



31.

More About Clauses

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I. SENTENCE, CLAUSE AND PHRASE

1. Sentence :

(Sentence is a group of words which makes complete sense.)

शब्दों का वह समूह जो पूरा-पूरा भाव प्रकट करे, वाक्य कहलाता है। वाक्य अकेला लिखा जा सकता है क्योंकि इसमें कम-से-कम एक **Finite Verb** अवश्य होती है; जैसे—

(a) Ram *writes* a letter.

(b) Sita *sings* a song.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में '*writes*' और '*sings*' **Finite Verbs** हैं। इसलिए ये वाक्य हैं।

(Thus we can say that a simple sentence consists of a *subject* and a *predicate* or a *finite verb*.)

2. Clause :

(Clause is a group of words which forms part of a sentence and contains a subject and a predicate.)

वाक्य का वह भाग जिसमें एक **subject** तथा एक **finite verb** हो, **clause** कहलाता है; जैसे—

I do not know *where he lives*.

उपरोक्त वाक्य में '*where he lives*' पूरे वाक्य का एक भाग है, जिसमें एक **Subject** (*he*) और एक **Finite Verb** (*lives*) है। इसलिए '*where he lives*' एक **Clause** है।

किसी वाक्य में **Clauses** की संख्या **Finite Verbs** की संख्या पर निर्भर करती है। यदि वाक्य में एक **Finite Verb** है, तो इसका अर्थ है कि इसमें एक ही **Clause** है।

अकेला **Clause** लिखा जा सकता है। यदि **Clause** अकेला लिखा गया है, तो यह एक ही वाक्य है और यदि अकेला नहीं लिखा गया है, तो समझो किसी वाक्य का भाग है।

3. Phrase :

(Phrase is a group of words which makes sense but not complete sense.)

Phrase शब्दों का वह समूह है जिसका कुछ अर्थ हो परंतु जिससे पूर्ण भाव व्यक्त न हो। अकेला **Phrase** कभी नहीं लिखा जाता क्योंकि इसमें कोई **Finite Verb** नहीं होती; जैसे—

in the earth, on a wall, at my door, with soft furry coat, to get a prize, in the morning, in the east

Phrases तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (a) I have a chain of gold. (इस वाक्य में a chain of gold- Noun Phrase है।)
 (b) The cat sat on a wall. (इस वाक्य में on a wall- Adverb Phrase है।)
 (c) She is a very good singer. (इस वाक्य में a very good singer- Adjective Phrase है।)

II. STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF A SENTENCE

Structure के आधार पर Sentences चार प्रकार के प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Simple Sentence
2. Compound Sentence
3. Complex Sentence
4. Mixed Sentence

1. Simple Sentence

(A simple sentence is one which has only one subject and one predicate. or A simple sentence is one which has only one finite verb.)

ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें केवल एक Subject और केवल एक ही Predicate हो, Simple Sentence कहलाता है। अथवा ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें केवल एक ही finite verb हो, Simple Sentence कहलाता है; जैसे—

- (a) I go to school.
- (b) She sings a song.
- (c) The sun rises in the east.
- (d) To tell a lie is sin.

2. Compound Sentence

(A compound sentence is made up of two or more principal or main clauses.)

ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें दो या दो से अधिक Principal या Main clauses (प्रधान उपवाक्य) हों, Compound Sentence कहलाता है; जैसे—

The moon was bright and we could see our way.

उपरोक्त वाक्य के दोनों भाग and से जुड़े हुए हैं और वाक्य के प्रत्येक भाग का अपना subject और predicate है। इसलिए वाक्य के दोनों भाग Clause कहलाते हैं। प्रत्येक Clause पूर्ण अर्थ देता है अर्थात् प्रत्येक clause एक स्वतंत्र वाक्य के रूप में स्थापित हो सकता है। दोनों clauses एक-दूसरे से स्वतंत्र हैं। ऐसे Clauses को हम Principal/ Main clause कहते हैं।

निम्नलिखित वाक्य भी देखें—

Night came on and rain fell heavily and we all got very wet.

