

# Adverbial clauses in English

# Kinds of adverbial clauses by function:

**Adverbial  
clause as  
modifier of  
verbs**

**Adverbial  
clause as  
modifier of  
adjectives**

**Adverbial  
clause as  
modifier of  
other adverbs**

# 1. Adverbial clause as modifier of verbs

- **The lovers parted after they questioned each other's fidelity.**

**For instance, the entire adverbial clause “after they questioned each other's fidelity” modifies the verb “parted” as well as the main clause itself “the lovers parted”**

## 2. Adverbial clause as modifier of adjectives

- The structural problem is so serious that we need an expert to fix it

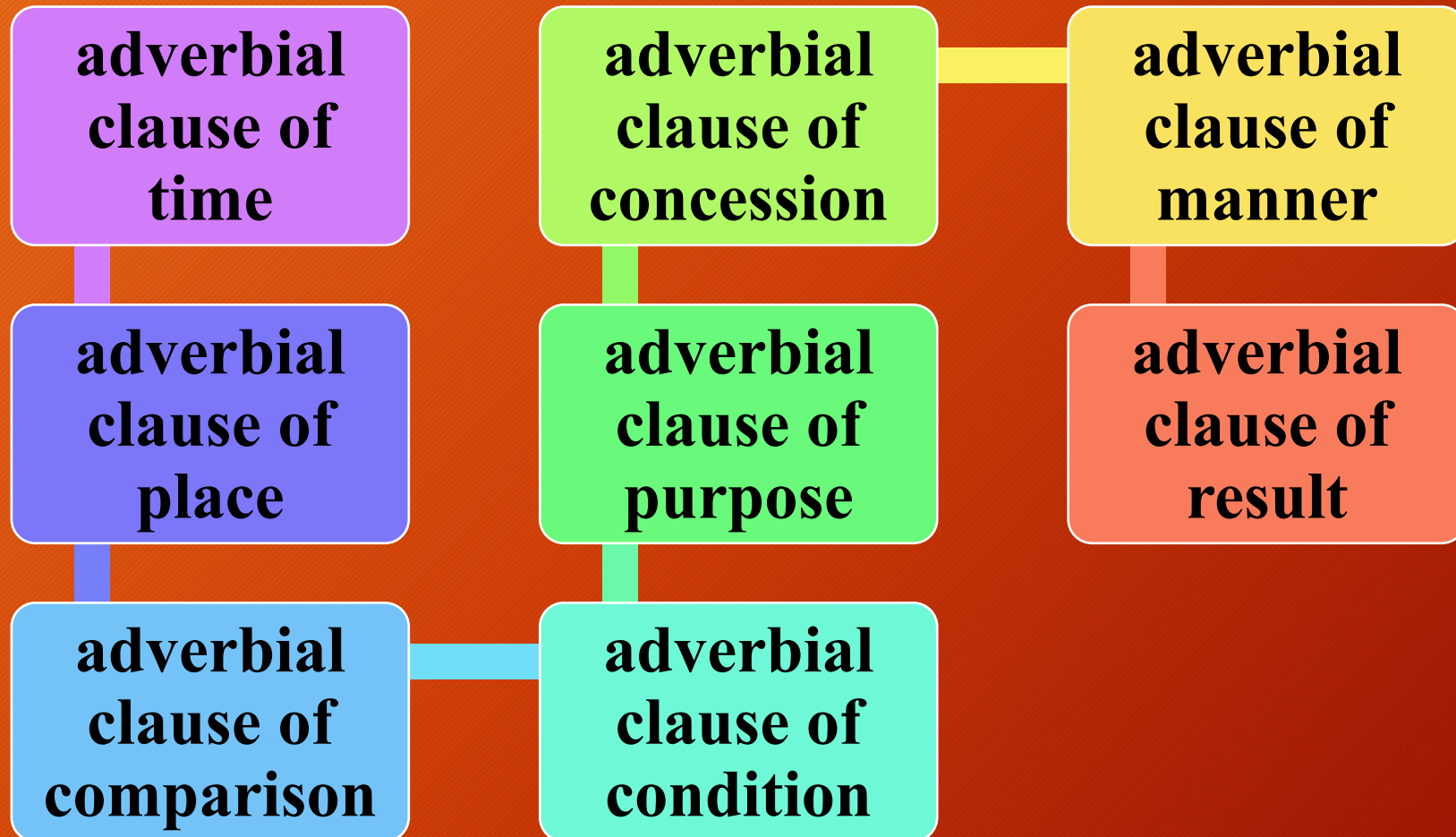
For example, the entire adverbial clause “that we need an expert to fix it” modifies the adjective “serious” as well as the main clause itself, “the structural problem is so serious”

### 3. Adverbial clause as modifier of other adverbs

- The petitioners accepted the court's decision willingly even if it meant losing half of the family fortune

For instance, the entire adverbial clause “even if it meant losing half of the family fortune” modifies the adverb “willingly” as well as the main clause itself “the petitioners accepted the court's decision”

# Types of adverbial clauses according to the conjunction used:



# 1. Adverbial clause of time

- This type of adverbial clause modifies the action in the main clause by indicating when it happened or by situating its occurrence in relation to another event or activity.

Hardly had the beauty contest jurors finished announcing the disqualification of the hands-down favorite when the audience roared in disapproval

**When, before, as, before, after, since, while, as long as**

## 2. Adverbial clause of place

- This type of adverbial clause indicates where the action in the main clause takes place or indicates the position of something – whether the subject or object – in the main clause

The rescues found the missing mountain-climber in a cave where he had taken refuge for almost a month

**Where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere**

### 3. Adverbial clause of comparison of degree

- This type of adverbial clause compares an attribute that's common to the subject of the subordinate clause and the subject of the main clause

Clara can't write business letters as well as younger but more experienced officemate does it

As ... as, than, as

## 4. Adverbial clause of condition

- This type of the adverbial clause states an expected consequence of an assumed counterfactual condition in the main clause

You will surely regret it if you don't take this very special limited offer now

If, unless, lest

## 5. Adverbial clause of purpose

- This type of adverbial clause indicates the purpose or reason for the action stated in the main clause.

The construction company had to demolish an old, dilapidated two-store building on that prime location so that a high-rise condominium could be built on it

So that, in order that, in  
order to

## 6. Adverbial clause of concession

- This type of adverbial clause makes a statement that makes a usually unexpected contrast or contradictory admission regarding a declaration made in the main clause

Peter still likes Jane although he is getting fed up by her volcanic temper

Although, though, while,  
even if

## 7. Adverbial clause of manner

- This type of adverbial clause specifies how something is done or accomplished by comparing it to the manner or way a similar action in the main clause is done or accomplished

Amelia's overly strict father always hated her stubbornness the way her grandfather also hated her father's stubbornness when he was Amelia's age

The way, as, like

## 8. Adverbial clause of result

- This type of adverbial clause indicates the result of outcome of an action or event stated in the main clause.

The inheritance the entry-level stock clerk got from his wealthy grandparents was so substantial that he never had to seek employment ever again

So ... that, such that, in as much as

**Thank you for your attention!!!**  
**The work done by Assel Sarsenbekova**