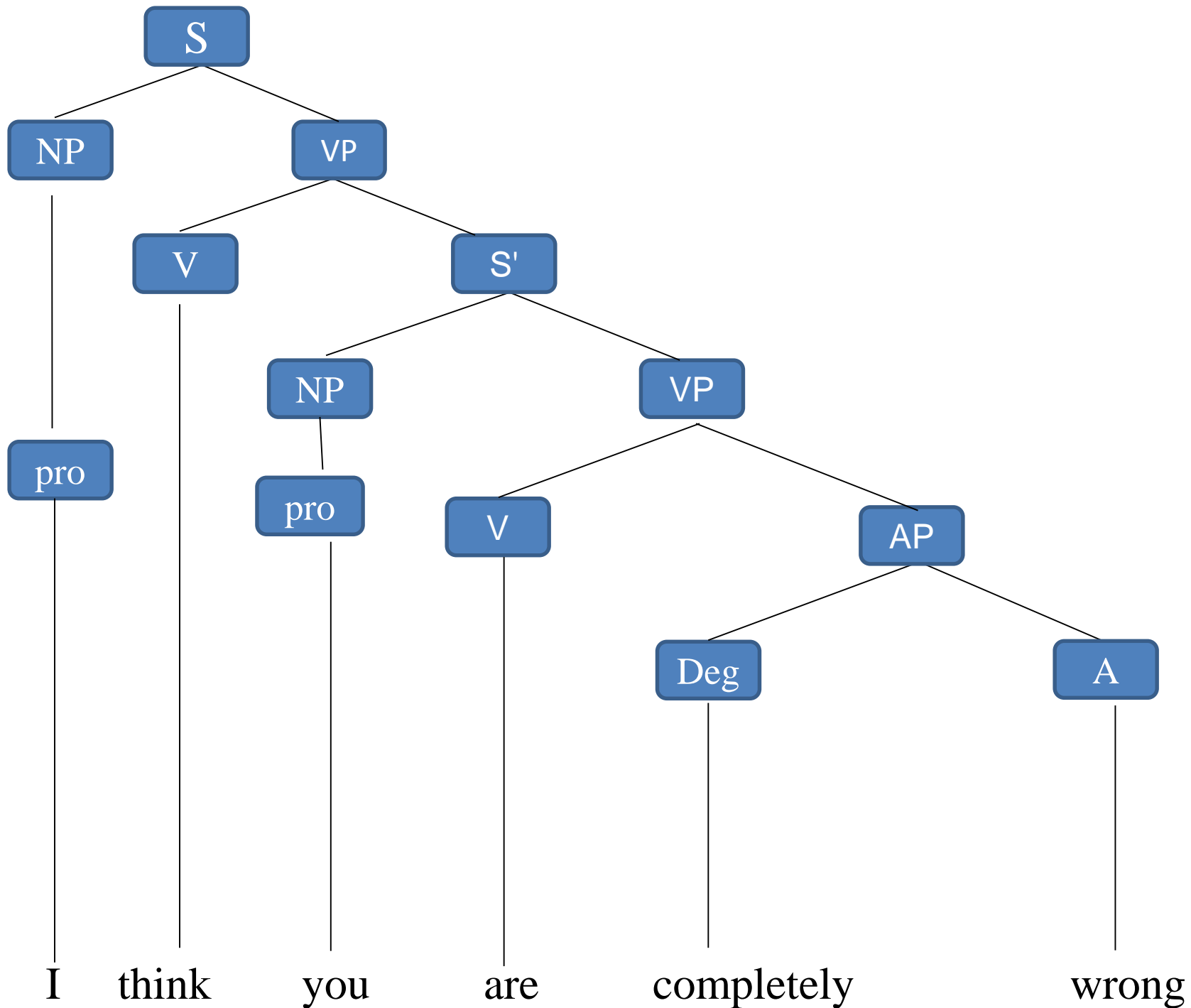
- Finite
 Nonfinite ✓



Question 2

Analyzing the structure of English sentence using tree diagram

I think you are completely wrong





Question 3

Write down the subordinate/dependent noun clause in each sentence and tell how it is used in the sentence.

1. *You know that the telephone was ringing.* → **direct object**
2. *What you say can be recorded.* → **subject**
3. *The sound waves carry the message to whoever is listening.* → **Object of preposition**
4. *Basically, this is how a telephone works.* → **predicate noun**
5. *You can talk to whomever you like and say whatever you think.*
→ **object of preposition** → **direct object**