उपरोक्त वाक्य एक ही दर्जे के तीन Main clauses से बना है। अतः ऐसा Sentence भी compound sentence होता है।

3. Complex Sentence

(A complex sentence is made up of one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.)

ऐसा वाक्य जिसमें एक Principal Clause और एक या एक से अधिक Subordinate Clauses हों, Complex Sentence कहलाता है; जैसे—*They rested when evening came.*

उपरोक्त वाक्य के दोनों भागों का अपना-अपना subject और अपना ही predicate है। इसलिए प्रत्येक भाग एक clause है। 'They rested' का पूर्ण अर्थ निकलता है। यह एक पूर्ण वाक्य है। इसलिए यह principal/ main clause कहलाता है।

वाक्य के दूसरे भाग 'when evening came' का पूर्ण अर्थ नहीं निकलता है। अपना पूर्ण अर्थ देने के लिए यह clause पहले clause 'they rested' पर निर्भर है। इसलिए ऐसा clause जो अपना अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए दूसरे clause पर निर्भर हो, Dependent clause/ subordinate clause कहलाता है।

4. Mixed Sentence

वह वाक्य जिसमें Co-ordinate और Subordinate Clause दोनों ही प्रकार के Clauses हों, Mixed Sentence कहलाता है; जैसे—

- (a) He told her that he would go to her house, and inform her parents what has happened.
 (b) She told him that she would go to his house, and inform his parents about his misconduct.

EXERCISE 209.

State whether the following sentences are simple, compound or complex :

1. Run fast otherwise you will miss the train.
2. She reads a novel.
3. I do not know where are they coming from.
4. You have been waiting for me.
5. When his money was picked, he was sleeping.
6. I liked you no less than her.
7. He wrote a letter and posted it through his friend.
8. If you study, you will succeed.
9. Write as fast as you can.
10. Honesty is the best policy

III. KINDS OF CLAUSES

Clause निम्नलिखित तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Principal Clause (प्रधान उपवाक्य)
2. Co-ordinate Clause (समानाधिकरण उपवाक्य)
3. Subordinate Clause (प्रधान उपवाक्य या मुख्य उपवाक्य)

1. Principal Clause

(The principal clause is the clause which does not depend for its meaning on another clause.)

वाक्य में वह Clause जिसका पूर्ण अर्थ निकलता हो और जो अपने अर्थ के लिए दूसरे Clause पर निर्भर नहीं रहता, Principal Clause कहलाता है। इसे Main Clause भी कह सकते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) *I hate him* because he is a liar.
 (b) *Ram worked hard* and passed in the first division.
 (c) *I do not know* where she works.
 (d) *Don't say anything* I am speaking.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में '*I hate him, Ram worked hard, I do not know* और *Don't say anything*' Principal Clauses हैं, क्योंकि इनसे पूर्ण भाव व्यक्त होता है। ध्यान रखें -Principal Clauses किसी योजक से शुरू नहीं होते।

2. Co-ordinate Clause

वह Clause जो पूर्ण रूप से स्वतंत्र हो और अपने अर्थ के लिए किसी भी अन्य Clause पर निर्भर न हो, Co-ordinate Clause कहलाता है। ये साधारण वाक्य ही होते हैं, जो co-ordinate conjunctions से जुड़े होते हैं। यह Clause जिसके बाद प्रयुक्त होता है, उसी का सहायक बन जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) The bus arrived and he boarded it.
 (b) God made the country and man made the town.
 (c) She must weep or she will die.
 (d) We shall go and they will follow us.
 (e) Ram worked hard but he failed.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में '*The bus arrived, God made the country, She must weep, We shall go, Ram worked hard*' और '*he boarded it, man made the town, she will die, they will follow us, he failed*' स्वतंत्र Clauses हैं। ध्यान रखें पहले वाले Principal Clauses हैं जबकि बाद वाले Co-ordinate Clauses कहलाते हैं।

3. Subordinate Clause

(The subordinate clause depends for its meaning on the principal clause.)

