Here are 7 types of clauses in English.

1. Independent/ Main Clause
2. Coordinate Clause
3. Relative Clause
4. Subordinate Clause
5. The Noun Clause
6. The Adjective Clause
7. The Adverb Clause

1) Independent/Main Clause

An independent/main clause is also known as an "independent clause". This type of clause can stand alone and make sense. There are many different types of independent clauses, but it's important to notice that they all contain a subject and a verb.

**Independent Clause Examples:**

- I like to swim. (verb)
- My sisters are coming over tonight. (subject)

A clause is an independent clause if it contains a subject and a verb, and can make sense on its own. The main clause is the entire statement that you are reading right now.

2) Coordinate Clause

A coordinate clause is a separate idea from an independent/main clause, but it is joined to another clause with a comma and a coordinating conjunction. There are seven different types of coordinating conjunctions, so let's talk about each one:

**for** - used when listing things

**and** - used when listing things

**or** - used when listing things or as a replacement for "either" or "neither" before an independent clause, as long as the independent clause does not contain a comma

**but** - shows the contrast between ideas and is often interchangeable with "and" to form a double negative

**yet** - emphasizes that something is unexpected

**so** - used as a replacement for "therefore" or "so that", stating a reason as the consequence of another idea
nor - used as a replacement for "neither" before an independent clause, as long as neither clause contains a comma.

Coordinate Clause Examples:

- I gave her the book that she wanted to read. (the "that she wanted to read" is a relative clause modifying "book")
- We ate dinner, which made me really hungry. (relative clause modifying "dinner")

Sometimes, it's difficult to tell whether a clause is an independent/main clause or a relative clause. When you're not sure, try taking the clause out of the sentence and seeing if it still makes sense:

- I gave her the book she wanted to read. (This doesn't make total sense by itself because we don't know who "she" is.)
- I gave the book she wanted to read to her. (This makes sense on its own, but it doesn't make total sense with the clause because without the clause it would be hard to know who "her" is.)

Both of these sentences are independent clauses. However, the first sentence is also a relative clause, because without the clause it would be hard to know who "she" is.

3) Relative Clause

A relative clause is one that modifies a noun. Relative clauses are sub-clauses, meaning they are part of another statement. A relative clause contains a subject and verb, but it cannot stand alone because it is modifying or giving information about something else. If you see a "that" in the sentence, then it's likely a relative clause.

Relative Clause Examples:

- The book that I gave her was one of my favorites. (main clause - "I gave her was one of my favorites")
- She read the book that I gave her. (main clause - "She read the book.")

This is a relative clause because it can't stand alone without the main clause to give it context. It contains a subject and verb, but it cannot make complete sense on its own as one statement because the "that I gave her" is giving information about "the book".

4) Subordinate Clause

A subordinate clause is a sub-clause that modifies an independent/main clause. A subordinate clause starts with a subordinating conjunction. There are seven different types of subordinating conjunctions, so let's talk about each one:
although - shows the contrast between ideas and is interchangeable with "but" - both can show the contrast between ideas

because - used to state a reason for something

before - gives the time period in which something is done or will happen

after - gives the time period in which something is done or will happen

that - used to introduce a clause that cannot stand alone and that begins with an "if," "when," or "whether"

where - introduces a place where something happens

if - used to introduce a clause that cannot stand alone and that begins with an "if", "when", or "whether"

Subordinate Clause Examples:

- Although the weather was bad, we still went to the park. (subordinate clause - "the weather was bad" modifying "we still went")
- I'm going to eat cake because I feel like it. (subordinate clause - "I feel like it" modifying "I'm going to eat cake")

5) The Noun Clause

A noun clause is a sub-clause with a subject and verb that can function as a noun. Noun clauses are subordinate, meaning they cannot stand alone. They also have "that" at the beginning of them to let us know they're noun clauses (which we can remember by saying "that = noun").

Here's an example:

- You should help your neighbor that is moving. (noun clause - "that is moving" modifying "neighbor")

Noun clauses are often mistaken for relative clauses, because they begin with a subordinating conjunction and because they contain a subject and verb - but noun clauses cannot stand alone. Noun clauses are also found after certain verbs, such as "think," "realize," "know," and "agree,

For example:

- I think that the elephant is a mammal. (noun clause - "that the elephant is a mammal" modifying, "I think")
- He realized that his car was gone. (noun clause - "that his car was gone" modifying "He realized")
- I know that he did it. (noun clause - "that he did it" modifying "I know")
- You agree that this is a good choice, right? (noun clause - "that this is a good choice" modifying "you agree")

6) The Adjective Clause

An adjective clause is a sub-clause with a subject and verb that can function as an adjective. Adjective clauses are subordinate, meaning they cannot stand alone. They also have "that" at the beginning of them to let us know they're adjective clauses (which we can remember by saying "that = adjective").

Examples of Adjective Clause:
- The elephant that is gray is three years old. (adjective clause - "that is gray" modifying "elephant")
- I'm looking for the dog that belongs to my neighbor. (adjective clause - "that belongs to my neighbor" modifying "dog")

7) The Adverb Clause

An adverb clause is a sub-clause with a subject and verb that can function as an adverb. Adverb clauses are subordinate, meaning they cannot stand alone. They also have "that" at the beginning of them to let us know they're noun clauses (which we can remember by saying "that = adverb").

Examples of Adverb Clause:
- I'm the fastest person that you'll ever meet. (adverb clause - "that you'll ever meet" modifying "person")
- We are going to the store that is closest to your house. (adverb clause - "that is closest to your house" modifying "store")