

Functions of Noun Clauses

✚ Noun clauses can serve different functions in a sentence, depending on how they are used. Some common functions of noun clauses include:

1. **Subject:** Noun clauses can serve as the subject of a sentence, performing the same function as a noun phrase. For example:
 - ❖ What you said was not true. (Noun clause "what you said" functions as the subject of the sentence)
2. **Direct object:** Noun clauses can serve as the direct object of a verb, which receives the action of the verb. For example:
 - ❖ She believes that he will come. (Noun clause "that he will come" functions as the direct object of the verb "believes")
3. **Indirect object:** Noun clauses can serve as the indirect object of a verb, which receives the action of the verb indirectly, usually preceded by a preposition such as "to" or "for". For example:
 - ❖ He gave her what she asked for. (Noun clause "what she asked for" functions as the indirect object of the verb "gave")
4. **Object of a preposition:** Noun clauses can serve as the object of a preposition, which follows a preposition and provides more information about the noun or pronoun that precedes it. For example:
 - ❖ She is afraid of what might happen. (Noun clause "what might happen" functions as the object of the preposition "of")
5. **Subject complement:** Noun clauses can serve as the subject complement of a linking verb, which follows the linking verb and renames or describes the subject. For example:
 - ❖ His wish is that she be happy. (Noun clause "that she be happy" functions as the subject complement of the linking verb "is")
6. **Object complement:** Noun clauses can serve as the object complement of a verb, which renames or describes the direct object of the verb. For example:
 - ❖ We made him what he is today. (Noun clause "what he is today" functions as the object complement of the verb "made")