वाक्य में वह Clause जिसका पूरा अर्थ न निकलता हो और जिसे अपने अर्थ के लिए दूसरे Principal Clause पर निर्भर रहना पड़े, Subordinate Clause कहलाता है। इसे Dependent Clause (आश्रित उपवाक्य) भी कह सकते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) I know *that you are a good boy.* (b) He came *when I was sleeping.*
(c) I asked him *why he was crying.* (d) I think *that he acted wisely.*

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में 'that you are a good boy, when I was sleeping, why he was crying और that he acted wisely' Clauses अपना पूर्ण अर्थ देने में असमर्थ हैं, इसलिए ये सभी Subordinate Clauses हैं।

IV. KINDS OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

Subordinate Clause तीन प्रकार के होते हैं:—

1. The Noun Clause
2. The Adjective Clause
3. The Adverbial Clause

1. NOUN CLAUSE

1. I expect *to win a prize.* 2. I expect *that I shall win a prize.*

उपरोक्त वाक्य 1. में 'to win a prize' के पास अपना subject और predicate नहीं है। इसलिए यह एक Phrase है। वाक्य 2. में 'that I shall win a prize' के पास subject 'I' और एक Finite Verb 'shall win' के साथ 'predicate' है। इसलिए यह clause है। यह clause, Verb 'expect' का object है और एक Noun की तरह कार्य करता है। अतः यह एक Noun Clause है।

ऐसा clause जो, अपना एक subject और predicate रखता हो, और Noun का कार्य करे, Noun Clause कहलाता है।

Noun clause की पहचान—

Main verb के साथ what लगाने से जो प्रश्न बनता है, उसके उत्तर में जो clause प्राप्त होता है, उसे noun clause कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) I expect that I shall win a prize.
Question : I expect ————What ?
Answer : that I shall win a prize.
- (b) You should listen to what your teachers say.
Question : You should listen to———What ?
Answer : what your teachers say. (Noun Clause)
- (c) She told me that she was not at fault.
Question : She told me ————What ?
Answer : that she was not at fault. (Noun Clause)

Noun clause को निम्नलिखित शब्द Principal clause से जोड़ते हैं— how, if, that, what, when, where, whether, which, who, whom, whose, why etc.

A-1. Subject to a Verb :

यदि कोई Clause किसी Verb के Subject के स्थान पर आता है, तो वह Noun Clause *Subject to the Verb* होता है; जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

What I say is true.

- (a) (It) is true
(b) What I say

- Principal Clause
— Subordinate Noun Clause
— Subject to the verb 'is'

EXAMPLE 2.**Why he left is a mystery.**

(a) (It) is a mystery.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) Why he left

– *Subordinate Noun Clause*– *Subject to the verb 'is'***A-2. Object to a Verb**

यदि कोई Clause किसी Verb के Object के स्थान पर आता है, तो वह Noun Clause *Object to the Verb* कहलाता है; जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.**Do you know where he lives ?**

(a) Do you know

– *Principal Clause*

(b) where he lives

– *Subordinate Noun Clause*– *Object to the verb 'know'***EXAMPLE 2.****I cannot say what she wants.**

(a) I cannot say

– *Principal Clause*

(b) what she wants

– *Subordinate Noun Clause*– *Object to the verb 'say'***B-1. Object to an infinitive**

यदि कोई Clause किसी Infinitive verb के बाद आता हो और Object का कार्य करे, तो वह Noun Clause *Object to the Infinitive* कहलाता है; जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.**I want to see how beautiful the picture is.**

(a) I want to see

– *Principal Clause*

(b) how beautiful the picture is.....

– *Subordinate Noun Clause*– *Object to the infinitive 'to see'***EXAMPLE 2.****I want to know where you will go.**

(a) I want to know

– *Principal Clause*

(b) where you will go.....

– *Subordinate Noun Clause*– *Object to the infinitive 'to know'***B-2. Object to a preposition**

यदि कोई Clause किसी Preposition के बाद Object के स्थान पर आता है, तो वह Noun Clause *Object to the Preposition* कहलाता है; जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.**Don't strive for what you cannot achieve.**

(a) Don't strive for

– *Principal Clause*

(b) what you cannot achieve.....

– *Subordinate Noun Clause*– *Object to the preposition 'for'***EXAMPLE 2.****Your success depends on how you work.**

(a) Your success depends on

– *Principal Clause*

(b) how you work.....

