

**ADVERB AND ADVERBIAL PHRASES**

What's the difference between a **clause** and a **phrase**?  
 a group of words with a subject + verb  
 doesn't have both subject + verb  
 - often have past participle or present participle -ing

Some **adverb clauses** can be shortened to adverb **phrases** and **adverbial phrases**. How?

1. by reducing the clauses
2. by changing them

**1. REDUCING adverb clauses to adverb phrases**

This can be done when the clause has a form of "be".

- Omit the subject pronoun + the form of be
- If the original sentence had commas, keep the commas.

**While they were driving**, they were attacked by bandits.  
adverb clause

**While ~~they were~~ driving**, they were attacked by bandits.  
adverb phrase

We had a flat tire **while we were driving**.  
adverb clause

**We had a flat tire while driving.**

**2. CHANGING WORDS**

**A. Adverb clauses of time** (beginning with *after, before, since & while*) can be changed to an **adverb phrase** when the clause has **no form of be**.

- Omit the subject pronoun
- Change the verb to its -ing form (present participle)
- Keep the **subordinating conjunction** & the original punctuation.

**After they visited Paestum**, the Greens drove south.  
adverb clause

**After visiting Paestum**, the Greens drove south.  
adverb phrase

**After we fixed the flat tire**, we were on our way.  
adverb clause of time

**After fixing the flat tire**, we were on our way.

**Be careful!** Only change an adverb clause to an adverb phrase if the subjects in both clauses of the sentence refer to the **same person** or thing.

- After the bandits saw the Greens' car, the Greens sped away.

NOT: ~~After seeing the Greens' car~~, the Greens sped away.

**2B. Adverb time clauses can also be changed to Adverbial Phrases**

Adverbial phrases are different from adverb phrases. **Adverb phrases keep a the adverb**.

**Adverbial phrases do NOT keep the adverb.**

**While they waited at the hospital**, they were deeply troubled.  
adverb clause of time

**While waiting at the hospital**, they were deeply troubled.  
adverb phrase

**Waiting at the hospital**, they were deeply troubled.  
adverbial phrase

**2C. Adverb clauses of reason can be changed to adverbial phrases.**

- The subordinating conjunctions *because, since, or as* must be omitted in an adverbial phrase of reason.

- Omit the subject.

**Use the -ing form of the verb.**

**Because the children were sleeping in the car**, they were not aware of what was happening.  
adverb clause of reason

**Sleeping in the car**, the children were not aware of what was happening.  
adverbial phrase

**Because he saw the guns**, he chose to flee.

**Seeing the guns**, he chose to flee.

adverbial phrase

**Because / Since / As** + a form of be can be changed to **being** in an adverbial phrase.

- **Since they were not satisfied**, they decided to do something about the problem.

- **Not being satisfied**, they decided to do something about the problem.

**2D. Passive verbs: A clause containing a passive verb can be changed to an adverbial phrase with just a past participle.**

- If the subordinating conjunction can be omitted without changing the meaning, delete the subject and any auxiliaries in the passive sentence.

- **Since I was given two options**, I chose the harder of the two.

- **Given two options**, I chose the harder of the two.

**Because they were accused by the police**, they had to appear in court.

**Accused by the police**, they had to appear in court.

**BE CAREFUL!** If the subordinating conjunction cannot be omitted without changing the meaning, (as in some clauses of time) form an adverb phrase by deleting the subject and changing the form of be to being.

**Before I was told** the nature of the problem, I had no idea what to do.

**Before being told** the nature of the problem, I had no idea what to do.

**2E. Upon or on + ing** in an adverb phrase usually has the same meaning as **when** in an adverb clause

- **When they realized** what had happened, they pulled to the side of the road.

- **Upon / On realizing** what had happened, they pulled to the side of the road.

**2F. A simple past or past perfect in an adverb clause changes to the -ing form or having + past participle in an adverb phrase.**

**After they (had) opened** the door, they saw the blood.

= **After opening** the door, they saw the blood. OR

= **Having opened** the door, they saw they blood.

**Because I had been to Bari**, I hoped to return.

**Having + P.P. = past perfect**

**Having been to Bari**, I hoped to return.

3. She came to the zoo last year after being taken from owners.