– *Subordinate Noun Clause*– *Object to the preposition 'on'*

C-1. Object to a Participle

यदि कोई Clause किसी Participle के बाद आए और Object का कार्य करे, तो वह Noun Clause *Object to the Participle* कहलाता है; जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

Hearing that it was 7 a.m. , I ran to school.

- (a) I ran to school hearing – *Principal Clause*
 (b) that it was 7 a.m. – *Subordinate Noun Clause*
 – *Object to the participle 'hearing'*

EXAMPLE 2.

Hoping that she would help me, I went to her.

- (a) Hoping, I went to her – *Principal Clause*
 (b) that she would help me..... – *Subordinate Noun Clause*
 – *Object to the participle 'hoping'*

C-2. Complement to an Incomplete Verb

यदि कोई Clause किसी Participle के बाद आए और Object का कार्य करे, तो वह Noun Clause *Complement to the incomplete verb* कहलाता है; जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

It looks that she is very tired.

- (a) It looks – *Principal Clause*
 (b) that she is very tired..... – *Subordinate Noun Clause*
 – *Complement to the incomplete verb 'looks'*

EXAMPLE 2.

This is what he says.

- (a) This is – *Principal Clause*
 (b) what he says..... – *Subordinate Noun Clause*
 – *Complement to the incomplete verb 'is'*

D. In apposition to a Noun or Pronoun

यदि किसी clause का प्रयोग noun या pronoun का अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए किया गया हो, तो वह noun clause, in apposition to the noun या pronoun कहलाता है; जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

The fact, that man is mortal, is believed by all.

- (a) The fact is believed by all – *Principal Clause*
 (b) that man is mortal..... – *Subordinate Noun Clause*
 – *In apposition to the noun 'fact'*

EXAMPLE 2.

It is strange that you should say so.

- (a) It is strange – *Principal Clause*
 (b) that you should say so..... – *Subordinate Noun Clause*
 – *In apposition to the pronoun 'it'*

EXERCISE 210.

Analysis the following sentences into Clauses, giving the kind and function of each clause.

1. That you will fail in the examination is certain.
2. Do you know when he will arrive ?

3. We are responsible for what we do.
4. Hoping that he would be at school, I went there.
5. It is clear that you have made a mistake.
6. There is no truth in what you have said.
7. The idea that some super-power holds this universe seems to be true.
8. He got what he wanted.
9. The bride went away saying that she would never return.
10. Why he left this place is not known to me.

2. ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

ऐसा Clause जो Adjective का काम करे Adjective Clause कहलाता है; जैसे—

The cat *with soft furry coat* is mine.

The cat *which has a soft furry coat* is mine.

‘with soft furry coat’ एक adjective phrase का कार्य कर रहा है।

परंतु ‘which has a soft furry coat’ शब्दों का समूह adjective clause है क्योंकि इसमें has (finite verb) का प्रयोग किया गया है। Adjective clause को प्रायः Which, who, whom, whose और that से introduce किया जाता है। इस clause को Noun के पास ही रखा जाता है।

1. जब कोई Subordinate Clause, Principal Clause के Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताए। ये Clauses हमेशा Relative Pronouns से या Relative Adverbs से आरंभ होते हैं। Who, whose, whom, as, that और which – Relative Pronouns हैं और how, when, where और why – Relative Adverbs हैं; जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

She is the girl who hates me.

(a) She is the girl

– Principal Clause

(b) who hates me.....

– Subordinate Adjective Clause

– Qualifying the noun ‘girl’

EXAMPLE 2.

Those who work regularly become successful in life.

(a) Those become successful in life....

– Principal Clause

(b) who work regularly.....

– Subordinate Adjective Clause

– Qualifying the pronoun ‘those’

EXAMPLE 3.

He that is down need fear no fall.

(a) He need fear no fall.....

– Principal Clause

(b) that is down.....

– Subordinate Adjective Clause

– Qualifying the pronoun ‘he’

EXAMPLE 4.

Show me the house where you were born.

(a) Show me the house

– Principal Clause

(b) where you were born.....

– Subordinate Adjective Clause

– Qualifying the noun ‘house’

2. कभी-कभी Principal clause Subordinate clause से आधा पहले और आधा बाद में आता है; जैसे—

(a) The dog *which went mad* has been shot dead.

(b) My wife *who is in Delhi* has divorced me.

3. ध्यान देने योग्य बात यह है कि Adjective Clause के आगे और पीछे comma नहीं लगता; जैसे—

My shirt *which was white* has been lost. इस वाक्य का अर्थ है— मेरे पास केवल एक ही shirt थी और वह सफेद रंग की थी, जो खो गई है।

My shirt, which was white, has been lost.

किंतु comma का प्रयोग करने पर अर्थ यह होता है कि मेरे पास जो कमीजें हैं उनमें सफेद रंग वाली कमीज खो गई है।

EXERCISE 211.

Analysis the following sentences into Clauses, giving the kind and function of each clause.

1. This is the boy who broke the glass.
2. I do not like such boys as are idle.
3. He who steals my purse steals trash.
4. The umbrella which has a broken handle is mine.
5. God helps those who help themselves.
6. The school where the accident occurred is near by.
7. The time when we shall go is not yet fixed.
8. She is the girl who had made mischief.
9. This is the room where Gandhiji lived.
10. The moment which is lost forever.

3. ADVERB CLAUSE

They played *in the morning*. They played when morning came.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में italicised अक्षर verb 'played' की विशेषता प्रकट कर रहे हैं कि कार्य कब हुआ। शब्दों का समूह 'in the morning' एक phrase है, इसमें कोई Finite Verb नहीं है। दूसरे वाक्य में subject 'they' के पास Finite Verb 'played' है। इसलिए यह एक Clause है। इसे हम adverb clause कह सकते हैं क्योंकि यह adverb की तरह कार्य कर रहा है और प्रश्न when का जवाब दे रहा है। इसके पास 'morning came' नामक predicate भी है। इस प्रकार ऐसा clause जिसमें एक subject, एक predicate और एक finite verb हो तथा वाक्य में Adverb का कार्य करे, Adverb Clause कहलाता है।

Adverb Clause को after, as, as soon as, before, since, till, when, whenever और while से introduce किया जा सकता है।

जब कोई Subordinate Clause, Adverb का कार्य करे अर्थात् जो किसी अन्य Clause में प्रयुक्त हुए Verb, Adjective या Adverb की विशेषता बताए Adverb Clause कहलाता है। यह निम्नलिखित तथ्यों को प्रकट करता है—

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Time | 2. Place | 3. Purpose | 4. Reason | 5. Manner |
| 6. Extent | 7. Condition | 8. Result | 9. Comparison | 10. Contrast |

1. Adverb Clause of Time :

यह Clause समय की ओर संकेत करता है और निम्नलिखित किसी भी Conjunctions से आरंभ हो सकता है—
after, as, as long as, as soon as, before, since, so long as, till, until, when, whenever, while etc.
जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

The farmer came home when it was night.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (a) The farmer came home..... | — Principal Clause |
| (b) when it was night..... | — Subordinate Adverb Clause showing 'time' |

EXAMPLE 2.

All stood up when the teacher came.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (a) All stood up..... | — Principal Clause |
| (b) when the teacher came.... | — Subordinate Adverb Clause showing 'time' |

2. Adverb Clause of Place :

यह Clause स्थान की ओर संकेत करता है और निम्नलिखित किसी भी Conjunctions से आरंभ हो सकता है—
whence, where, wherever, whither etc.

जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

Go quickly whence you came.

(a) Go quickly.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) whence you came.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'place'

EXAMPLE 2.

This is the school where I studied.

(a) This is the school.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) where I studied.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'place'

3. Adverb Clause of Purpose :

यह Clause उद्देश्य को प्रकट करता है और निम्नलिखित किसी भी Conjunctions से आरंभ हो सकता है— *that, so that, in order that, lest* etc.

जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

Walk fast so that you may not miss the train.

(a) Walk fast.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) so that you may not miss the train...

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'purpose'

EXAMPLE 2.

Work hard lest you should fail.

(a) Work hard.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) lest you should fail.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'purpose'

4. Adverb Clause of Reason :

यह Clause कारण की ओर संकेत करता है और निम्नलिखित किसी भी Conjunctions से आरंभ हो सकता है— *as, because, for, now that, since* etc.

जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

He cannot understand it because he is dull.

(a) He cannot understand it.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) because he is dull.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'reason'

EXAMPLE 2.

He is sad as he failed in the examination.

(a) He is sad.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) as he failed in the examination....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'reason'

5. Adverb Clause of Manner :

यह Clause ढंग की ओर संकेत करता है और निम्नलिखित किसी भी Conjunctions से आरंभ हो सकता है— *according as, as, as – so, as if, as though* etc.

जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

As you sow, so shall you reap.

(a) so shall you reap.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) As you sow.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'manner'

EXAMPLE 2.

He behaved as if she is known to me.

(a) He behaved.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) as if she is known to me.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'manner'

6. Adverb Clause of Extent :

यह Clause बात के विस्तार की ओर संकेत करता है और निम्नलिखित किसी भी Conjunctions से आरंभ हो सकता है— as far as, so far as etc.

जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

So far as I know, she is in the right.

(a) she is in the right.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) So far as I know.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'extent'

EXAMPLE 2.

As far as I think, he will not betray you.

(a) he will not betray you.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) As far as I think.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'extent'

7. Adverb Clause of Condition :

यह Clause शर्त की ओर संकेत करता है, और निम्नलिखित किसी भी Conjunctions से आरंभ हो सकता है—if, provided, unless, whether – or etc.

जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

We shall stay with you if it rain.

(a) We shall stay with you.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) if it rain.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'condition'

EXAMPLE 2.

I will help you provided you remain grateful.

(a) I will help you.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) provided you remain grateful.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'condition'

8. Adverb Clause of Result :

यह Clause परिणाम की ओर संकेत करता है और ऐसा Clause 'that' से आरंभ होता है परंतु उससे पहले Principal Clause में so/such का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

He is so poor that he cannot pay his school fee.

(a) He is so poor.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) that he cannot pay his school fee....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'result'

EXAMPLE 2.

I am so tired that I cannot work any more.

(a) I am so tired.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) that I cannot work any more.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'result'

9. Adverb Clause of Comparison :

यह Clause दो गुणों की तुलना बताता है और Relative adverb—as और conjunction—than से आरंभ हो सकता है।

जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

Sita is taller than her sister.

(a) Sita is taller

– *Principal Clause*

(b) than her sister.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing 'comparison'

EXAMPLE 2.

I work as hard as he.

(a) I work.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) as hard as he.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing ‘comparison’

10. Adverb Clause of Contrast :

यह Clause किसी बात के अंतर को स्पष्ट करता है और निम्नलिखित किसी भी Conjunctions से आरंभ हो सकता है—although yet, even if, all the same, however, if, though etc.
जैसे—

EXAMPLE 1.

I have no hope of success, all the same I must try.

(a) I have no hope of success.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) all the same I must try.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing ‘contrast’

EXAMPLE 2.

Although he is rich, he is not proud.

(a) he is not proud.....

– *Principal Clause*

(b) Although he is rich.....

– *Subordinate Adverb Clause* showing ‘contrast’

EXERCISE 212.

Pick out the adverb clause in the following sentences and state the function of each clause :

1. Do not talk while you are eating.
2. The less you say about it, the better it is.
3. You have to go where I send you.
4. If he had informed me, I would have helped him.
5. You cannot pass unless you study sincerely.
6. He is so weak that he cannot walk.
7. He worked hard so that he could succeed.
8. He could not solve the sum because he was dull.
9. He is not so strong as his brother.
10. I cannot attend office as I am unwell.

EXERCISE 213.

Pick out the adverb clause in the following sentences and state the function of each clause :

1. She is as beautiful as her sister.
2. She behaved as though we were mad.
3. However, fast you may run, you cannot catch the train.
4. They cried as though they were ruined.
5. Put the key where you can find it easily.
6. He studied so hard that he got first division.
7. He came after night had fallen.
8. As far as I know, he will not deceive you.
9. I take exercise in order that I may keep fit.
10. Although it was raining, I went to school.

